Australian Bureau of Statistics

1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

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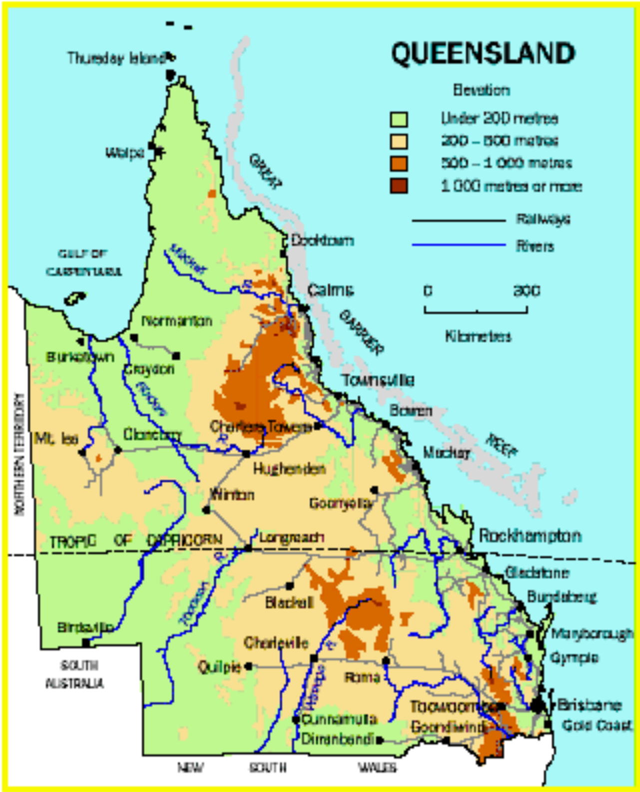
Note 06/06/2007: Queensland in Review has been discontinued. Articles which would formerly have been included in this product can now be accessed from 1318.3 Qld Stats Contents/Articles.

QUEENSLAND: Major geographical features and urban areas

Queensland is a large and diverse state about which there exists a great quantity of information. These web pages aim to assist users to navigate through an abundance of information by providing a range of data and information.



The pages do not aim to be comprehensive but rather aim to give an indication of available data and information through articles referenced at a point in time with links to pages where users can access further information.

Topics are presented under the headings of The Economy, The Environment, Industry, and Population - Characteristics, Social, Personal and Economic. In addition, a variety of topics are covered including history and government and statistical overviews in the 'General' section.

A full list of the webpages contained in Queensland in Review, together with hotlinks to each page can be found on the **contents page**.

Work on these pages is ongoing and further articles and data will be added regularly. Interested users are advised to check periodically as the ABS web site is updated daily at 11.30 am (Canberra time).

Key Statistics

The Key Statistics webpage has been removed from Queensland in Review and launched as a separate product. No changes have been made to content and it continues to provide selected Queensland indicators including population and vitals, employment and unemployment, consumer price index, building activity and interstate trade.

We welcome your suggestions and comments. Please contact us:-

Phone: 1300 135 070
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Mail to:
Client and Statistical Services Branch
GPO Box 9817
Brisbane Qld 4001

This page last updated 31 March 2009

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1387.3 - Queensland in Review General, 2003

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Contents >> General

Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

Queensland is the second largest of the six Australian states in size and has the largest habitable area. The coastline fronts the Pacific Ocean in the east and Torres Strait separates the state from New Guinea in the north. Queensland shares its borders with New South Wales to the south, South Australia to the south-west and the Northern Territory to the west.

Lying generally between 10° and 29° south of the equator, and covering approximately 1,734,190 sq km, Queensland has 13,350 km of coastline including islands. The Great Barrier Reef is located off the north eastern coast and Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island, is located further south. Queensland's major mountains are part of the Great Dividing Range extending from the York Peninsula in the north to the NSW border and beyond in the south.

GEOGRAPHIC AUSTRALIA

This section aims to provide users with a variety of topics about Queensland and includes:-

- **Queensland Regional Profiles 2005**, a new section of Queensland in Review, provides a spatial presentation for a selected range of data for all LGAs within their relevant SDs.

- **Queensland Regional Statistical Overviews** for 2000 and 2002 are provided from the publication, **Regional Statistics, Queensland** (cat. no. 1362.3). These overviews focus on a range of statistics comparing metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

- **Queensland - History and Government** provides a brief overview of the history and

government of the state and links to information on the relevant government web pages.

Links to other maps

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0)

http://www.queensland-holidays.com.au/pfm/maps/maps-topmenu.htm

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Key Statistics
The Key Statistics webpage has been removed from Queensland in Review and launched as a separate product. No changes have been made to content and it continues to provide selected Queensland indicators including population and vitals, employment and unemployment, consumer price index, building activity and interstate trade.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS TOPIC

This section contains the following subsection :

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Note: Queensland Regional Profile (QRP) data released after 2005 will no longer be included as part of Queensland in Review. This content is now subsumed by the National Regional Profiles at the National level.

The Queensland Regional Profiles provide a spatial data presentation of all Local Government Areas (LGAs) within their relevant Statistical Division (SD).

Links to these data can be found in the following sections of the 'Queensland Regional Profiles 2005' web pages.

Queensland and Southern Statistical Divisions Main Page (presents links to data for Queensland, for the combined Brisbane & Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and South West SDs, and their respective LGAs).

Other Queensland Statistical Divisions Main Page (provides links to data for Fitzroy, Central West, Mackay, Northern, Far North and North West SDs, and their respective LGAs).

QRP brings together data currently held separately for each SD and LGA for Queensland in the National Regional Profiles (NRP).

Each table contains selected data items on the areas of interest shown below.

Metadata supporting data items from the National Regional Profiles

Land Area - at July 2003
Proportion of Population in Remoteness Area - Census 2001
Population, Births & Deaths - at 30 June 2003
Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage - Census 2001
Estimates of Unemployment - September quarter 2003
Selected Income Support Customers - at June 2003
Average individual annual taxable income - 30 June 2003
Wage and Salary Earners - 30 June 2002
Source of Personal Income - 30 June 2001
Building Approvals - year ended 2003
New Motor Vehicle Sales - year ended 30 June 2003
Value of Agricultural Production - year ended 30 June 2001

The re-formatted NRP data is augmented by extra information not currently included in the NRP. In effect, the new QRP contains detailed regional data previously provided in the publication 'Regional Statistics Queensland' (cat. no. 1362.3).

Metadata supporting the extra data items for the Queensland Regional Profiles

Local Government Finances - 2003-04
Tourist Accommodation - 30 June 2004
Single Location Businesses - 30 June 2001
Housing Sales and Values - 31 December 2004
Schools and Students - August 2004
Motor Vehicle Census - 31 March 2004

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Feedback:
We welcome your feedback. If there is any way you think we can improve this web-page or other Queensland specific web-pages on the ABS website, contact **Client Services**:

Email: client.services@abs.gov.au

Inquiries:
Further information about these and related statistics can be found in How to Access ABS Statistics or by contacting the **National Information and Referral Service** on **1300 135 070.**

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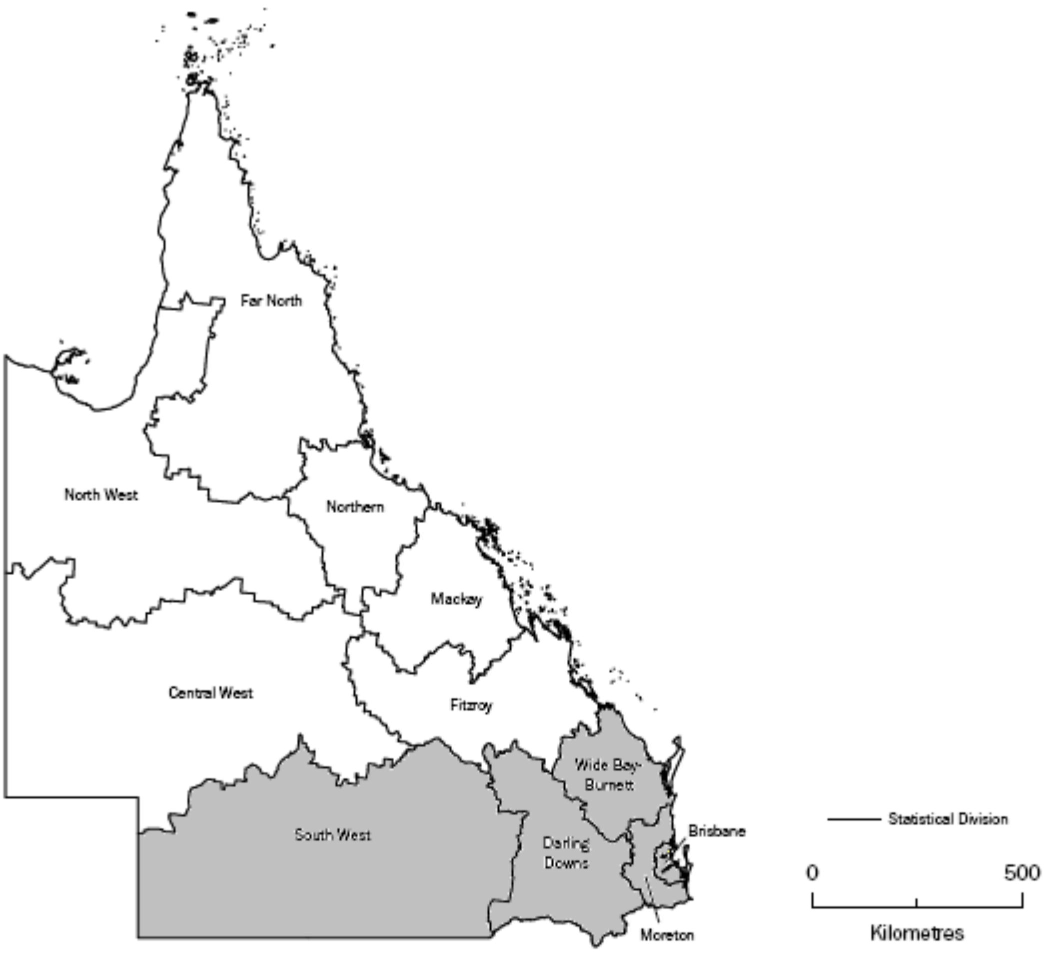

Queensland Regional Profile data for the whole of **Queensland,** for **Brisbane/Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and South West Statistical Divisions** (SDs), and **Local Government Areas** (LGAs) can be found on the following web pages. LGAs are presented in alphabetical order within their respective SD, with the SDs of Brisbane and Moreton combined.

Queensland and Southern Statistical Divisions (includes Queensland total, and the statistical divisions of Brisbane/Moreton combined, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and South West).

Brisbane and Moreton SDs

Beaudesert (S) to Esk (S) (includes Beaudesert (S), Boonah (S), Brisbane (C), Caboolture (S), Caloundra (C), Esk (S))
Gatton (S) to Logan (S) (includes Gatton (S), Gold Coast (C), Ipswich (C), Kilcoy (S), Laidley (S), Logan (C))
Maroochy (S) to Redland (S) (includes Maroochy (S), Noosa (S), Pine Rivers (S), Redcliffe (C), Redland (S))

Wide Bay-Burnett

Biggenden (S) to Gayndah (S) (includes Biggenden (S), Bundaberg (C), Burnett (S), Cherbourg (AC), Cooloola (S), Eidsvold (S), Gayndah (S))
Hervey Bay (C) to Miriam Vale (S) (includes Hervey Bay (C), Isis (S), Kilkivan (S), Kingaroy (S), Kolan (S), Maryborough (C), Miriam Vale (S))
Monto (S) to Woocoo (S) (includes Monto (S), Mundubbera (S), Murgon (S), Nanango (S), Perry (S), Tiaro (S), Wondai (S), Woocoo (S))

Darling Downs

Cambooya (S) to Goondiwindi (T) (includes Cambooya (S), Chinchilla (S), Clifton(S), Crow's Nest (S), Dalby (T), Goondiwindi (T))
Inglewood (S) to Rosalie (S) (includes Inglewood (S), Jondaryan (S), Millmerran (S), Murilla (S), Pittsworth (S), Rosalie (S))
Stanthorpe (S) to Warwick (S) (includes Stanthorpe (S), Tara (S), Taroom (S), Toowoomba (C), Waggamba (S), Wambo (S), Warwick (S))

South West

Balonne (S) to Bungil (S) (includes Balonne (S), Bendemere (S), Booringa (S), Bulloo (S), Bungil (S))
Murweh (S) to Warroo (S) (includes Murweh (S), Paroo (S), Quilpie (S), Roma (T), Warroo (S))

Further Queensland Regional Profile links are available on the following pages:

2005 Queensland Regional Profiles Main page

Other Queensland Statistical Divisions Main Page

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Queensland and Southern Statistical Divisions

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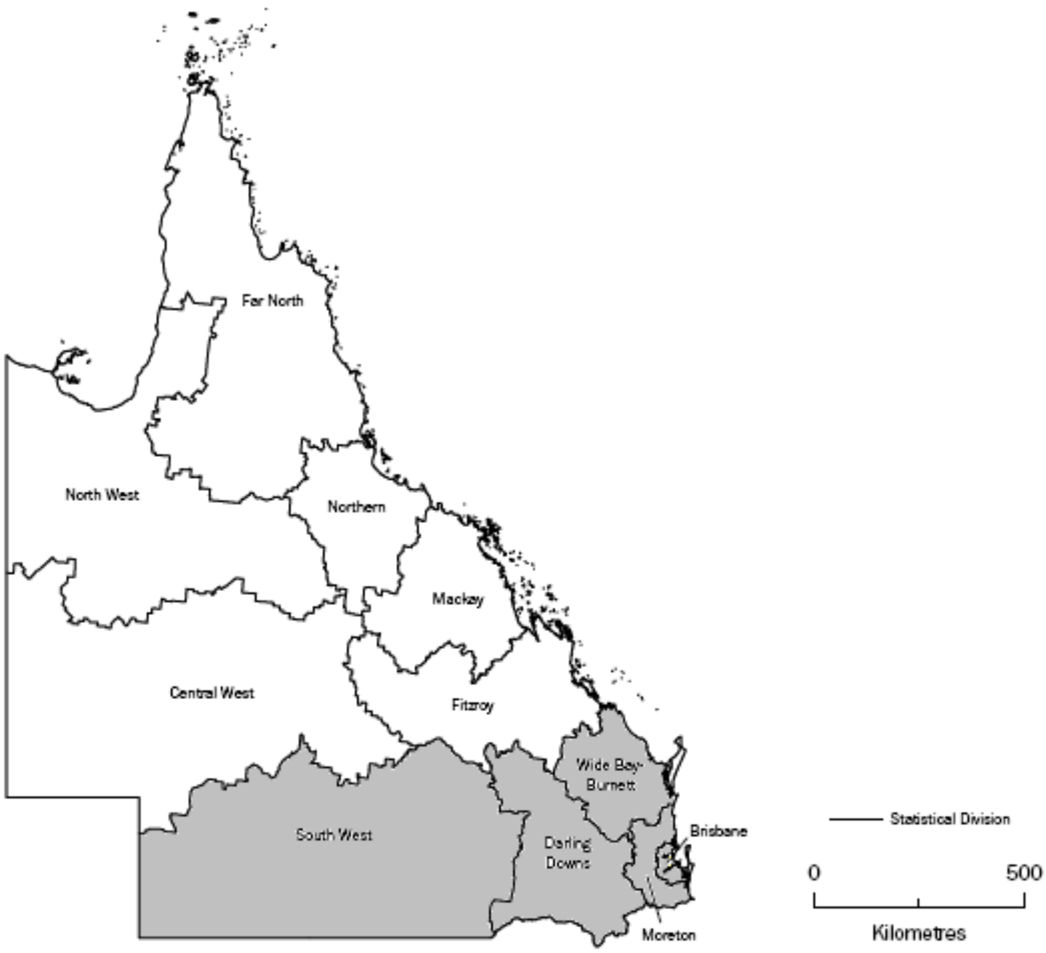

Selected Characteristics of Total Queensland and Southern Statistical Divisions

	Unit	Queensland	Brisbane	Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	South West
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	1,734,157	4,673	17,618	52,382	90,246	319,860
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	52.5	93.0	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	25.9	6.9	49.1	73.9	78.0	0.0

Outer regional	%	17.7	0.0	0.5	25.7	18.6	24.9
Remote	%	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	3.3	49.6
Very remote	%	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	3,801,039	1,735,181	775,537	244,847	215,857	27,036
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	791,290	352,533	150,170	51,557	47,803	6,527
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	1,648,247	788,395	314,821	87,754	88,674	11,470
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	910,498	404,927	198,732	66,200	50,681	6,094
Aged 65 years and over	no.	451,004	189,326	111,814	39,336	28,699	2,945
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	20.8	20.3	19.4	21.1	22.1	24.1
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	43.4	45.4	40.6	35.8	41.1	42.4
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	24.0	23.3	25.6	27.0	23.5	22.5
Aged 65 years and over	%	11.9	10.9	14.4	16.1	13.3	10.9
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	2.2	371.3	44.0	4.7	2.4	0.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	47,317	21,976	8,232	2,577	2,709	408
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	12.6	12.8	10.8	10.6	12.6	15.1
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	23,579	10,023	5,041	2,019	1,454	164
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	6.3	5.9	6.6	8.3	6.8	6.1
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	. .	9	7	1	5	3
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	135,500	59,124	27,613	12,877	6,005	575
Unemployment rate	%	7.0	6.5	7.2	12.7	5.4	3.5
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	320,337	133,585	76,323	31,120	20,663	1,925
Disability support pension	no.	129,409	56,037	26,101	14,455	7,970	705
Newstart allowance	no.	117,622	44,838	26,503	10,726	5,419	583
Parenting payment - single	no.	97,728	41,103	21,511	7,612	4,919	559
Youth allowance	no.	80,166	38,562	16,285	5,837	5,231	372
Other pensions and allowances	no.	130,796	51,651	30,400	15,439	8,254	864
Total selected income support customers	no.	876,057	365,775	197,123	85,188	52,455	5,008
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	57.4	55.6	55.4	66.0	58.2	57.3
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	37,634	39,378	35,540	32,180	34,025	33,238
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	1,397,930	685,950	253,042	69,015	75,024	9,566
Wage and salary income	$m	46,121.5	23,681.2	7,600.5	1,961.0	2,258.4	279.0
Total income	$m	48,368.2	24,904.8	8,054.4	2,053.1	2,341.5	285.5

Average wage and salary income	$	32,993	34,523	30,037	28,414	30,102	29,167
Average total income	$	34,600	36,307	31,830	29,749	31,210	29,850
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	70.8	74.0	63.0	59.9	68.7	62.7
Own unincorporated business	%	7.0	5.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	19.4
Investment	%	6.8	6.8	9.5	5.3	7.0	6.7
Superannuation and annuity	%	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.4	1.8	0.6
Government cash benefit	%	12.7	10.7	15.6	24.1	14.2	10.3
Other income	%	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total personal income from all sources	$m	64,765.1	31,995.2	11,797.8	3,251.2	3,341.0	454.5
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	26,999	12,816	7,190	2,042	1,046	31
Total dwelling units	no.	41,221	19,281	13,024	2,327	1,328	37
Value of total residential building	$m	7,260.7	3,257.0	2,609.7	313.3	194.7	7.4
Value of total non-residential building	$m	2,974.2	1,676.0	619.8	86.0	103.2	4.1
Value of total building	$m	10,235.0	4,933.0	3,229.5	399.2	297.9	11.5
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	98,451	56,952	16,950	3,838	4,003	268
Other vehicles	no.	66,244	30,619	11,855	3,362	4,031	756
Total vehicles	no.	164,695	87,571	28,805	7,200	8,034	1,024
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	3,391.2	143.2	335.3	434.5	666.8	204.4
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	3,368.4	96.1	214.7	315.9	650.0	372.3
Value of livestock products	$m	490.3	17.8	75.6	55.4	110.1	76.2
Total value of agriculture	$m	7,249.9	257.2	625.6	805.9	1,426.9	652.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04(a)							
Total revenues	$m	5,455.9	(a)3,375.6	(a)	345.3	302.1	86.3
Total expenses	$m	4,696.3	(a)2,835.3	(a)	293.7	275.7	87.1
Total assets	$m	41,120.9	(a)25,993.2	(a)	2,907.7	2,309.3	561.9
Total liabilities	$m	3,539.8	(a)2,612.6	(a)	181.2	124.3	22.4
Net debt	$m	691.1	(a)888.8	(a)	-28.3	-44.1	-14.3
Net financial worth	$m	-920.2	(a)-1,108.9	(a)	139.8	20.6	11.2
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	1,015	np	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	54,901	np	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate	%	64.9	np	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	1,515,095	np	np	np	np	np

NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	396,444	167,420	91,865	23,837	25,287	4,821
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004(a)							
Number of sales	no.	78,567	(a)47,235	(a)	5,508	5,271	530
House prices - median value	$	272,500	na	na	na	na	na
House prices - average value	$	310,549	(a)380,963	(a)	214,601	192,913	99,587
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	1,286	364	196	143	133	32
Government school students	no.	448,804	192,920	88,468	34,927	25,553	3,117
Non-government schools	no.	454	190	62	28	44	6
Non-government school students	no.	189,640	95,446	32,981	8,198	13,610	1,029
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	2,057,310	993,247	452,302	126,691	106,340	10,182
Light commercial vehicles	no.	458,049	164,184	84,287	36,584	36,521	7,596
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	113,202	42,004	19,576	9,514	11,793	2,147

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
. . not applicable
(a) The statistical divisions of Brisbane and Moreton have been combined.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

Further Queensland Regional Profile links are available on the following pages:

Queensland and Southern Statistical Divisions Main Page - drill down for LGA information

Other Queensland Statistical Divisions Main Page

2005 Queensland Regional Profiles Main page

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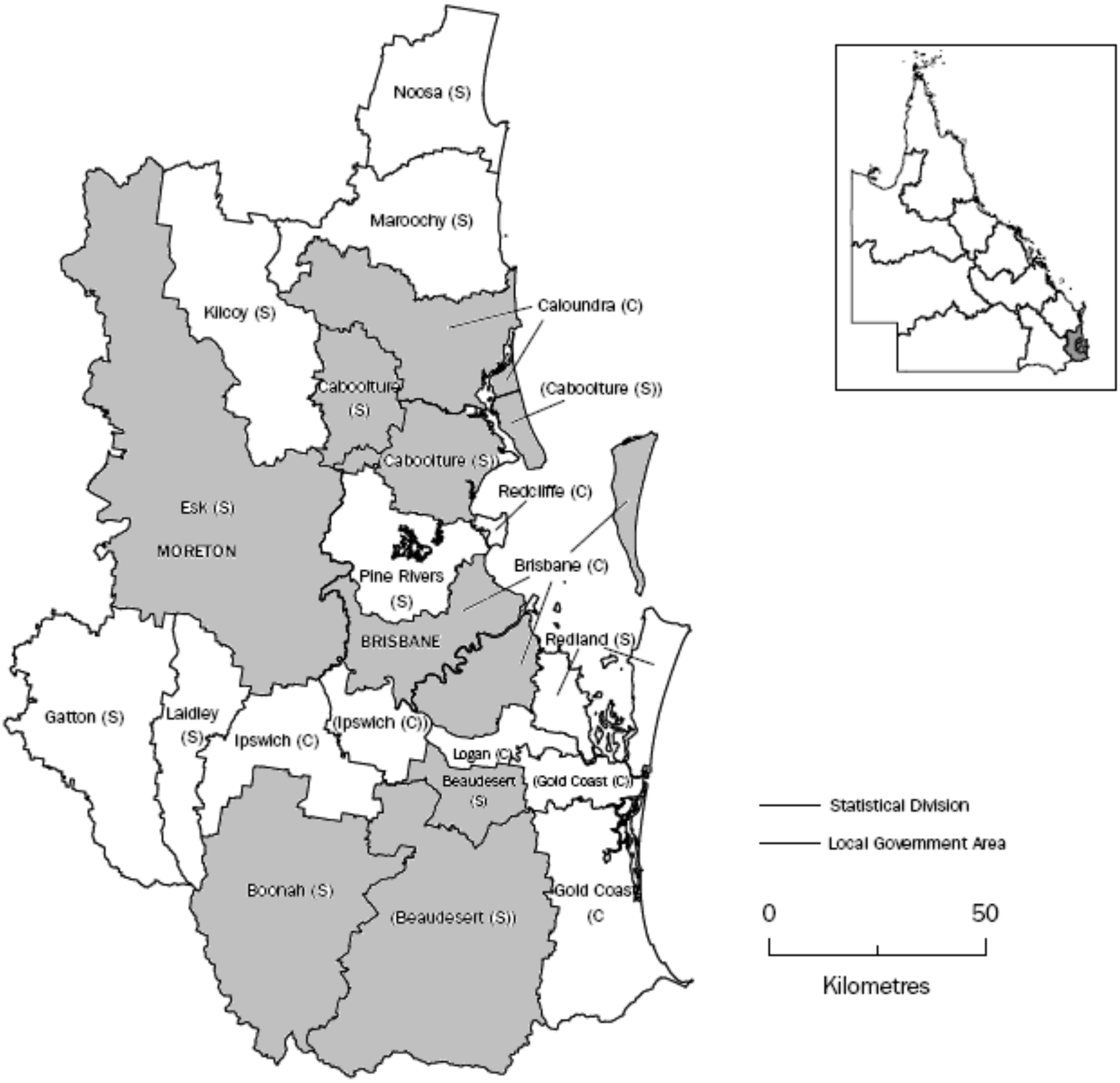

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions: Beaudesert (S) to Esk (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Beaudesert (S)	Boonah (S)	Brisbane (C)	Caboolture (S)	Caloundra (C)	Esk (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	2,854	1,922	1,327	1,225	1,094	3,934

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	19.9	0.0	99.9	34.6	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	78.7	97.9	0.1	65.4	100.0	80.0
Outer regional	%	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	57,574	8,545	939,442	121,271	82,998	15,067
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	13,887	1,863	166,366	28,643	15,994	3,384
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	24,390	2,965	445,649	48,030	30,060	5,551
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	14,603	2,229	214,344	29,423	21,702	4,270
Aged 65 years and over	no.	4,694	1,488	113,083	15,175	15,242	1,862
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	24.1	21.8	17.7	23.6	19.3	22.5
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	42.4	34.7	47.4	39.6	36.2	36.8
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	25.4	26.1	22.8	24.3	26.1	28.3
Aged 65 years and over	%	8.2	17.4	12.0	12.5	18.4	12.4
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	20.2	4.4	708.1	99.0	75.9	3.8
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	697	84	11,459	1,471	853	167
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	12.3	9.9	12.3	12.3	10.5	11.2
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	209	61	5,788	761	599	99
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	3.7	7.2	6.2	6.4	7.4	6.6
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	7	3	9	3	5	1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	1,776	191	29,560	5,032	3,112	497
Unemployment rate	%	6.1	4.5	5.7	9.4	8.6	7.2
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	3,964	1,040	71,443	12,626	10,467	1,448
Disability support pension	no.	1,869	380	25,552	5,392	2,926	1,036
Newstart allowance	no.	1,455	170	22,914	4,014	2,983	475
Parenting payment - single	no.	1,573	194	16,172	4,154	2,467	446
Youth allowance	no.	1,032	153	21,568	2,692	1,780	302
Other pensions and allowances	no.	2,157	352	22,829	5,926	3,941	764
Total selected income support customers	no.	12,049	2,288	180,478	34,805	24,564	4,470
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	55.3	53.1	54.9	56.2	57.6	57.1
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	34,141	31,234	42,239	33,566	34,318	33,536

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	19,607	2,681	384,553	39,187	23,953	4,607
Wage and salary income	$m	600.5	77.8	14,066.7	1,167.1	695.4	141.0
Total income	$m	623.9	79.9	14,850.4	1,225.5	750.6	146.2
Average wage and salary income	$	30,626	29,006	36,579	29,782	29,031	30,614
Average total income	$	31,820	29,812	38,617	31,273	31,338	31,735
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	70.6	65.0	74.3	67.6	57.7	67.0
Own unincorporated business	%	8.4	9.3	5.7	6.5	8.3	6.8
Investment	%	5.7	6.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	3.1
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.7	4.5	1.9
Government cash benefit	%	13.0	17.2	8.7	18.9	19.2	20.6
Other income	%	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5
Total personal income from all sources	$m	796.6	117.7	19,198.0	1,682.1	1,162.3	204.1
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	615	30	4,337	1,928	1,265	57
Total dwelling units	no.	617	30	9,999	2,146	1,802	60
Value of total residential building	$m	92.8	4.4	1,911.8	263.8	318.9	7.3
Value of total non-residential building	$m	22.3	3.2	1,250.2	43.9	59.1	0.3
Value of total building	$m	115.1	7.5	3,162.0	307.7	377.9	7.6
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	821	105	41,543	1,937	1,755	184
Other vehicles	no.	782	112	20,577	1,431	1,372	186
Total vehicles	no.	1,602	217	62,120	3,367	3,127	370
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	43.0	20.6	21.2	50.3	40.0	47.7
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	62.8	38.7	4.6	16.0	39.8	41.4
Value of livestock products	$m	18.9	8.0	*	6.0	13.2	7.3
Total value of agriculture	$m	124.7	67.4	31.1	72.3	93.0	96.4
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Total revenues	$'000	50,189	13,194	1,379,720	153,767	123,177	16,588
Total expenses	$'000	50,871	11,573	1,233,478	99,785	92,143	15,938
Total assets	$'000	363,240	100,570	12,061,954	983,611	764,216	114,081
Total liabilities	$'000	12,829	5,004	1,261,155	43,407	95,514	7,990
Net debt	$'000	-17,172	649	812,310	-86,317	12,448	-2,889
Net financial worth	$'000	14,016	-1,348	-942,767	79,249	-18,735	3,888
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	8	np	132	7	21	-

Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	353	np	9,051	190	913	-
Room occupancy rate	%	47.5	np	75.1	53.7	61.0	-
Takings from accommodation	$'000	7,994	np	282,442	2,938	19,415	-
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	6,028	1,168	101,323	9,546	8,242	1,523
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	350	103	16,740	2,435	1,529	212
House prices - median value	$	281,000	160,000	358,000	262,000	380,000	156,000
House prices - average value	$	288,781	171,381	411,794	286,328	471,426	169,826
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	21	9	198	27	20	17
Government school students	no.	7,997	1,219	90,422	18,221	10,222	2,516
Non-government schools	no.	6	1	119	8	5	-
Non-government school students	no.	1,007	114	59,096	2,559	1,462	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	31,722	4,566	556,369	65,399	46,684	7,996
Light commercial vehicles	no.	8,418	1,739	82,478	13,483	9,295	2,590
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	2,454	534	23,287	3,323	1,950	767

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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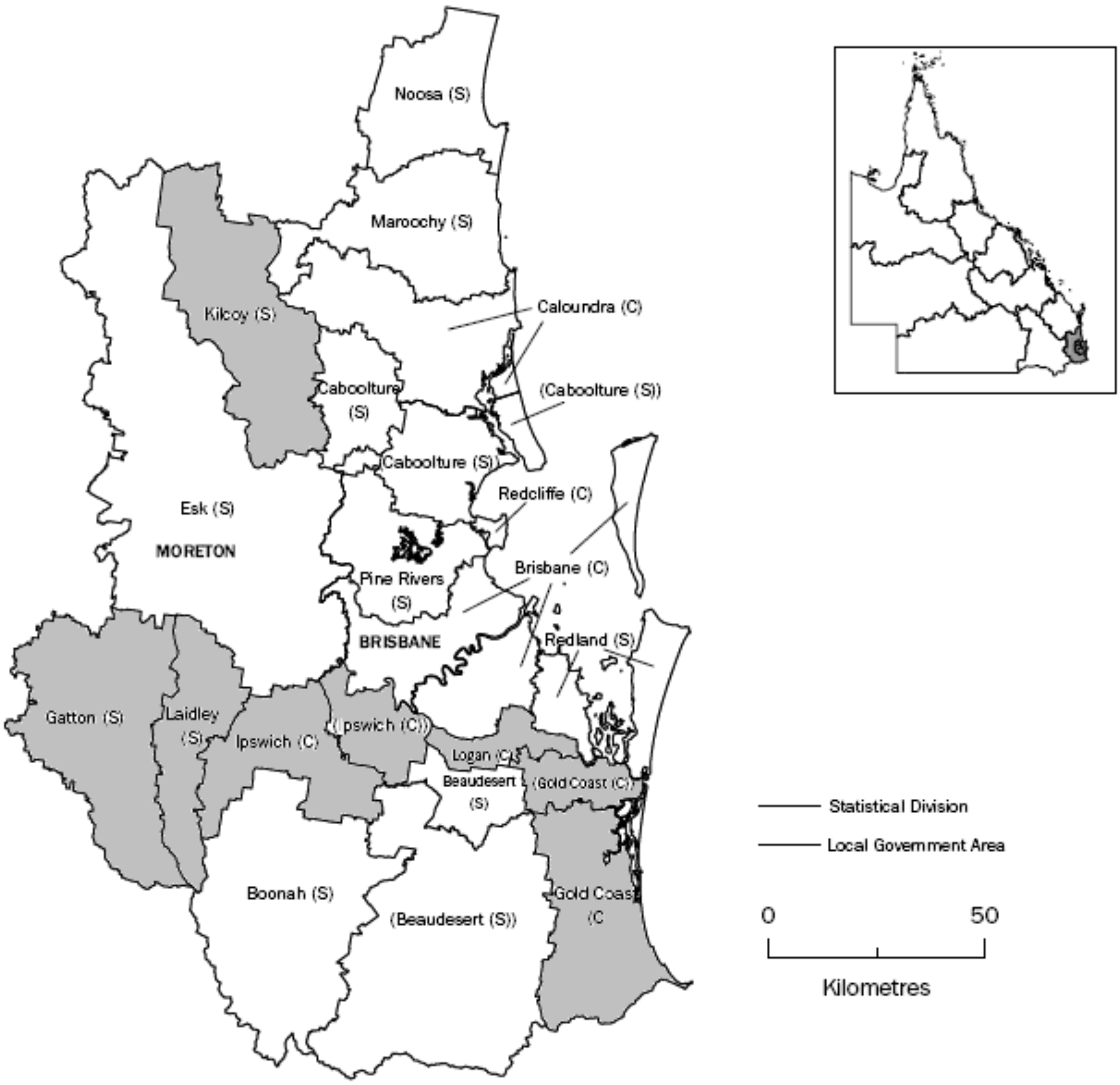

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions: Gatton (S) to Logan (C), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Gatton (S)	Gold Coast (C)	Ipswich (C)	Kilcoy (S)	Laidley (S)	Logan (C)

LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	1,572	1,407	1,203	1,445	701	251
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	95.8	91.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Inner regional	%	100.0	4.2	8.6	96.3	100.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	16,166	455,986	131,896	3,423	13,200	171,482
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	3,518	86,146	31,565	749	3,099	42,037
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	6,944	194,682	58,719	1,234	5,165	78,227
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	3,953	112,815	29,061	921	3,472	40,205
Aged 65 years and over	no.	1,751	62,343	12,551	519	1,464	11,013
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	21.8	18.9	23.9	21.9	23.5	24.5
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	43.0	42.7	44.5	36.1	39.1	45.6
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	24.5	24.7	22.0	26.9	26.3	23.4
Aged 65 years and over	%	10.8	13.7	9.5	15.2	11.1	6.4
Population density - 2003	$persons/km^2$	10.3	324.2	109.6	2.4	18.8	682.2
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	191	4,950	1,842	34	150	2,559
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	11.9	11.1	14.1	10.0	11.4	15.0
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	87	2,951	792	31	81	661
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	5.4	6.6	6.1	9.1	6.2	3.9
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	3	8	5	1	1	5
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	371	16,283	5,003	94	488	8,616
Unemployment rate	%	4.5	7.1	7.7	5.7	8.0	9.9
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	1,288	42,284	10,696	369	1,302	9,088
Disability support pension	no.	580	14,523	6,935	150	899	6,518
Newstart allowance	no.	352	15,596	3,811	87	403	5,957
Parenting payment - single	no.	293	12,655	4,752	75	448	6,786
Youth allowance	no.	308	9,258	3,111	61	310	4,536
Other pensions and allowances	no.	609	16,013	4,524	187	709	6,590
Total selected income support customers	no.	3,430	110,329	33,828	928	4,071	39,475
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	59.6	54.1	56.7	46.0	57.3	59.4
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	32,808	36,306	34,759	32,246	31,922	33,925

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	5,357	157,220	49,812	1,005	4,234	67,735
Wage and salary income	$m	153.3	4,799.1	1,581.4	29.1	123.0	2,081.4
Total income	$m	159.5	5,070.1	1,642.8	29.8	128.2	2,166.7
Average wage and salary income	$	28,623	30,525	31,748	28,925	29,043	30,729
Average total income	$	29,774	32,249	32,980	29,675	30,277	31,987
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	67.6	64.8	75.2	66.6	67.1	74.9
Own unincorporated business	%	8.8	7.6	4.4	7.8	7.0	6.4
Investment	%	6.0	9.7	2.3	4.1	2.7	2.8
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.9
Government cash benefit	%	15.7	14.2	15.9	19.7	21.2	14.4
Other income	%	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Total personal income from all sources	$m	165.8	7,349.7	2,070.1	41.0	191.3	2,752.2
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	63	3,767	1,037	12	54	997
Total dwelling units	no.	63	8,010	1,114	12	54	1,001
Value of total residential building	$m	10.0	1,682.9	162.0	1.7	6.2	145.1
Value of total non-residential building	$m	2.1	500.9	37.7	0.1	1.8	98.6
Value of total building	$m	12.1	2,183.9	199.7	1.8	8.0	243.7
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	229	10,823	2,299	33	167	4,119
Other vehicles	no.	241	6,552	1,364	55	180	2,439
Total vehicles	no.	470	17,376	3,662	87	347	6,558
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	85.6	29.5	6.9	0.3	48.7	7.5
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	11.3	8.0	14.7	7.0	5.8	13.5
Value of livestock products	$m	1.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	1.6	*
Total value of agriculture	$m	98.0	43.4	27.0	11.5	56.0	21.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Total revenues	$'000	16,866	625,135	183,961	5,960	12,712	169,978
Total expenses	$'000	14,757	476,856	137,515	4,342	12,289	162,230
Total assets	$'000	109,678	4,204,842	1,153,056	39,431	60,118	1,471,284
Total liabilities	$'000	8,483	429,424	115,196	1,684	7,664	128,878
Net debt	$'000	-2,895	34,112	-38,543	102	5,580	11,003
Net financial worth	$'000	4,795	-64,532	39,320	508	-5,193	-10,717
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	np	147	5	-	-	np

Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	np	12,822	137	-	-	np
Room occupancy rate	%	np	68.9	64.2	-	-	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	378,981	3,128	-	-	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	1,849	55,694	8,322	440	1,265	16,343
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	200	8,240	3,280	57	93	3,857
House prices - median value	$	185,000	375,318	210,000	182,000	145,000	232,500
House prices - average value	$	197,747	463,950	227,372	183,737	143,580	248,740
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	13	69	43	4	10	35
Government school students	no.	1,993	47,682	17,474	601	1,784	23,347
Non-government schools	no.	2	33	17	-	2	14
Non-government school students	no.	342	23,224	8,677	-	312	7,889
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	7,680	273,095	68,567	1,736	6,848	96,788
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2,776	43,537	13,370	659	2,233	18,001
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	877	10,137	3,134	243	595	4,427

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
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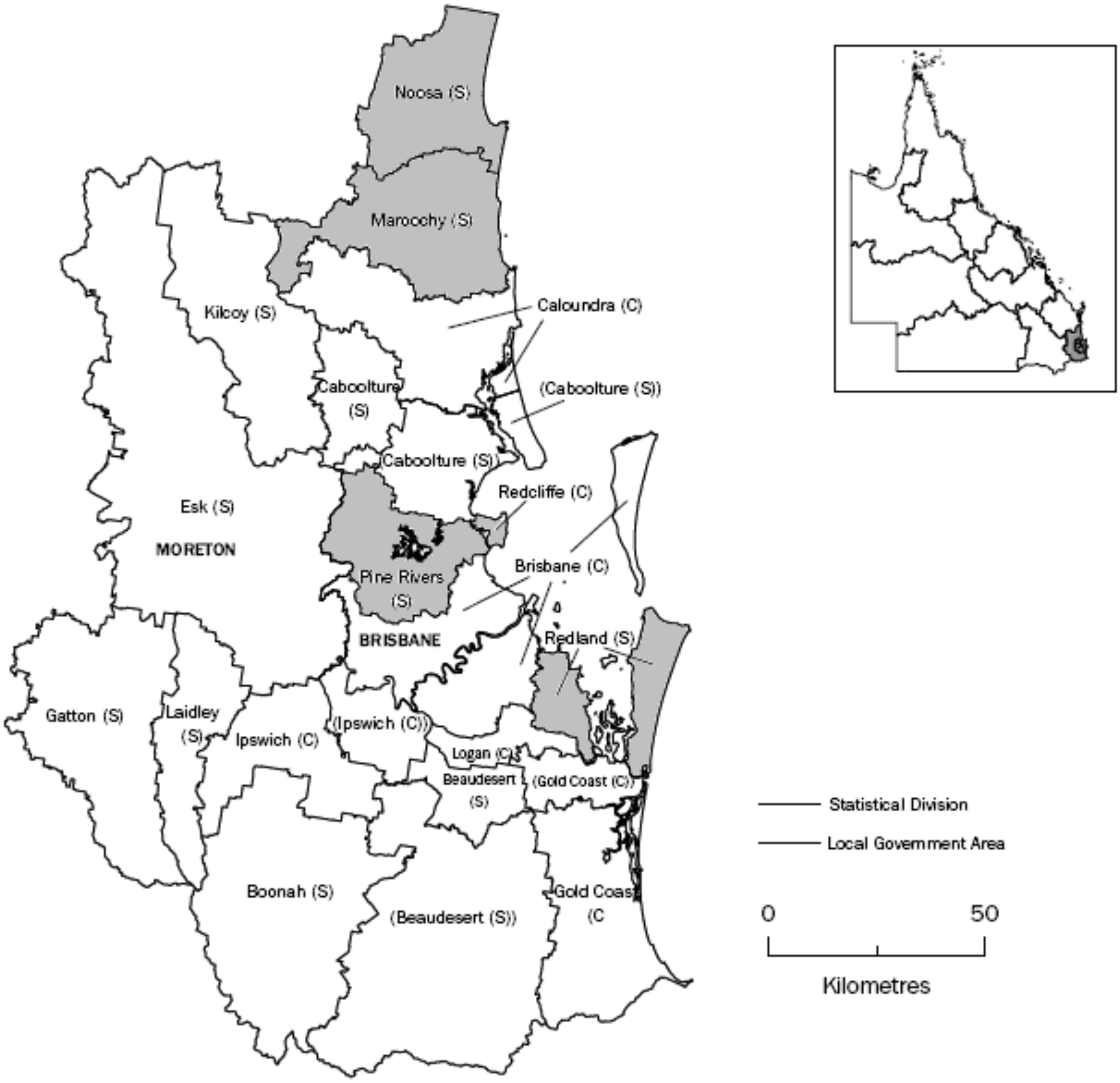

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions: Maroochy (S) to Redland (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Maroochy (S)	Noosa (S)	Pine Rivers (S)	Redcliffe (C)	Redland (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	1,163	869	750	38	537
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001						
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	88.4	100.0	90.8
Inner regional	%	100.0	100.0	11.6	0.0	7.4
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003						
Total - all persons	no.	136,617	46,515	133,931	51,781	124,824
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	27,698	8,980	32,617	9,272	26,885
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	53,715	17,008	60,950	18,853	51,074
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	35,298	13,424	31,738	13,892	32,309
Aged 65 years and over	no.	19,906	7,103	8,626	9,764	14,556
Proportion of total population						
Aged 14 years and younger	%	20.3	19.3	24.4	17.9	21.5
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	39.3	36.6	45.5	36.4	40.9
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	25.8	28.9	23.7	26.8	25.9
Aged 65 years and over	%	14.6	15.3	6.4	18.9	11.7
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	117.5	53.5	178.5	1,357.5	232.4
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	1,506	468	1,871	521	1,385
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	11.2	10.2	14.3	10.2	11.3
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	896	319	464	547	718
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	6.7	7.0	3.5	10.7	5.9
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	7	8	9	5	9
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003						
Unemployment	no.	5,463	2,190	2,728	2,112	3,221
Unemployment rate	%	8.3	10.0	3.8	9.0	5.2
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003						
Age pension	no.	14,093	4,706	6,920	7,463	10,711
Disability support pension	no.	4,563	1,611	2,879	2,911	3,415
Newstart allowance	no.	4,917	1,991	2,192	1,682	2,345
Parenting payment - single	no.	4,021	1,519	2,689	1,705	2,666
Youth allowance	no.	3,456	1,004	2,034	1,145	2,096
Other pensions and allowances	no.	5,747	2,314	3,452	2,147	3,789
Total selected income support customers	no.	36,798	13,144	20,167	17,053	25,022
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	57.2	59.2	49.9	59.0	51.2
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	34,605	35,087	38,474	34,822	38,825
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002						
Wage and salary earners	no.	42,982	14,049	56,200	17,280	48,530
Wage and salary income	$m	1,269.5	396.5	1,923.4	538.6	1,638.0

Total income	$m	1,350.8	427.8	2,015.8	566.6	1,724.4
Average wage and salary income	$	29,535	28,225	34,224	31,168	33,753
Average total income	$	31,427	30,450	35,869	32,792	35,534
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001						
Proportion of total personal income						
Wage and salary	%	61.5	56.6	79.2	63.4	74.1
Own unincorporated business	%	8.0	8.0	5.5	5.4	6.3
Investment	%	8.9	11.3	5.4	7.8	6.2
Superannuation and annuity	%	3.6	4.4	1.9	3.2	2.2
Government cash benefit	%	17.0	18.0	7.5	19.6	10.3
Other income	%	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Total personal income from all sources	$m	1,999.0	707.8	2,348.3	843.2	2,163.9
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003						
Private sector houses	no.	1,602	562	1,855	307	1,518
Total dwelling units	no.	2,577	683	2,033	468	1,636
Value of total residential building	$m	431.9	161.5	304.6	79.8	282.0
Value of total non-residential building	$m	95.6	28.4	83.6	17.2	51.0
Value of total building	$m	527.5	189.9	388.2	97.0	332.9
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003						
Passenger vehicles	no.	2,948	901	2,403	1,016	2,620
Other vehicles	no.	2,324	844	1,757	527	1,733
Total vehicles	no.	5,272	1,745	4,160	1,543	4,354
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001						
Value of crops	$m	38.7	6.8	6.5	-	24.7
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	4.1	4.2	4.5	-	34.5
Value of livestock products	$m	6.8	2.5	5.1	-	*
Total value of agriculture	$m	49.5	13.5	16.1	-	60.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04						
Total revenues	$'000	208,287	75,435	139,011	45,158	156,423
Total expenses	$'000	169,059	66,807	118,362	42,907	126,394
Total assets	$'000	1,160,524	541,670	1,145,015	427,738	1,292,201
Total liabilities	$'000	178,536	43,881	112,324	26,433	134,232
Net debt	$'000	95,832	6,143	14,846	-5,650	49,280
Net financial worth	$'000	-112,190	-6,204	-24,659	1,912	-66,249
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004						
Establishments	no.	46	37	np	np	5
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	2,460	1,517	np	np	122
Room occupancy rate	%	65.2	67.7	np	np	55.8
Takings from accommodation	$'000	73,358	54,900	np	np	2,295
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	15,649	6,043	10,696	3,925	11,228
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004						
Number of sales	no.	2,662	837	2,766	1,128	2,746

House prices - median value	$	370,000	435,000	296,755	290,000	340,000
House prices - average value	$	419,294	636,375	312,592	329,131	383,263
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004						
Government schools	no.	28	10	24	9	23
Government school students	no.	16,385	6,226	15,791	5,654	13,854
Non-government schools	no.	16	5	11	4	9
Non-government school students	no.	8,446	1,544	3,203	3,985	6,567
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)						
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	78,810	27,774	73,744	28,099	69,672
Light commercial vehicles	no.	14,981	5,391	12,533	4,394	12,592
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	3,105	1,190	2,305	831	2,421

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
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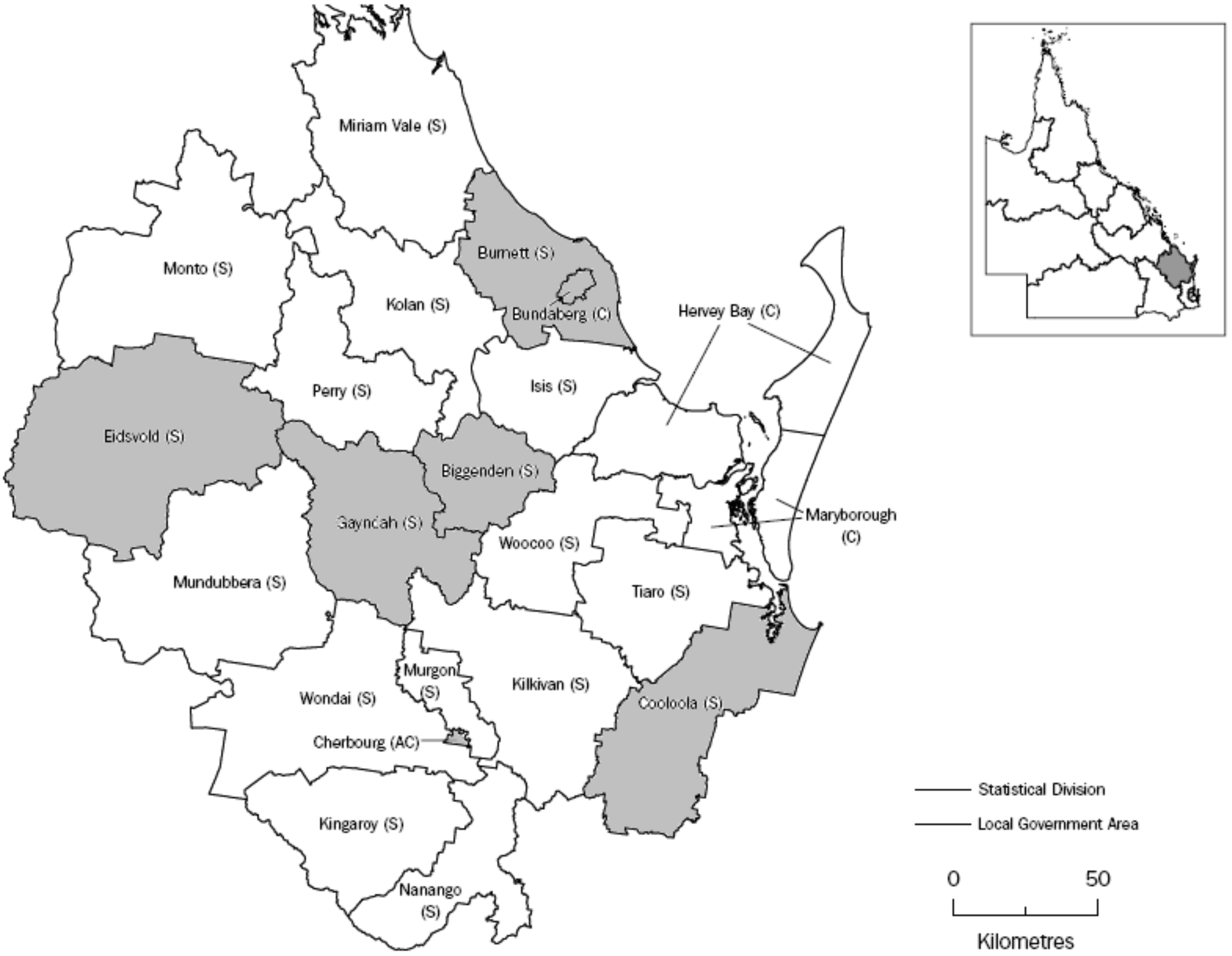

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division: Biggenden (S) to Gayndah (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Biggenden (S)	Bundaberg (C)	Burnett (S)	Cherbourg (AC)(a)	Cooloola (S)	Eidsvold (S)	Gayndah (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	1,316	96	2,004	32	2,967	4,809	2,709
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001								
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	100.0	57.3	na	96.5	0.0	0.0

Outer regional	%	100.0	0.0	42.7	na	3.5	71.9	100.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	28.1	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003								
Total - all persons	no.	1,552	45,358	25,193	1,249	34,746	944	2,913
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	266	9,906	5,356	510	7,410	195	642
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	492	17,314	8,971	561	12,930	355	1,126
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	486	10,412	7,349	146	9,397	251	731
Aged 65 years and over	no.	308	7,726	3,517	32	5,009	143	414
Proportion of total population								
Aged 14 years and younger	%	17.1	21.8	21.3	40.8	21.3	20.7	22.0
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	31.7	38.2	35.6	44.9	37.2	37.6	38.7
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	31.3	23.0	29.2	11.7	27.0	26.6	25.1
Aged 65 years and over	%	19.8	17.0	14.0	2.6	14.4	15.1	14.2
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	1.2	475.0	12.6	39.0	11.7	0.2	1.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	20	564	234	na	339	8	34
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	12.9	12.5	9.4	na	9.9	8.5	11.7
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	26	444	120	na	245	9	40
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	16.8	9.8	4.8	na	7.1	9.5	13.8
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	1	2	3	na	1	2	1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003								
Unemployment	no.	48	2,591	1,433	na	1,892	60	106
Unemployment rate	%	7.3	13.4	13.3	na	12.7	11.9	6.7
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003								
Age pension	no.	202	5,689	3,213	na	3,916	85	302
Disability support pension	no.	100	2,342	1,344	na	2,007	31	107
Newstart allowance	no.	40	2,018	1,147	na	1,528	49	96
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	1,467	822	na	1,096	32	54
Youth allowance	no.	na	1,157	667	na	837	na	31
Other pensions and allowances	no.	84	2,652	1,522	na	2,369	na	111
Total selected income support customers	no.	471	15,325	8,714	na	11,753	239	701
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	65.5	65.7	na	67.8	na	65.8
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	29,667	32,536	32,402	na	32,104	29,330	31,472
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002								
Wage and salary earners	no.	321	13,627	7,506	na	9,550	226	1,059
Wage and salary income	$m	7.5	391.5	214.6	na	269.5	5.7	26.4
Total income	$m	7.7	412.3	226.0	na	281.8	5.8	27.9
Average wage and salary income	$	23,419	28,728	28,590	na	28,224	25,116	24,966
Average total income	$	24,034	30,253	30,109	na	29,506	25,687	26,316
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001								
Proportion of total personal income								
Wage and salary	%	48.8	62.0	61.7	na	58.5	47.7	57.1
Own unincorporated business	%	18.6	6.6	6.8	na	9.6	29.2	18.6
Investment	%	3.8	5.8	5.7	na	5.7	4.6	7.4
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.4	2.3	2.3	na	2.2	0.9	1.1
Government cash benefit	%	26.6	22.9	23.0	na	23.5	17.3	15.6
Other income	%	0.8	0.5	0.5	na	0.5	0.3	0.1
Total personal income from all sources	$m	20.8	637.9	328.8	na	457.2	13.0	46.4

BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003								
Private sector houses	no.	2	156	288	na	286	4	6
Total dwelling units	no.	2	245	305	na	291	4	6
Value of total residential building	$m	0.4	31.7	48.4	na	37.0	0.4	1.2
Value of total non-residential building	$m	0.4	17.5	8.5	na	11.1	0.1	3.1
Value of total building	$m	0.8	49.2	56.9	na	48.1	0.5	4.3
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003								
Passenger vehicles	no.	9	790	441	na	464	5	35
Other vehicles	no.	15	558	312	na	443	19	48
Total vehicles	no.	24	1,348	753	na	907	24	83
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001								
Value of crops	$m	2.6	14.3	138.7	na	28.7	2.7	26.0
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	6.7	0.3	5.7	na	19.5	14.3	15.1
Value of livestock products	$m	2.6	-	*	na	22.9	0.1	0.5
Total value of agriculture	$m	11.9	14.6	145.1	na	71.2	17.1	41.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04								
Operating revenues	$'000	3,524	46,373	26,872	na	39,020	6,138	4,833
Total expenses	$'000	3,287	38,449	22,062	na	32,163	6,227	5,798
Total assets	$'000	27,506	386,028	257,162	na	312,864	43,806	57,185
Total liabilities	$'000	241	24,589	19,031	na	16,964	853	1,227
Net debt	$'000	-4,133	-13,310	-331	na	-29,254	-846	-292
Net financial worth	$'000	4,158	7,157	-2,150	na	23,913	516	-
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004								
Establishments	no.	-	17	np	na	11	-	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	447	np	na	269	-	np
Room occupancy rate	%	-	64.3	np	na	53.3	-	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	8,002	np	na	3,928	-	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	242	3,813	2,154	na	3,609	212	462
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004								
Number of sales	no.	33	1,326	439	na	639	13	57
House prices - median value	$	98,000	179,963	275,000	na	190,000	50,000	94,000
House prices - average value	$	96,201	192,205	300,986	na	215,609	54,154	101,947
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004								
Government schools	no.	4	16	14	na	21	2	3
Government school students	no.	179	7,818	1,880	na	5,478	112	410
Non-government schools	no.	-	8	-	na	4	-	1
Non-government school students	no.	-	2,793	-	na	1,280	-	68
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)								
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	680	23,078	13,023	na	18,487	356	1,301
Light commercial vehicles	no.	327	5,696	3,284	na	5,684	247	661
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	133	1,109	635	na	1,432	103	167

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

\- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division: Hervey Bay (C) to Miriam Vale (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Hervey Bay (C)	Isis (S)	Kilkivan (S)	Kingaroy (S)	Kolan (S)	Maryborough (C)	Miriam Vale (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	2,356	1,701	3,264	2,422	2,650	1,234	3,778
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001								
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Inner regional	%	92.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.0	99.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	7.7	100.0	100.0	16.8	100.0	0.0	99.7
Remote	%	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003								
Total - all persons	no.	46,732	6,007	3,264	12,153	4,547	25,505	4,822
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	9,012	1,112	687	2,807	1,026	5,251	981
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	15,599	1,937	1,099	4,758	1,532	9,163	1,653
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	13,006	1,939	1,017	2,896	1,487	6,545	1,670
Aged 65 years and over	no.	9,115	1,019	461	1,692	502	4,546	518
Proportion of total population								
Aged 14 years and younger	%	19.3	18.5	21.0	23.1	22.6	20.6	20.3
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	33.4	32.2	33.7	39.2	33.7	35.9	34.3
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	27.8	32.3	31.2	23.8	32.7	25.7	34.6
Aged 65 years and over	%	19.5	17.0	14.1	13.9	11.0	17.8	10.7
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	19.8	3.5	1.0	5.0	1.7	20.7	1.3
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	396	53	27	168	59	273	37
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	8.7	8.9	8.3	13.9	12.8	10.7	7.8
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	469	56	25	101	36	231	18
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	10.3	9.4	7.7	8.4	7.8	9.1	3.8
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	2	1	1	5	1	2	1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003								
Unemployment	no.	2,452	314	152	481	287	1,360	256
Unemployment rate	%	15.2	13.3	10.3	8.2	16.1	12.7	13.8
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003								
Age pension	no.	7,647	709	339	1,278	443	3,336	402
Disability support pension	no.	3,162	433	182	513	419	1,646	338
Newstart allowance	no.	2,103	307	132	361	284	1,113	275
Parenting payment - single	no.	1,568	137	87	261	165	759	141
Youth allowance	no.	1,163	102	69	249	121	646	74
Other pensions and allowances	no.	3,544	464	192	498	413	1,450	387
Total selected income support customers	no.	19,186	2,153	1,000	3,160	1,845	8,950	1,618
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	63.2	63.0	61.7	61.7	66.7	72.4	73.9
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	31,987	30,213	29,972	34,420	28,929	32,942	32,097
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002								
Wage and salary earners	no.	11,316	1,584	856	3,999	998	7,726	1,109
Wage and salary income	$m	313.9	41.4	23.4	125.3	25.9	225.0	32.6
Total income	$m	334.6	43.6	23.7	127.5	26.9	235.7	34.0
Average wage and salary income	$	27,741	26,160	27,336	31,337	25,983	29,126	29,385
Average total income	$	29,567	27,533	27,655	31,885	26,970	30,506	30,618
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001								
Proportion of total personal income								
Wage and salary	%	53.8	57.1	56.7	68.6	48.7	64.5	56.6
Own unincorporated business	%	6.6	5.2	14.5	7.4	9.7	4.7	8.9
Investment	%	5.9	6.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.8
Superannuation and annuity	%	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9
Government cash benefit	%	29.0	27.2	23.1	17.8	34.9	23.4	27.1
Other income	%	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7

Total personal income from all sources	$m	596.4	70.5	39.3	194.0	56.8	331.8	57.2
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003								
Private sector houses	no.	901	49	15	57	20	71	73
Total dwelling units	no.	995	53	15	70	20	72	133
Value of total residential building	$m	130.7	7.5	1.4	9.0	1.1	11.6	19.8
Value of total non-residential building	$m	28.4	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.1	10.5	2.3
Value of total building	$m	159.0	8.2	1.6	11.0	1.2	22.0	22.1
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003								
Passenger vehicles	no.	774	73	53	233	33	456	37
Other vehicles	no.	590	76	46	218	61	382	95
Total vehicles	no.	1,364	149	99	450	94	838	132
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001								
Value of crops	$m	6.3	68.8	5.5	25.6	16.4	5.0	6.7
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	2.6	4.2	74.6	19.6	8.8	0.6	11.2
Value of livestock products	$m	0.6	0.2	4.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.8
Total value of agriculture	$m	9.4	73.1	84.6	47.4	25.8	6.1	19.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04								
Operating revenues	$'000	76,519	18,256	8,654	13,795	8,190	26,479	15,864
Total expenses	$'000	59,400	14,712	7,003	12,263	7,728	24,150	9,599
Total assets	$'000	660,132	82,675	43,089	114,917	39,965	276,830	104,589
Total liabilities	$'000	60,921	7,233	1,247	7,752	2,529	19,945	8,125
Net debt	$'000	30,365	1,083	-1,538	479	909	8,498	-4,597
Net financial worth	$'000	105,110	-1,636	1,210	-2,087	-1,359	-11,516	2,759
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004								
Establishments	no.	18	np	-	4	np	14	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	709	np	-	114	np	712	np
Room occupancy rate	%	52.5	np	-	63.9	np	48.1	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	11,280	np	-	1,982	np	11,801	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	3,299	688	485	1,450	698	1,885	780
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004								
Number of sales	no.	1,341	95	30	296	41	726	47
House prices - median value	$	262,000	168,000	100,000	159,250	91,000	168,000	150,000
House prices - average value	$	283,448	227,159	109,758	171,253	112,098	177,860	269,730
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004								
Government schools	no.	11	5	4	8	6	10	6
Government school students	no.	6,078	900	349	2,117	948	4,143	773
Non-government schools	no.	6	1	-	2	-	3	-
Non-government school students	no.	1,628	85	-	507	-	1,538	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)								
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	25,889	3,022	1,571	5,978	2,262	13,301	2,400
Light commercial vehicles	no.	5,228	1,188	680	2,162	1,005	3,442	1,143
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	1,298	281	254	692	288	966	307

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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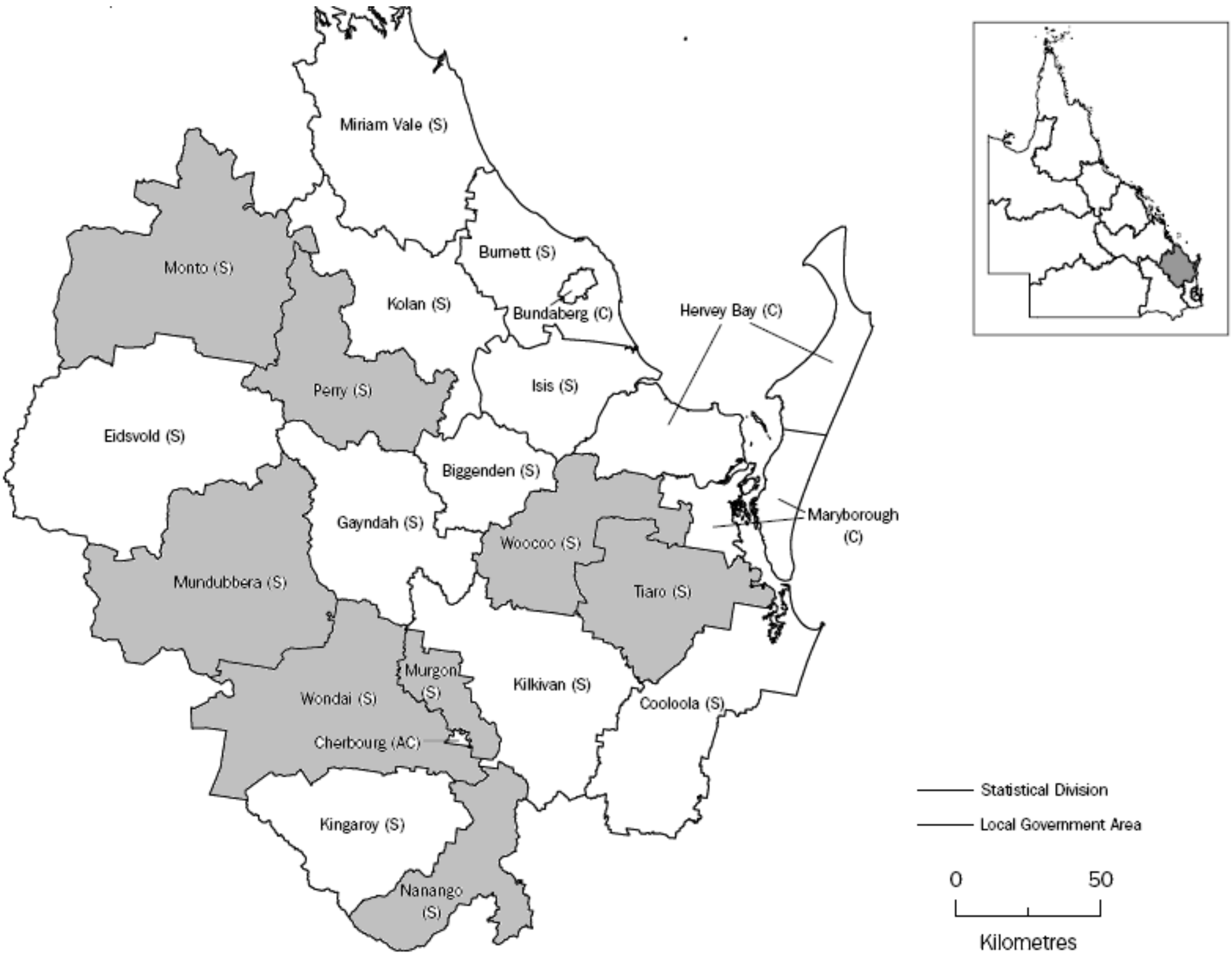

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division: Monto (S) to Woocoo (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Monto (S)	Mundubbera (S)	Murgon (S)(a)	Nanango (S)	Perry (S)	Tiaro (S)	Wondai (S)	Woocoo (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	4,322	4,193	665	1,735	2,359	2,187	3,577	2,006
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001									
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	na	58.4	0.0	37.2	0.0	84.9

Outer regional	%	100.0	79.8	na	41.6	100.0	62.8	100.0	15.1
Remote	%	0.0	20.2	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003									
Total - all persons	no.	2,477	2,354	3,655	8,630	441	4,870	4,289	3,111
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	483	492	886	1,753	90	1,051	948	691
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	816	927	1,408	2,762	152	1,645	1,377	1,165
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	674	620	843	2,818	136	1,580	1,250	944
Aged 65 years and over	no.	504	315	518	1,297	63	594	714	311
Proportion of total population									
Aged 14 years and younger	%	19.5	20.9	24.2	20.3	20.4	21.6	22.1	22.2
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	32.9	39.4	38.5	32.0	34.5	33.8	32.1	37.4
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	27.2	26.3	23.1	32.7	30.8	32.4	29.1	30.3
Aged 65 years and over	%	20.3	13.4	14.2	15.0	14.3	12.2	16.6	10.0
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.6	0.6	5.5	5.0	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.6
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	28	26	na	95	3	57	40	31
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	11.2	11.1	na	11.1	6.8	11.8	9.4	10.0
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	22	15	na	47	5	19	33	15
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.8	6.4	na	5.5	11.4	3.9	7.7	4.9
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	2	1	na	1	2	1	1	2
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003									
Unemployment	no.	71	93	na	449	27	254	143	175
Unemployment rate	%	5.3	7.0	na	14.5	16.8	13.4	7.8	11.5
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003									
Age pension	no.	364	186	na	963	43	563	548	438
Disability support pension	no.	85	77	na	704	40	286	219	217
Newstart allowance	no.	53	94	na	372	27	212	125	154
Parenting payment - single	no.	42	48	na	257	na	150	87	96
Youth allowance	no.	54	38	na	224	na	125	76	81
Other pensions and allowances	no.	79	67	na	661	40	300	231	199
Total selected income support customers	no.	677	509	na	3,180	178	1,636	1,286	1,186
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	52.2	na	59.7	na	70.0	61.5	71.8
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	27,722	28,784	na	33,787	28,912	32,407	28,915	32,269
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002									
Wage and salary earners	no.	693	946	na	2,588	96	1,422	1,122	949
Wage and salary income	$m	17.2	23.0	na	82.0	2.5	40.8	29.9	26.9
Total income	$m	17.3	23.6	na	83.9	2.6	42.6	30.8	28.1
Average wage and salary income	$	24,804	24,363	na	31,697	25,940	28,673	26,609	28,366
Average total income	$	24,994	24,990	na	32,412	26,910	29,930	27,479	29,609
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001									
Proportion of total personal income									
Wage and salary	%	48.2	67.2	na	66.4	48.8	61.9	57.8	62.0

Own unincorporated business	%	28.9	13.8	na	5.4	9.8	7.5	13.0	6.3
Investment	%	5.0	4.8	na	2.9	4.2	5.2	3.1	4.9
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.2	0.8	na	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.3
Government cash benefit	%	16.4	13.1	na	23.0	34.8	22.8	24.6	24.1
Other income	%	0.4	0.4	na	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total personal income from all sources	$m	37.4	31.9	na	116.4	4.6	63.9	49.0	40.3
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003									
Private sector houses	no.	2	1	na	30	2	33	19	18
Total dwelling units	no.	2	1	na	30	3	33	19	18
Value of total residential building	$m	0.6	0.1	na	3.2	0.4	2.8	2.1	2.1
Value of total non-residential building	$m	-	0.2	na	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	-
Value of total building	$m	0.6	0.4	na	3.3	0.4	3.1	2.4	2.1
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003									
Passenger vehicles	no.	20	29	na	111	3	76	53	53
Other vehicles	no.	59	56	na	126	6	66	68	52
Total vehicles	no.	79	85	na	237	9	142	121	105
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001									
Value of crops	$m	7.0	38.8	na	5.4	-	8.9	11.4	8.0
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	34.2	19.8	na	12.0	4.7	12.7	25.8	7.4
Value of livestock products	$m	3.9	2.7	na	4.4	-	2.7	2.7	0.2
Total value of agriculture	$m	45.1	61.4	na	21.8	4.7	24.4	39.9	15.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04									
Operating revenues	$'000	6,474	4,536	na	10,842	2,975	5,933	9,476	4,307
Total expenses	$'000	6,669	4,194	na	10,817	2,630	7,222	8,443	3,875
Total assets	$'000	167,724	30,183	na	77,727	23,164	59,022	54,736	33,329
Total liabilities	$'000	1,098	884	na	1,969	299	1,358	3,325	435
Net debt	$'000	-1,964	-2,483	na	-3,624	-3,919	-2,609	857	-1,511
Net financial worth	$'000	1,784	2,247	na	3,718	3,940	1,968	-544	1,252
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004									
Establishments	no.	np	np	na	np	-	-	-	-
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	np	np	na	np	-	-	-	-
Room occupancy rate	%	np	np	na	np	-	-	-	-
Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	np	na	np	-	-	-	-
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	563	477	na	921	66	450	682	334
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004									
Number of sales	no.	58	37	na	114	10	42	77	6
House prices - median value	$	66,500	78,000	na	128,750	37,500	134,000	112,500	84,500
House prices - average value	$	65,223	89,243	na	130,450	51,150	150,333	109,922	81,833
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004									
Government schools	no.	3	4	na	5	1	6	5	3
Government school students	no.	357	379	na	1,245	43	271	486	176
Non-government schools	no.	1	-	na	1	-	-	-	-
Non-government school students	no.	32	-	na	73	-	-	-	-

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)									
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	1,260	1,094	na	4,583	219	2,567	2,001	1,747
Light commercial vehicles	no.	682	594	na	1,554	97	749	942	536
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	289	194	na	434	28	198	322	176

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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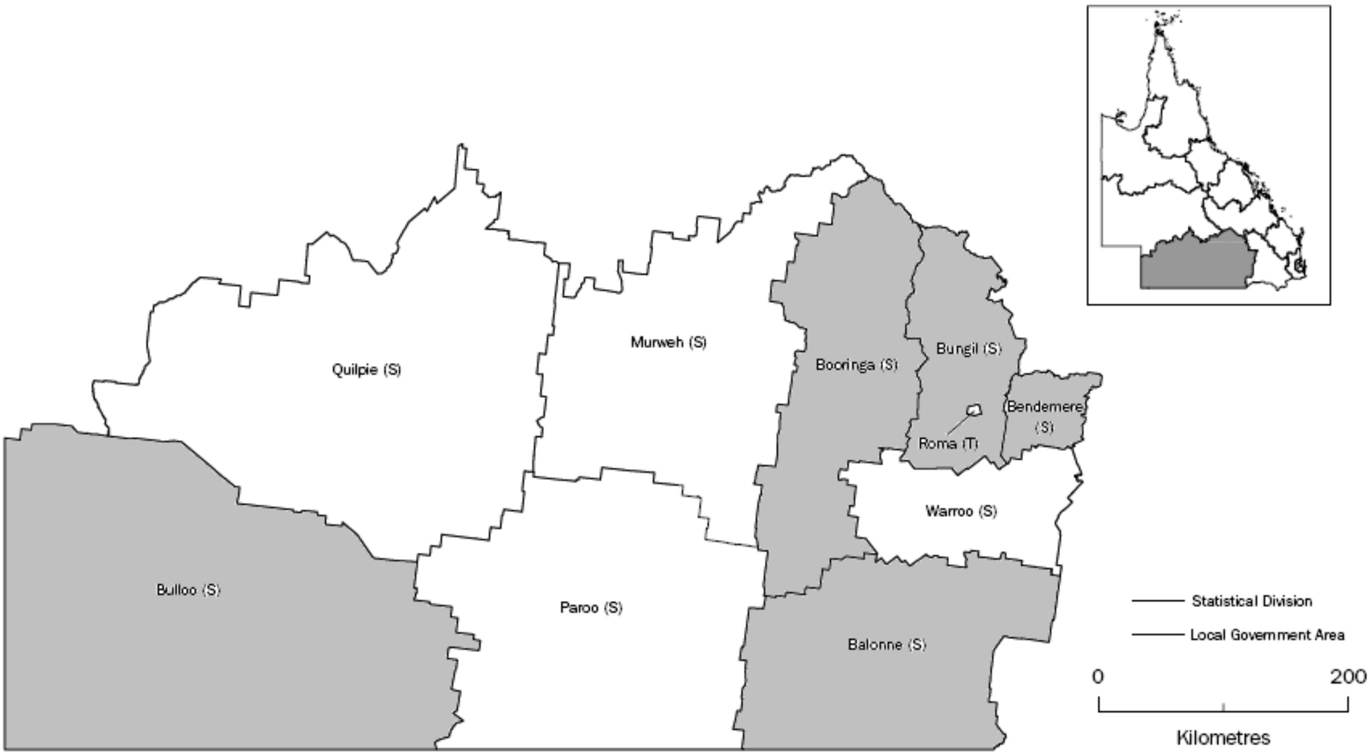

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in South West Statistical Division: Balonne (S) to Bungil (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Balonne (S)	Bendemere (S)	Booringa (S)	Bulloo (S)	Bungil (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	31,144	3,928	27,827	73,805	13,338
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001						
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	89.2	100.0	73.9	0.0	100.0
Very remote	%	10.8	0.0	26.1	100.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003						
Total - all persons	no.	5,611	988	1,877	470	1,979
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	1,476	250	414	100	437
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	2,505	339	717	236	771
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	1,178	241	488	96	516
Aged 65 years and over	no.	452	158	258	38	255
Proportion of total population						
Aged 14 years and younger	%	26.3	25.3	22.1	21.3	22.1
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	44.6	34.3	38.2	50.2	39.0
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	21.0	24.4	26.0	20.4	26.1
Aged 65 years and over	%	8.1	16.0	13.7	8.1	12.9

Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	102	12	22	8	23
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	18.2	12.1	11.7	17.0	11.7
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	26	5	13	-	8
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	4.6	5.0	6.9	0.0	4.1
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	5	2	3	4	8
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003						
Unemployment	no.	123	17	34	1	28
Unemployment rate	%	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.3	2.1
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003						
Age pension	no.	298	98	155	24	129
Disability support pension	no.	130	31	51	na	45
Newstart allowance	no.	142	22	33	na	21
Parenting payment - single	no.	120	na	24	na	39
Youth allowance	no.	78	na	22	na	27
Other pensions and allowances	no.	177	52	85	na	59
Total selected income support customers	no.	945	238	370	59	320
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	50.7	na	na	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	33,481	33,936	29,302	32,319	34,354
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002						
Wage and salary earners	no.	2,017	250	509	152	777
Wage and salary income	$m	58.4	6.4	13.2	4.5	23.1
Total income	$m	58.7	6.4	13.2	4.7	23.5
Average wage and salary income	$	28,947	25,758	25,847	29,529	29,773
Average total income	$	29,103	25,493	26,030	31,036	30,192
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001						
Proportion of total personal income						
Wage and salary	%	67.3	44.8	51.6	62.4	55.0
Own unincorporated business	%	11.1	36.0	29.4	28.7	29.3
Investment	%	11.9	3.9	4.6	3.0	7.7
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Government cash benefit	%	8.9	14.3	13.5	4.6	7.0
Other income	%	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total personal income from all sources	$m	90.7	12.4	26.0	6.5	42.9
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003						
Private sector houses	no.	7	-	1	-	5
Total dwelling units	no.	10	-	1	-	5
Value of total residential building	$m	2.1	-	0.1	-	1.0
Value of total non-residential building	$m	1.7	-	-	-	-
Value of total building	$m	3.8	-	0.1	-	1.0
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003						
Passenger vehicles	no.	44	11	14	2	29
Other vehicles	no.	154	39	30	36	70
Total vehicles	no.	198	49	44	37	99
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001						
Value of crops	$m	146.4	9.3	9.7	-	20.5
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	46.6	18.1	40.1	35.2	101.5
Value of livestock products	$m	16.4	0.1	7.2	3.6	1.3
Total value of agriculture	$m	209.4	27.5	57.0	38.7	123.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04						
Operating revenues	$'000	10,625	4,715	9,297	10,762	8,358
Total expenses	$'000	11,404	4,094	9,971	9,965	8,029
Total assets	$'000	77,371	35,539	83,823	54,774	77,529
Total liabilities	$'000	5,597	283	1,144	2,604	1,686
Net debt	$'000	1,487	-5,172	-1,459	-2,998	-1,911
Net financial worth	$'000	-1,596	5,481	890	1,996	2,354

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004						
Establishments	no.	7	-	np	-	-
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	143	-	np	-	-
Room occupancy rate	%	38.3	-	np	-	-
Takings from accommodation	$'000	1,527	-	np	-	-
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	994	294	349	56	480
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004						
Number of sales	no.	84	9	35	np	9
House prices - median value	$	115,250	75,000	47,000	np	35,000
House prices - average value	$	122,787	55,444	55,243	np	36,667
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004						
Government schools	no.	6	2	2	1	3
Government school students	no.	621	121	147	21	114
Non-government schools	no.	1	-	1	-	-
Non-government school students	no.	197	-	57	-	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)						
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	1,998	427	616	169	859
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1,723	374	506	232	609
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	426	127	148	83	213

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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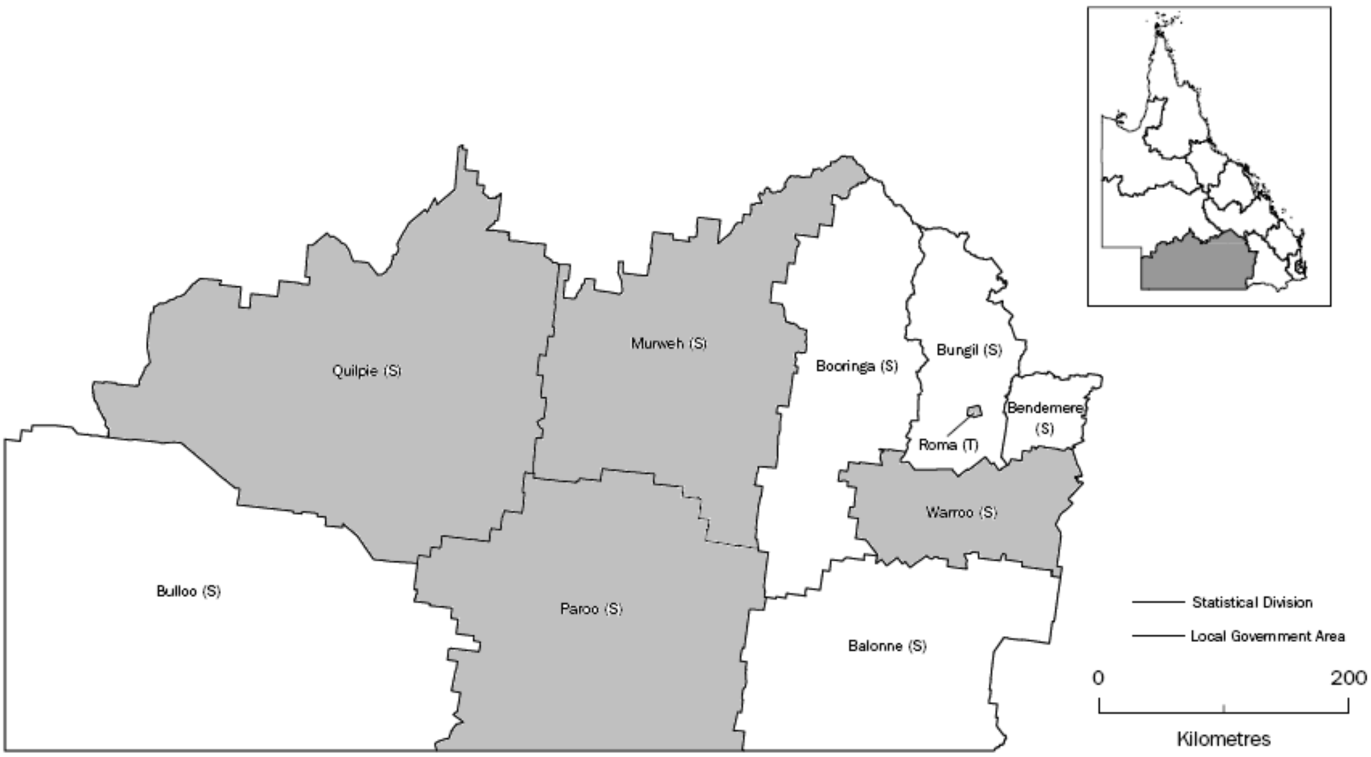

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in South West Statistical Division: Murweh (S) to Warroo (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Murweh (S)	Paroo (S)	Quilpie (S)	Roma (T)	Warroo (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	40,740	47,727	67,615	78	13,659
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001						
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	%	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Very remote	%	40.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003						
Total - all persons	no.	5,033	2,187	1,086	6,734	1,071
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	1,229	537	221	1,643	220
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	2,143	819	508	3,047	385
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	1,069	582	242	1,353	329
Aged 65 years and over	no.	592	249	115	691	137
Proportion of total population						
Aged 14 years and younger	%	24.4	24.6	20.3	24.4	20.5
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	42.6	37.4	46.8	45.2	35.9
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	21.2	26.6	22.3	20.1	30.7

Aged 65 years and over	%	11.8	11.4	10.6	10.3	12.8
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.1	-	-	86.7	0.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	81	29	12	117	2
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	16.1	13.3	11.0	17.4	1.9
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	42	10	7	50	3
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.3	4.6	6.4	7.4	2.8
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	5	2	5	7	4
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003						
Unemployment	no.	107	99	20	128	18
Unemployment rate	%	3.6	8.2	2.8	3.3	2.7
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003						
Age pension	no.	460	171	61	447	82
Disability support pension	no.	114	95	na	169	32
Newstart allowance	no.	117	102	na	105	20
Parenting payment - single	no.	98	71	22	150	na
Youth allowance	no.	68	38	na	92	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	128	111	na	162	53
Total selected income support customers	no.	985	587	163	1,125	217
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	57.7	62.7	na	59.7	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	32,561	30,108	33,481	34,715	31,817
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002						
Wage and salary earners	no.	1,756	565	388	2,740	412
Wage and salary income	$m	51.8	15.1	10.9	84.5	11.1
Total income	$m	54.1	15.8	11.6	86.3	11.2
Average wage and salary income	$	29,476	26,645	28,153	30,856	27,005
Average total income	$	30,828	28,026	29,786	31,498	27,223
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001						
Proportion of total personal income						
Wage and salary	%	64.5	47.4	52.7	70.8	65.2
Own unincorporated business	%	19.6	27.9	31.5	13.3	16.5
Investment	%	3.8	5.3	6.7	6.1	5.6
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
Government cash benefit	%	11.5	18.4	8.0	9.0	11.8
Other income	%	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Total personal income from all sources	$m	85.9	33.7	21.5	121.3	13.5
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003						
Private sector houses	no.	5	4	2	7	-
Total dwelling units	no.	8	4	2	7	-
Value of total residential building	$m	1.4	0.4	0.2	2.1	-
Value of total non-residential building	$m	1.3	0.5	-	0.5	-
Value of total building	$m	2.8	1.0	0.2	2.6	-
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003						
Passenger vehicles	no.	38	5	11	99	16
Other vehicles	no.	123	28	51	168	56
Total vehicles	no.	162	33	62	267	72
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001						
Value of crops	$m	4.6	1.7	-	2.2	10.0
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	49.2	23.6	26.3	5.8	26.1
Value of livestock products	$m	10.8	18.4	15.7	0.1	2.7
Total value of agriculture	$m	64.5	43.7	42.0	8.1	38.8
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04						
Operating revenues	$'000	11,271	7,798	6,973	10,515	5,971
Total expenses	$'000	11,710	8,599	8,055	9,111	6,150
Total assets	$'000	62,116	55,966	32,382	44,504	37,896
Total liabilities	$'000	5,145	1,247	761	3,151	796
Net debt	$'000	832	-562	-3,677	1,902	-2,763

Net financial worth	$'000	-1,916	-42	3,602	-2,373	2,761
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004						
Establishments	no.	4	-	-	9	-
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	99	-	-	207	-
Room occupancy rate	%	56.2	-	-	64.7	-
Takings from accommodation	$'000	1,383	-	-	3,632	-
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	724	365	234	1,093	231
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004						
Number of sales	no.	110	33	np	226	14
House prices - median value	$	70,000	50,000	np	115,000	40,000
House prices - average value	$	71,315	54,015	np	128,253	49,929
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004						
Government schools	no.	5	4	2	2	5
Government school students	no.	826	213	56	860	138
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	1	-
Non-government school students	no.	193	58	42	482	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)						
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	1,790	763	383	2,686	492
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1,243	611	372	1,514	413
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	273	160	147	444	127

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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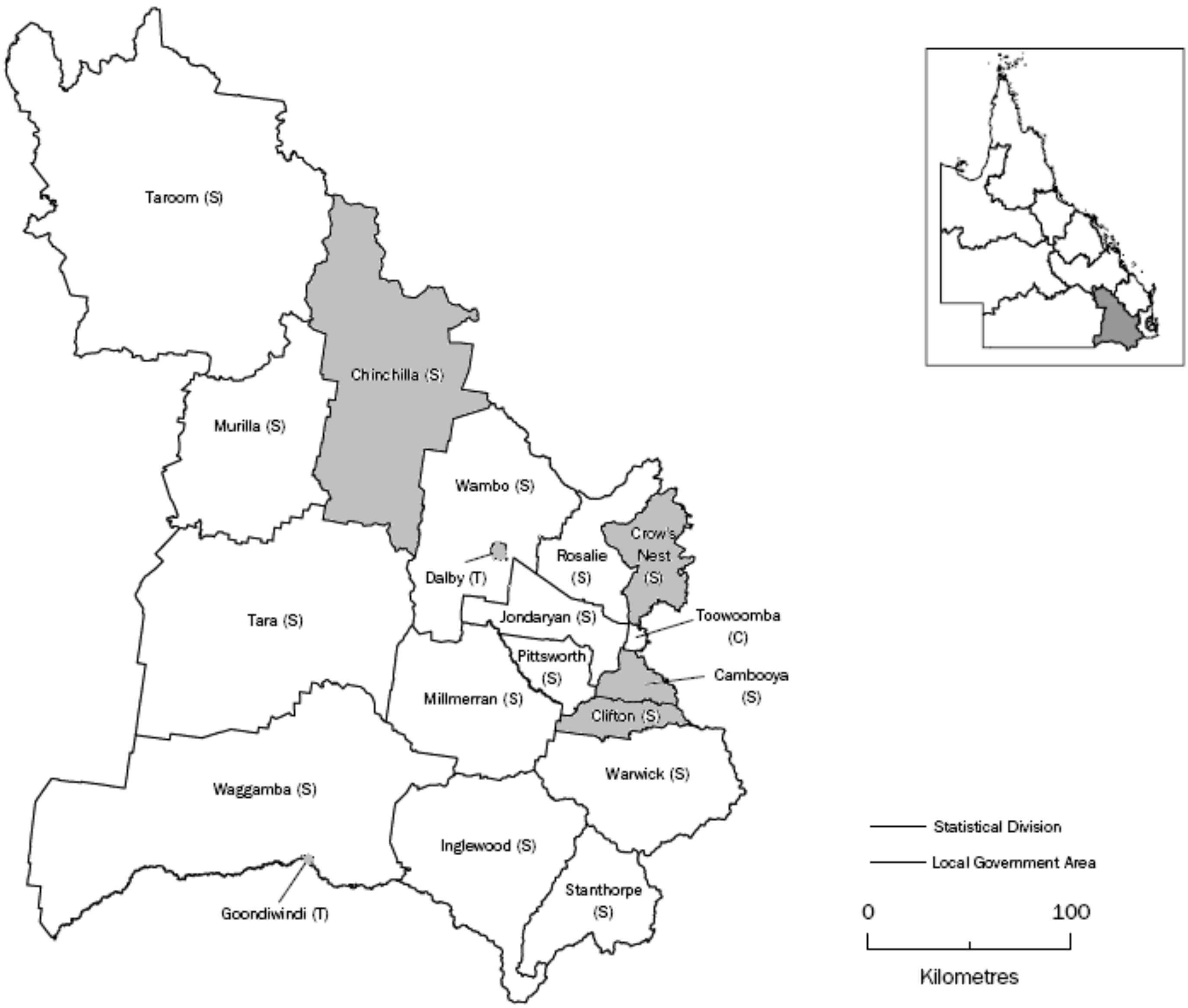

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Darling Downs Statistical Division: Cambooya (S) to Goondiwindi (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Cambooya (S)	Chinchilla (S)	Clifton (S)	Crow's Nest (S)	Dalby (T)	Goondiwindi (T)

LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	638	8,701	867	1,631	48	15
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	98.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	%	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	5,425	6,078	2,491	11,115	10,124	4,957
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	1,428	1,453	553	2,642	2,381	1,123
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	2,269	2,241	810	4,255	4,294	2,201
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	1,285	1,464	705	2,917	2,095	1,072
Aged 65 years and over	no.	443	920	423	1,301	1,354	561
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	26.3	23.9	22.2	23.8	23.5	22.7
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	41.8	36.9	32.5	38.3	42.4	44.4
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	23.7	24.1	28.3	26.2	20.7	21.6
Aged 65 years and over	%	8.2	15.1	17.0	11.7	13.4	11.3
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	8.5	0.7	2.9	6.8	211.7	338.8
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	75	84	35	126	160	77
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	14.0	13.8	14.1	11.6	15.8	15.6
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	17	35	16	64	86	33
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	3.2	5.8	6.4	5.9	8.5	6.7
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	8	2	2	9	5	7
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	91	165	54	171	327	132
Unemployment rate	%	3.1	5.5	4.4	3.1	6.1	4.8
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	235	668	272	887	797	319
Disability support pension	no.	116	208	102	329	313	97
Newstart allowance	no.	95	164	51	178	280	119
Parenting payment - single	no.	82	115	50	145	262	101
Youth allowance	no.	100	135	62	176	220	75
Other pensions and allowances	no.	191	344	173	416	357	100
Total selected income support customers	no.	820	1,635	711	2,131	2,229	811
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	59.6	63.4	50.2	na	60.3	54.5
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	33,338	31,065	29,839	33,951	33,924	35,082

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	1,539	1,711	700	3,577	3,560	2,260
Wage and salary income	$m	45.6	45.3	19.2	108.8	106.1	68.0
Total income	$m	46.5	45.7	19.9	113.0	109.8	70.4
Average wage and salary income	$	29,626	26,458	27,415	30,424	29,796	30,088
Average total income	$	30,238	26,682	28,416	31,600	30,842	31,135
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	71.1	59.2	63.5	69.4	71.0	69.8
Own unincorporated business	%	5.6	14.8	7.8	10.3	6.1	9.5
Investment	%	7.1	6.5	6.5	5.9	8.1	12.2
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.0
Government cash benefit	%	13.6	18.1	20.3	11.6	13.5	7.3
Other income	%	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
Total personal income from all sources	$m	32.3	79.1	29.1	155.4	162.3	98.7
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	46	15	19	197	10	24
Total dwelling units	no.	46	15	19	201	10	26
Value of total residential building	$m	8.6	2.1	2.5	30.7	2.3	4.4
Value of total non-residential building	$m	1.4	1.0	-	1.7	4.0	4.2
Value of total building	$m	10.0	3.1	2.5	32.4	6.3	8.6
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	52	81	25	129	210	87
Other vehicles	no.	76	118	34	153	219	197
Total vehicles	no.	128	198	59	282	429	284
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	19.4	42.4	15.7	24.0	1.5	*
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	5.5	59.6	21.1	15.7	0.8	-
Value of livestock products	$m	3.5	2.2	2.4	9.3	-	-
Total value of agriculture	$m	28.5	104.3	39.3	49.0	2.3	*
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Operating revenues	$'000	8,739	13,491	5,241	17,710	13,141	6,708
Total expenses	$'000	6,164	13,647	4,225	12,676	11,327	5,204
Total assets	$'000	38,814	74,298	43,121	106,373	86,802	56,147
Total liabilities	$'000	1,438	4,288	925	7,134	2,058	3,925
Net debt	$'000	-3,021	-5,651	-5,561	989	-1,505	-2,332
Net financial worth	$'000	2,257	4,899	5,246	-2,755	-9	2,357
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	-	np	-	-	6	10

Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	np	-	-	145	234
Room occupancy rate	%	-	np	-	-	56.5	60.2
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	np	-	-	2,444	3,890
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	655	1,004	512	1,326	1,185	927
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	145	186	54	120	381	154
House prices - median value	$	177,000	114,500	108,000	248,000	130,000	176,000
House prices - average value	$	193,654	121,804	111,056	254,810	133,987	194,244
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	5	7	6	4	3	2
Government school students	no.	289	970	452	1,144	1,375	1,104
Non-government schools	no.	-	2	1	2	3	1
Non-government school students	no.	-	95	63	477	1,031	158
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	2,270	2,649	1,251	5,342	4,561	2,342
Light commercial vehicles	no.	898	1,467	634	1,962	1,997	1,631
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	295	548	335	527	656	492

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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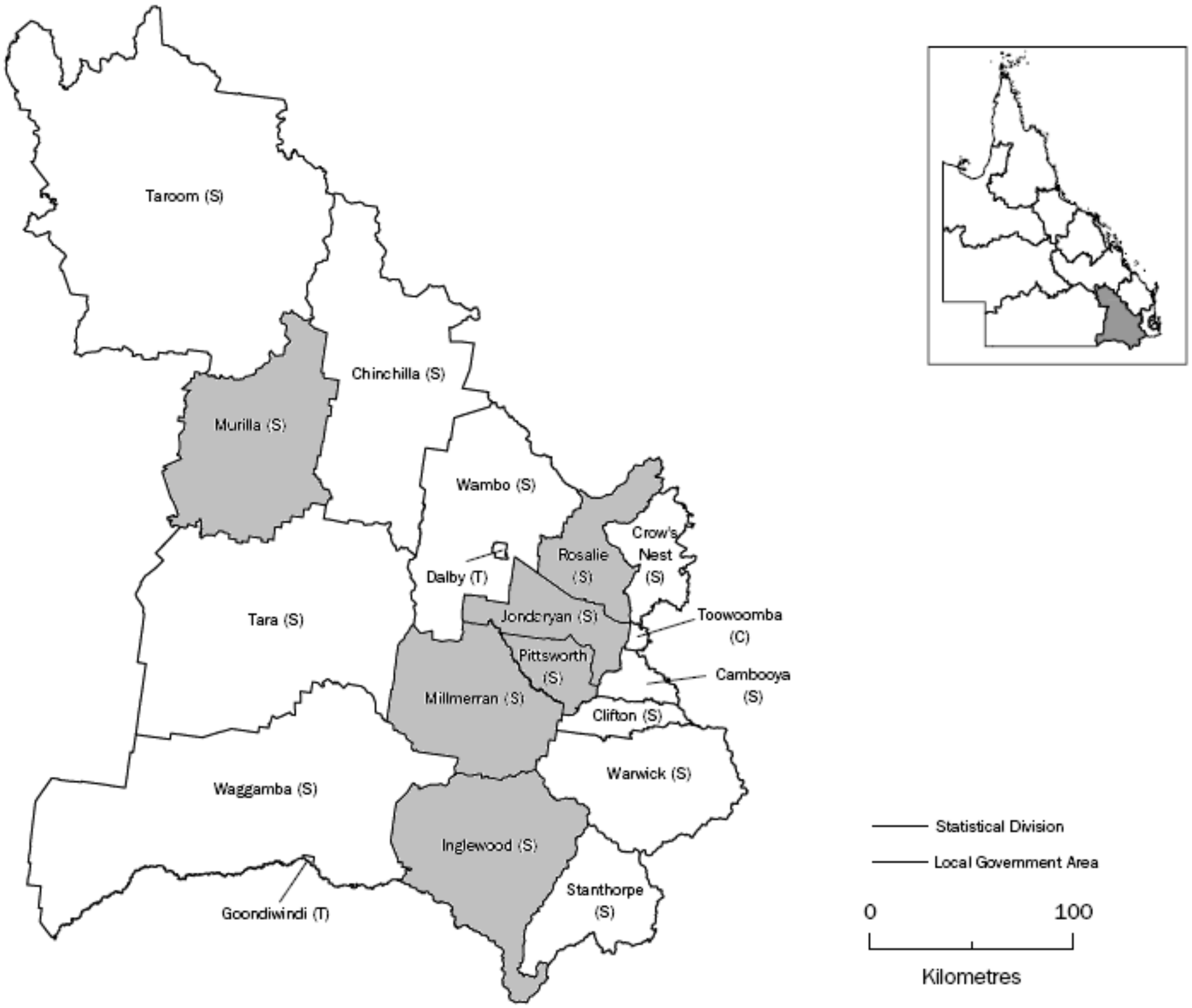

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Darling Downs Statistical Division: Inglewood (S) to Rosalie (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Inglewood (S)	Jondaryan (S)	Millmerran (S)	Murilla (S)	Pittsworth (S)	Rosalie (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	5,879	1,910	4,521	6,074	1,090	2,199
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	98.5	49.3	0.0	100.0	78.1
Outer regional	%	59.5	1.5	50.7	70.7	0.0	21.9
Remote	%	40.5	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	2,704	13,563	3,340	2,727	4,811	8,874
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	594	3,363	723	601	1,204	2,220
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	933	5,642	1,342	919	1,900	3,550
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	708	3,329	909	757	1,096	2,212
Aged 65 years and over	no.	469	1,229	366	450	611	892
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	22.0	24.8	21.6	22.0	25.0	25.0
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	34.5	41.6	40.2	33.7	39.5	40.0
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	26.2	24.5	27.2	27.8	22.8	24.9
Aged 65 years and over	%	17.3	9.1	11.0	16.5	12.7	10.1
Population density - 2003	$persons/km^2$	0.5	7.1	0.7	0.4	4.4	4.0
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	30	154	38	35	70	110
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	11.2	11.5	11.2	12.8	14.6	12.5
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	22	47	18	29	23	38
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.2	3.5	5.3	10.6	4.8	4.3
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	1	6	3	3	4	2
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	73	360	85	53	91	199
Unemployment rate	%	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.4
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	355	1,236	256	298	419	697
Disability support pension	no.	109	515	130	98	119	381
Newstart allowance	no.	75	320	87	na	70	206
Parenting payment - single	no.	61	367	57	na	66	166
Youth allowance	no.	55	320	51	50	77	169
Other pensions and allowances	no.	116	469	183	157	172	422
Total selected income support customers	no.	771	3,227	765	691	923	2,040
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	63.9	60.6	56.0	na	46.6	na

AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	31,925	33,968	32,513	32,183	33,927	33,496
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	822	4,646	1,222	833	1,559	2,927
Wage and salary income	$m	24.1	142.3	38.5	22.0	48.5	88.6
Total income	$m	24.0	147.4	39.9	21.9	48.7	91.2
Average wage and salary income	$	29,375	30,618	31,478	26,357	31,123	30,281
Average total income	$	29,159	31,718	32,664	26,322	31,216	31,166
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	66.4	71.1	71.2	59.8	74.0	70.0
Own unincorporated business	%	5.9	6.7	10.9	15.2	6.2	7.6
Investment	%	5.8	6.0	6.1	7.4	7.3	4.5
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
Government cash benefit	%	20.6	13.6	10.8	16.1	10.3	15.8
Other income	%	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total personal income from all sources	$m	36.2	188.8	54.4	38.5	76.8	102.2
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	2	107	16	1	25	33
Total dwelling units	no.	2	111	16	1	25	33
Value of total residential building	$m	0.2	18.2	2.7	0.1	3.6	5.3
Value of total non-residential building	$m	4.1	3.9	2.0	-	1.2	19.3
Value of total building	$m	4.3	22.0	4.8	0.1	4.9	24.6
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	21	264	36	24	68	100
Other vehicles	no.	55	243	72	63	124	133
Total vehicles	no.	76	507	108	87	191	232
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	7.7	48.5	41.4	22.0	46.4	13.3
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	72.6	43.9	53.0	31.0	7.0	33.7
Value of livestock products	$m	6.8	7.1	23.8	0.2	5.5	14.9
Total value of agriculture	$m	87.1	99.6	118.2	53.3	58.9	61.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Operating revenues	$'000	6,084	15,701	6,410	6,710	6,290	9,180
Total expenses	$'000	6,329	12,659	7,441	6,864	7,484	9,238
Total assets	$'000	50,359	109,534	57,204	47,412	58,249	61,932
Total liabilities	$'000	1,071	7,908	911	1,072	484	4,316
Net debt	$'000	-3,541	2,439	-1,742	-2,933	-2,909	-965
Net financial worth	$'000	3,363	-1,705	955	2,980	2,583	597

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	-	-	-	np	-	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	-	-	np	-	np
Room occupancy rate	%	-	-	-	np	-	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	-	-	np	-	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	555	1,353	580	588	668	1,049
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	77	237	36	38	72	88
House prices - median value	$	63,000	140,000	111,720	73,750	142,000	125,000
House prices - average value	$	65,122	144,269	107,227	83,579	151,563	130,247
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	2	9	2	5	5	10
Government school students	no.	310	1,344	402	440	804	1,041
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	-	1	-
Non-government school students	no.	62	91	76	-	150	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	1,296	6,826	1,552	1,161	2,187	4,488
Light commercial vehicles	no.	739	2,183	919	726	1,116	1,650
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	213	792	405	271	540	518

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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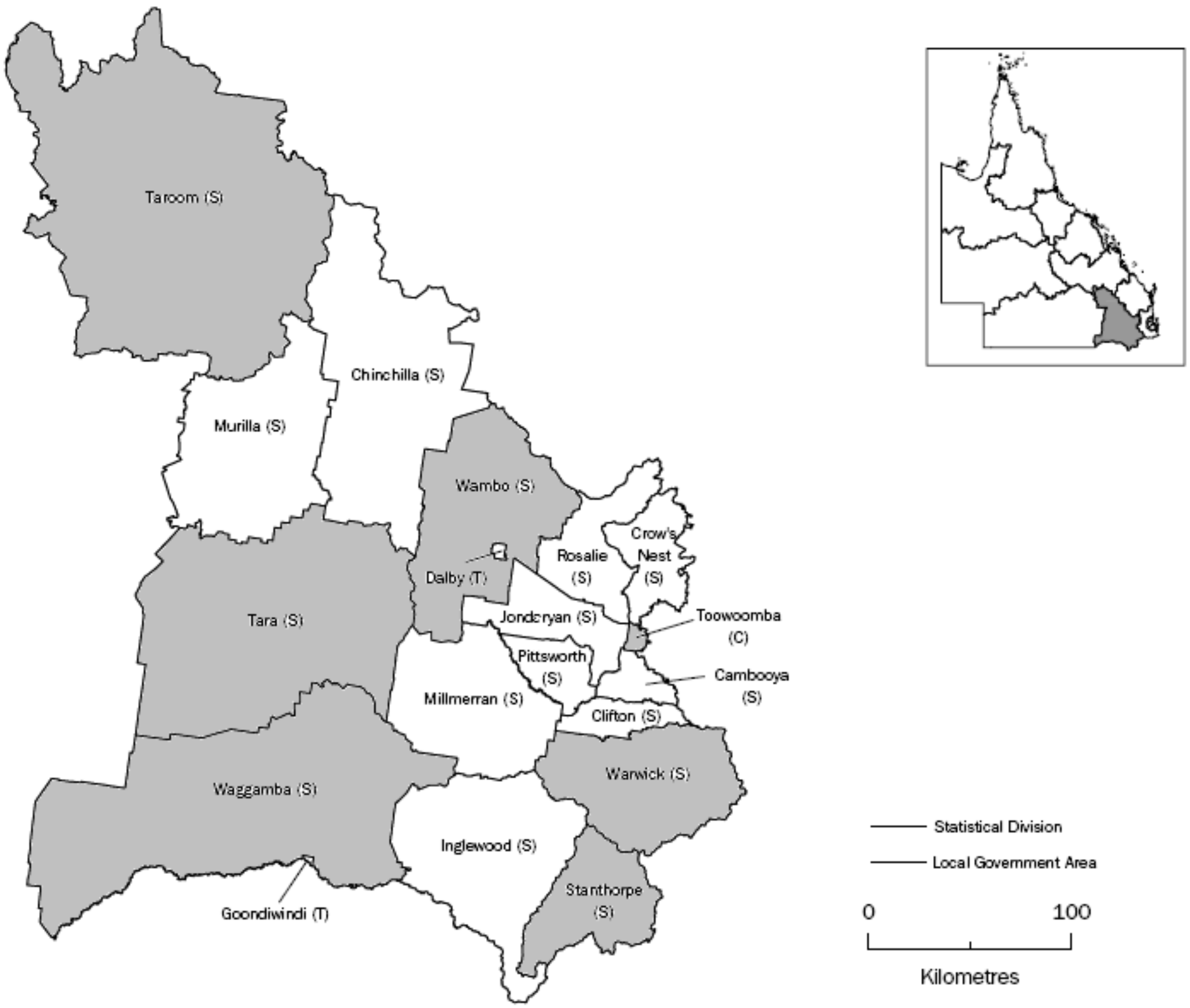

Selected Characteristics of Local Government Areas in Darling Downs Statistical Division: Stanthorpe (S) to Warwick (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Stanthorpe (S)	Tara (S)	Taroom (S)	Toowoomba (C)	Waggamba (S)	Wambo (S)	Warwick (S)

LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	2,697	11,680	18,645	117	13,400	5,713	4,422
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001								
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.9	88.4
Outer regional	%	100.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	59.2	70.1	11.6
Remote	%	0.0	31.8	100.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003								
Total - all persons	no.	10,614	4,005	2,620	92,660	3,009	5,274	21,466
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	2,180	993	608	18,810	781	1,234	4,912
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	3,727	1,469	1,017	40,902	1,267	1,873	8,063
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	2,964	1,117	648	19,942	705	1,510	5,246
Aged 65 years and over	no.	1,743	426	347	13,006	256	657	3,245
Proportion of total population								
Aged 14 years and younger	%	20.5	24.8	23.2	20.3	26.0	23.4	22.9
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	35.1	36.7	38.8	44.1	42.1	35.5	37.6
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	27.9	27.9	24.7	21.5	23.4	28.6	24.4
Aged 65 years and over	%	16.4	10.6	13.2	14.0	8.5	12.5	15.1
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	3.9	0.3	0.1	795.1	0.2	0.9	4.9
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	106	60	37	1,148	46	54	264
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	10.0	15.1	14.1	12.5	15.3	10.2	12.3
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	85	26	17	689	14	31	164
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.0	6.6	6.5	7.5	4.7	5.9	7.7
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	2	1	4	8	7	3	2
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003								
Unemployment	no.	378	201	24	2,698	54	155	694
Unemployment rate	%	7.4	11.2	1.4	5.8	3.0	5.2	6.6
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003								
Age pension	no.	1,289	328	160	9,216	161	495	2,576
Disability support pension	no.	438	326	34	3,492	63	191	909
Newstart allowance	no.	440	227	na	2,186	51	139	667
Parenting payment - single	no.	220	124	na	2,285	45	118	584
Youth allowance	no.	297	147	60	2,581	44	117	494
Other pensions and allowances	no.	509	349	107	2,700	87	291	1,111
Total selected income support customers	no.	3,192	1,502	406	22,460	452	1,350	6,341

Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	56.7	68.5	na	56.9	53.3	63.7	56.9
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	29,191	31,488	31,303	35,799	34,834	32,085	31,246
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002								
Wage and salary earners	no.	3,537	1,049	712	34,510	980	1,668	7,212
Wage and salary income	$m	91.0	27.2	18.1	1,086.6	28.4	47.9	202.1
Total income	$m	94.8	27.4	18.1	1,137.1	28.9	48.9	207.9
Average wage and salary income	$	25,739	25,970	25,483	31,488	28,990	28,727	28,018
Average total income	$	26,796	26,112	25,457	32,951	29,502	29,306	28,827
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001								
Proportion of total personal income								
Wage and salary	%	61.0	51.5	42.1	70.6	69.7	64.7	68.3
Own unincorporated business	%	9.0	13.7	43.5	6.1	6.5	9.9	6.9
Investment	%	7.4	6.1	5.8	7.2	12.1	7.9	4.9
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.7	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.5
Government cash benefit	%	20.2	27.8	7.7	13.4	10.5	16.1	18.1
Other income	%	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total personal income from all sources	$m	144.7	42.5	48.2	1,632.9	43.1	78.2	297.6
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003								
Private sector houses	no.	26	4	-	427	14	9	71
Total dwelling units	no.	28	6	-	685	14	9	81
Value of total residential building	$m	3.6	0.9	-	93.6	2.9	1.4	11.6
Value of total non-residential building	$m	2.5	-	2.3	51.1	-	-	4.5
Value of total building	$m	6.2	0.9	2.3	144.7	2.9	1.4	16.0
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003								
Passenger vehicles	no.	121	39	28	2,325	31	90	272
Other vehicles	no.	119	100	89	1,724	91	113	307
Total vehicles	no.	240	140	118	4,049	122	203	580
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001								
Value of crops	$m	82.6	38.3	7.9	*	128.0	101.0	25.8
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	6.7	43.7	89.8	0.3	63.0	59.9	42.4
Value of livestock products	$m	3.9	4.2	0.1	0.3	4.8	2.6	18.3
Total value of agriculture	$m	93.2	86.2	97.8	1.4	195.8	163.5	86.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04								

Operating revenues	$'000	12,611	15,960	11,278	96,705	9,791	14,550	25,828
Total expenses	$'000	12,629	16,414	10,292	85,854	7,294	14,454	25,487
Total assets	$'000	140,176	81,386	123,487	819,078	50,718	90,310	213,920
Total liabilities	$'000	4,286	1,909	1,530	62,156	1,647	2,932	14,301
Net debt	$'000	-6,466	-6,469	-7,685	14,795	-5,402	-6,084	-94
Net financial worth	$'000	4,449	6,897	6,278	-24,011	4,625	4,508	-2,884
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004								
Establishments	no.	6	-	-	29	-	-	9
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	123	-	-	829	-	-	216
Room occupancy rate	%	np	-	-	61.5	-	-	42.6
Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	-	-	15,155	-	-	2,503
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	1,343	679	803	7,872	561	850	2,775
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004								
Number of sales	no.	208	35	23	2,827	25	59	506
House prices - median value	$	131,000	53,000	65,000	215,000	63,000	74,500	150,000
House prices - average value	$	135,440	55,879	55,891	235,168	61,120	80,483	153,057
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004								
Government schools	no.	14	7	5	20	6	5	16
Government school students	no.	1,541	589	309	10,001	125	415	2,898
Non-government schools	no.	1	1	1	23	0	-	5
Non-government school students	no.	299	42	35	9,824	0	-	1,207
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)								
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	5,137	1,885	1,054	47,915	1,174	2,494	10,754
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2,068	1,182	921	10,217	967	1,239	4,006
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	496	468	417	2,579	328	495	1,417

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
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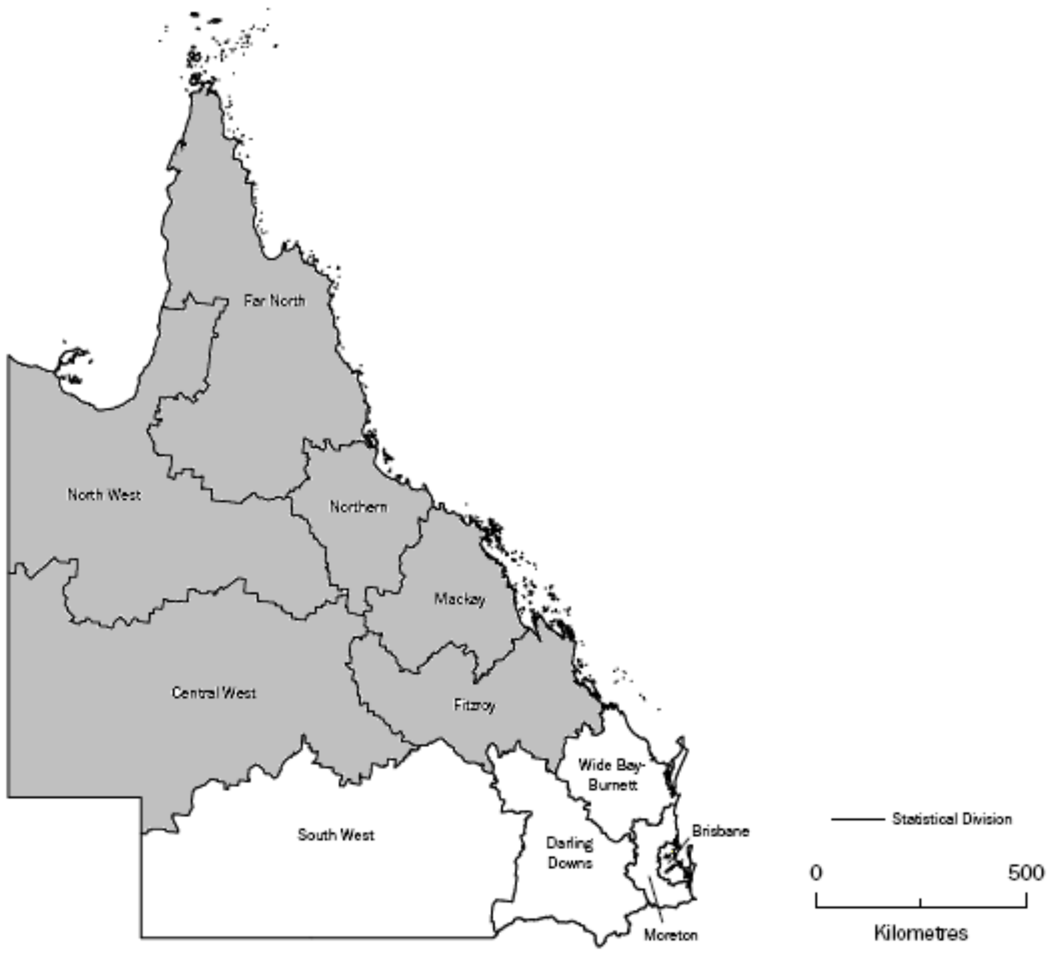

Queensland Regional Profile data for **Fitzroy, Central West, Mackay, Northern, Far North and North West Statistical Divisions** (SDs) and for **Local Government Areas** (LGAs) in these SDs can be found on the following web pages. The LGAs are provided in alphabetical order, within their respective SD.

Other Queensland Statistical Divisions (includes the statistical divisions of Fitzroy, Central West, Mackay, Northern, Far North, and North West).

Fitzroy

Banana (S) to Gladstone (C) (includes Banana (S), Bauhinia (S), Calliope (S), Duaringa (S), Emerald (S), Fitzroy (S), Gladstone (C))

Jericho (S) to Woorabinda (AC) (includes Jericho (S), Livingstone (S), Mount Morgan (S), Peak Downs (S), Rockhampton (C), Woorabinda (AC))

Central West

Aramac (S) to Diamantina (S) (includes Aramac (S), Barcaldine (S), Barcoo (S), Blackall (S), Boulia (S), Diamantina (S))

Ilfracombe (S) to Winton (S) (includes Ilfracombe (S), Isisford (S), Longreach (S), Tambo (S), Winton (S))

Mackay LGAs (includes Belyando (S), Bowen (S), Broadsound (S), Mackay (C), Mirani (S), Nebo (S), Sarina (S), Whitsunday (S))

Northern LGAs (includes Burdekin (S), Charters Towers (C), Dalrymple (S), Hinchinbrook (S), Palm Island (AC) Thuringowa (C), Townsville (C))

Far North

Atherton (S) to Cook (S) (includes Atherton (S), Aurukun (S), Badu (IC), Bamaga (IC), Boigu (IC), Cairns (C), Cardwell (S), Cook (S))

Croydon (S) to Hope Vale (AC) (includes Croydon (S), Dauan (IC), Douglas (S), Eacham (S), Erub (IC), Etheridge (S), Hammond (IC), Herberton (S), Hope Vale (AC))

Iama (IC) to Mapoon (AC) (includes Iama (IC), Injinoo (AC), Johnstone (S), Kowanyama (AC), Kubin (IC), Lockhart River (AC), Maibuiag (IC), Mapoon (AC))

Mareeba (S) to St Pauls (IC) (includes Mareeba (S), Mer (IC), Napranum (AC), New Mapoon (AC), Pormpuraaw (AC), Poruma (IC), Saibai (IC), Seisia (IC), St Pauls (IC))

Torres (S) to Yorke (IC) (includes Torres (S), Ugar (IC), Umagico (AC), Warraber (IC), Weipa (T), Wujal Wujal (AC), Yarrabah (AC), Yorke (IC))

North West LGAs (includes Burke (S), Carpentaria (S), Cloncurry (S), Doomadgee (AC), Flinders (S), McKinlay (S), Mornington (S), Mount Isa (C), Richmond (S))

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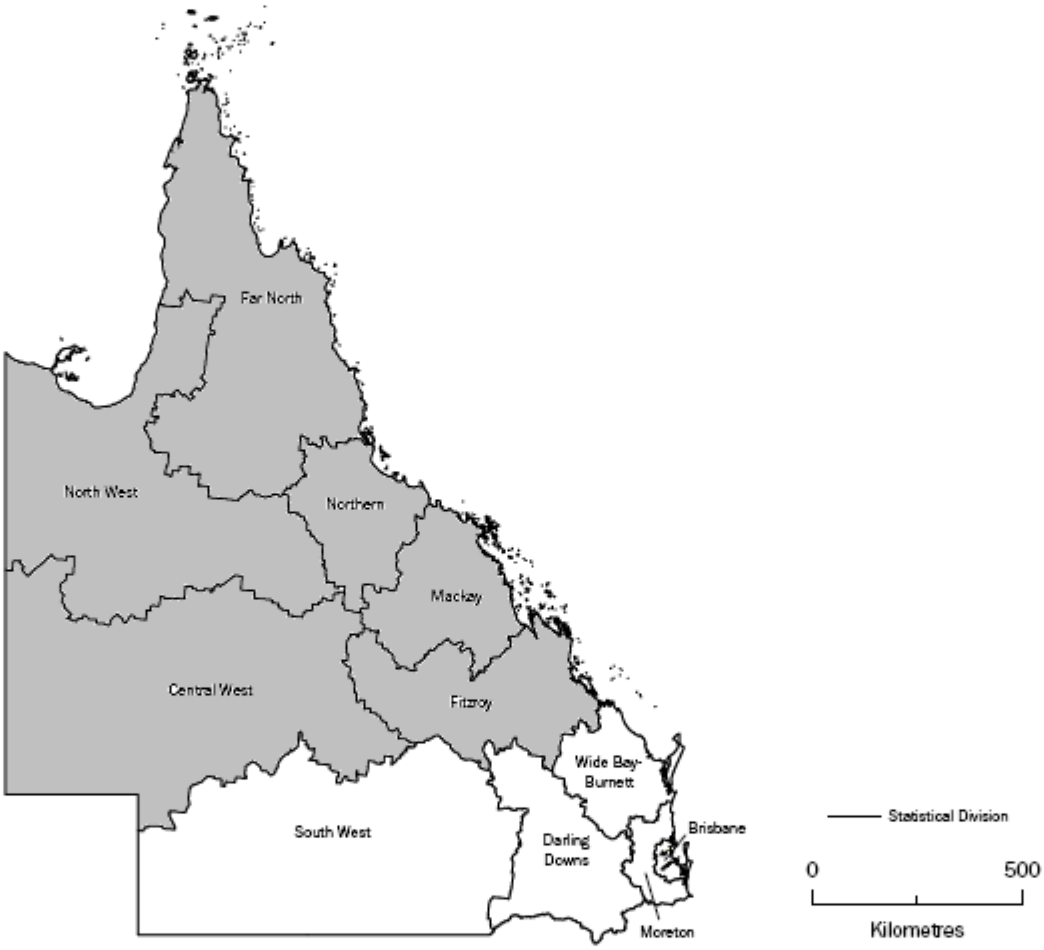

Selected Characteristics of Other Queensland Statistical Divisions

	Unit	Fitzroy	Central West	Mackay	Northern	Far North	North West
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	122,972	374,766	90,340	80,060	273,143	308,098
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	21.7	0.0	83.7	97.0	87.0	0.0
Remote	%	4.9	0.0	15.5	2.8	4.3	67.1
Very remote	%	0.8	100.0	0.8	0.2	8.7	32.9

POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	185,354	12,378	141,729	197,611	231,494	34,015
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	42,985	2,788	31,994	43,685	52,329	8,919
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	80,153	5,326	61,810	91,162	102,367	16,315
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	42,801	2,838	34,158	43,162	54,270	6,635
Aged 65 years and over	no.	19,415	1,426	13,767	19,602	22,528	2,146
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	23.2	22.5	22.6	22.1	22.6	26.2
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	43.2	43.0	43.6	46.1	44.2	48.0
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	23.1	22.9	24.1	21.8	23.4	19.5
Aged 65 years and over	%	10.5	11.5	9.7	9.9	9.7	6.3
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	1.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	2,491	190	1,922	2,794	3,200	548
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	13.5	15.2	13.7	14.3	13.9	16.1
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	1,067	92	760	1,125	1,304	151
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	5.8	7.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.4
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	6	6	5	8	7	8
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	6,583	249	5,126	8,303	7,456	1,587
Unemployment rate	%	6.9	3.3	6.9	8.2	6.2	8.6
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	14,669	931	9,691	14,159	15,717	1,534
Disability support pension	no.	5,498	265	4,416	5,284	7,678	962
Newstart allowance	no.	6,302	254	4,903	6,264	10,372	1,419
Parenting payment - single	no.	4,943	220	3,319	4,995	7,576	962
Youth allowance	no.	3,250	142	2,335	3,853	3,899	387
Other pensions and allowances	no.	5,736	252	4,570	5,420	7,473	732
Total selected income support customers	no.	40,398	2,065	29,233	39,976	52,715	5,996
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	60.7	57.3	52.8	57.3	60.1	63.2
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	39,490	33,923	40,050	37,549	34,803	43,920
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	69,441	4,487	54,783	76,871	83,030	13,466
Wage and salary income	$m	2,478.9	134.6	1,996.0	2,563.2	2,531.9	516.7
Total income	$m	2,562.1	138.6	2,059.4	2,672.9	2,644.1	526.5
Average wage and salary income	$	35,699	29,999	36,435	33,344	30,494	38,369
Average total income	$	36,896	30,889	37,592	34,771	31,846	39,097

SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	73.8	56.8	75.4	75.1	70.5	78.3
Own unincorporated business	%	9.0	29.6	6.5	6.6	8.1	10.2
Investment	%	4.0	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.4	1.7
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.4
Government cash benefit	%	11.8	8.3	11.4	11.4	14.1	9.3
Other income	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total personal income from all sources	$m	3,274.8	241.9	2,503.2	3,425.1	3,630.9	664.3
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	1,084	21	699	1,003	1,050	17
Total dwelling units	no.	1,212	24	800	1,397	1,763	28
Value of total residential building	$m	199.1	4.2	140.8	243.4	286.4	4.8
Value of total non-residential building	$m	70.1	6.8	62.4	141.0	191.0	14.1
Value of total building	$m	269.2	11.0	203.1	384.3	477.4	18.9
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	3,978	119	2,637	4,069	5,111	394
Other vehicles	no.	4,162	426	2,986	3,468	3,613	823
Total vehicles	no.	8,139	545	5,623	7,538	8,724	1,217
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	328.8	2.8	389.0	270.6	614.2	1.4
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	581.0	278.7	231.9	111.9	138.4	377.5
Value of livestock products	$m	12.8	84.1	5.8	2.9	35.6	13.8
Total value of agriculture	$m	922.7	365.7	626.7	385.4	788.2	392.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Operating revenues	$m	298.1	86.2	207.8	307.7	337.8	109.1
Total expenses	$m	259.6	84.7	185.7	265.3	305.9	103.2
Total assets	$m	1,818.5	411.7	1,523.3	2,303.6	2,598.1	693.2
Total liabilities	$m	145.7	18.2	113.8	81.8	201.2	38.7
Net debt	$m	-36.7	-21.3	-0.2	-86.7	27.9	6.5
Net financial worth	$m	13.4	18.9	-13.4	55.3	-52.8	-4.9
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Room occupancy rate	%	np	np	np	np	np	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	np	np	np	np	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	17,461	2,099	15,537	17,813	27,231	3,074
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	5,179	180	3,601	5,279	4,807	977

House prices							
Median value	$	na	na	na	na	na	na
Average value	$	181,382	85,242	221,821	207,318	247,609	116,962
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	102	20	78	77	116	25
Government school students	no.	24,837	1,536	19,565	23,048	30,248	4,585
Non-government schools	no.	30	4	18	32	33	7
Non-government school students	no.	9,513	263	5,612	11,769	10,145	1,074
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	87,747	4,560	68,826	92,866	102,701	11,850
Light commercial vehicles	no.	29,524	3,587	25,817	29,475	34,390	6,085
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	6,899	1,111	5,285	5,732	7,473	1,670

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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Selected Characteristics of Fitzroy Statistical Division: Banana to Gladstone, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Banana (S)	Bauhinia (S)	Calliope (S)	Duaringa (S)(a)	Emerald (S)	Fitzroy (S)	Gladstone (C)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	15,755	23,641	6,547	17,752	10,364	5,905	163
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001								
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	81.8	na	0.0	75.5	99.8
Outer regional	%	94.5	0.0	17.5	na	83.9	24.5	0.2
Remote	%	5.5	87.2	0.7	na	15.5	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	12.8	0.0	na	0.6	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003								
Total - all persons	no.	14,315	2,247	15,793	6,531	13,373	10,184	27,807
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	3,306	535	3,895	1,880	3,436	2,653	6,823
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	6,112	960	6,749	2,980	6,405	4,147	12,664
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	3,373	521	3,917	1,469	2,723	2,422	6,184
Aged 65 years and over	no.	1,524	231	1,232	202	809	962	2,136
Proportion of total population								
Aged 14 years and younger	%	23.1	23.8	24.7	28.8	25.7	26.1	24.5
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	42.7	42.7	42.7	45.6	47.9	40.7	45.5
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	23.6	23.2	24.8	22.5	20.4	23.8	22.2

Aged 65 years and over	%	10.6	10.3	7.8	3.1	6.0	9.4	7.7
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	171.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	193	33	219	na	241	127	418
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	13.4	14.7	14.0	na	18.1	12.5	15.2
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	66	16	78	na	47	56	102
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	4.6	7.1	5.0	na	3.5	5.5	3.7
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	7	8	7	na	8	4	7
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003								
Unemployment	no.	310	51	520	na	310	237	934
Unemployment rate	%	3.7	3.5	6.6	na	4.0	4.6	6.4
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003								
Age pension	no.	900	136	1,010	na	395	596	1,670
Disability support pension	no.	295	37	402	na	167	285	654
Newstart allowance	no.	321	28	511	na	285	296	832
Parenting payment - single	no.	269	36	383	na	254	197	658
Youth allowance	no.	150	23	238	na	143	122	414
Other pensions and allowances	no.	323	53	454	na	203	326	724
Total selected income support customers	no.	2,258	312	2,998	na	1,446	1,821	4,951
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	61.8	na	55.3	na	56.0	59.2	55.4
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	41,803	38,858	42,649	na	43,677	36,677	42,938
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002								
Wage and salary earners	no.	5,498	757	6,573	na	6,073	3,446	11,446
Wage and salary income	$m	210.9	22.6	244.7	na	238.0	110.7	429.1
Total income	$m	213.1	23.2	252.1	na	244.0	114.4	442.7
Average wage and salary income	$	38,355	29,795	37,225	na	39,187	32,128	37,492
Average total income	$	38,767	30,587	38,351	na	40,176	33,193	38,680
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001								
Proportion of total personal income								
Wage and salary	%	74.1	42.5	81.5	na	82.5	63.1	81.9
Own unincorporated business	%	13.6	44.5	3.8	na	7.5	18.5	3.9
Investment	%	3.6	6.1	3.0	na	4.4	4.0	2.9
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.8	0.5	0.9	na	0.4	1.0	0.8
Government cash benefit	%	7.4	6.1	10.5	na	5.0	13.1	10.1
Other income	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	na	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total personal income from all sources	$m	273.2	49.7	273.6	na	271.3	133.9	514.1
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003								
Private sector houses	no.	20	2	216	na	64	49	303
Total dwelling units	no.	26	2	222	na	70	53	344
Value of total residential building	$m	4.1	0.5	38.1	na	11.8	6.6	53.2
Value of total non-residential building	$m	3.1	0.6	8.7	na	4.6	4.6	13.5
Value of total building	$m	7.3	1.0	46.7	na	16.4	11.3	66.7
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003								
Passenger vehicles	no.	261	37	349	na	380	132	629
Other vehicles	no.	418	101	329	na	546	221	574
Total vehicles	no.	680	138	679	na	926	353	1,203
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001								
Value of crops	$m	69.2	60.6	4.1	na	106.6	5.4	*
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	118.9	95.8	22.4	na	119.8	27.4	0.3
Value of livestock products	$m	3.6	3.5	0.8	na	0.1	0.8	-
Total value of agriculture	$m	191.7	159.9	27.3	na	226.6	33.6	0.4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04								
Operating revenues	$'000	23,604	9,100	30,609	na	19,469	12,400	46,885
Total expenses	$'000	24,309	7,804	17,010	na	18,672	14,272	37,748
Total assets	$'000	97,527	38,962	204,680	na	123,107	85,797	290,780
Total liabilities	$'000	6,999	2,457	10,837	na	3,971	6,154	28,445
Net debt	$'000	-2,938	-2,427	-14,252	na	-15,661	-1,071	9,626
Net financial worth	$'000	1,204	1,535	11,019	na	13,979	-88	-12,895
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004								
Establishments	no.	9	np	np	na	9	np	16
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	235	np	np	na	356	np	509
Room occupancy rate	%	41.5	np	np	na	62.4	np	68.5
Takings from accommodation	$'000	2,732	np	np	na	5,938	np	10,211
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	1,932	537	1,443	na	1,471	1,396	2,246
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004								
Number of sales	no.	321	24	301	na	425	259	820
House prices - median value	$	100,000	96,250	250,000	na	203,000	145,000	196,000
House prices - average value	$	113,808	95,688	253,278	na	210,824	150,709	214,341
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004								
Government schools	no.	13	5	11	na	9	10	8
Government school students	no.	2,114	231	2,760	na	1,838	856	4,509
Non-government schools	no.	2	1	-	na	3	1	6
Non-government school students	no.	360	53	-	na	887	172	1,397
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)								
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	6,565	999	8,446	na	6,140	4,550	14,396
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3,002	817	2,681	na	2,842	2,234	4,306
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	927	311	485	na	696	721	743

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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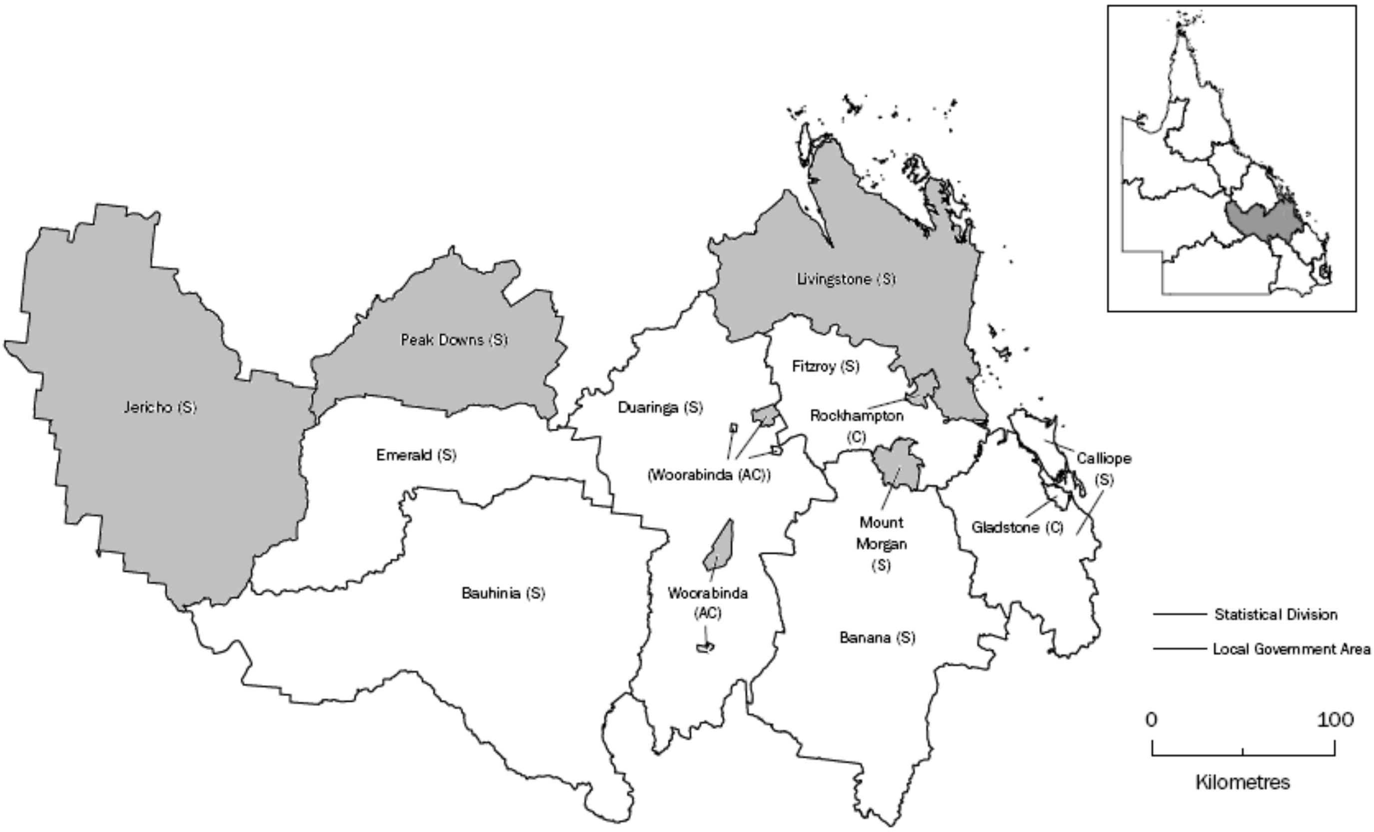

Selected Characteristics of Fitzroy Statistical Division: Jericho to Woorabinda, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Jericho (S)	Livingstone (S)	Mount Morgan (S)	Peak Downs (S)	Rockhampton (C)	Woorabinda (AC)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	21,873	11,775	492	8,127	189	391
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Inner regional	%	0.0	89.7	87.1	0.0	100.0	na
Outer regional	%	0.0	8.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	na
Remote	%	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	na
Very remote	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	1,071	27,609	2,987	3,151	59,187	1,034
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	244	5,930	568	912	12,383	402
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	450	10,875	953	1,524	25,867	481
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	244	7,341	875	565	12,997	127
Aged 65 years and over	no.	133	3,463	591	150	7,940	24
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	22.8	21.5	19.0	28.9	20.9	38.9
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	42.0	39.4	31.9	48.4	43.7	46.5

Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	22.8	26.6	29.3	17.9	22.0	12.3
Aged 65 years and over	%	12.4	12.5	19.8	4.8	13.4	2.3
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	-	2.3	6.1	0.4	313.8	2.6
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	8	283	36	67	728	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	7.4	10.4	12.1	20.9	12.3	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	7	152	44	5	471	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	6.4	5.6	14.8	1.6	8.0	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	2	7	1	9	7	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	14	1,107	238	47	2,660	na
Unemployment rate	%	2.2	8.8	24.8	2.7	8.8	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	104	2,937	517	78	6,108	na
Disability support pension	no.	27	1,096	313	39	2,045	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	1,120	235	na	2,366	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	838	163	na	1,813	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	550	76	na	1,420	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	28	1,230	234	89	1,925	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	213	7,772	1,538	315	15,678	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	61.8	68.9	na	62.4	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	33,968	37,011	32,877	52,850	35,964	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	398	9,519	765	1,279	20,445	na
Wage and salary income	$m	11.4	308.0	22.8	66.8	656.5	na
Total income	$m	11.7	323.2	23.8	66.5	685.6	na
Average wage and salary income	$	28,688	32,352	29,746	52,218	32,113	na
Average total income	$	29,471	33,957	31,050	51,997	33,534	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	44.5	63.2	52.6	89.2	71.1	na
Own unincorporated business	%	45.3	14.7	5.4	5.9	6.6	na
Investment	%	2.6	5.2	2.7	0.1	5.0	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.3	1.4	na
Government cash benefit	%	7.1	14.5	37.8	4.3	15.6	na
Other income	%	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	21.4	438.7	41.0	64.0	1,023.7	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	-	283	5	2	140	na
Total dwelling units	no.	-	311	5	2	177	na
Value of total residential building	$m	-	54.4	0.4	0.2	29.3	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	-	5.3	-	0.3	29.0	na
Value of total building	$m	-	59.7	0.4	0.5	58.2	na
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	10	449	40	51	1,480	na
Other vehicles	no.	57	477	29	100	1,067	na
Total vehicles	no.	67	925	69	151	2,547	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	*	14.6	-	45.1	0.3	na
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	50.6	41.8	1.4	22.1	0.2	na
Value of livestock products	$m	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	51.0	58.0	2.4	67.4	0.6	na

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Operating revenues	$'000	6,770	42,827	4,036	15,870	74,756	na
Total expenses	$'000	5,124	37,336	3,824	12,248	70,161	na
Total assets	$'000	25,403	229,159	27,878	89,144	552,873	na
Total liabilities	$'000	1,398	22,507	1,355	2,160	55,786	na
Net debt	$'000	-2,944	-3,326	-241	-14,570	13,887	na
Net financial worth	$'000	3,078	620	-298	13,446	-19,951	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	-	5	-	np	37	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	569	-	np	1,268	na
Room occupancy rate	%	-	np	-	np	58.9	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	np	-	np	20,953	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	255	3,029	175	183	4,106	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	8	520	145	22	2,102	na
House prices - median value	$	31,500	265,000	58,000	91,500	138,500	na
House prices - average value	$	31,563	298,711	59,321	95,645	155,083	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	2	14	2	3	17	na
Government school students	no.	99	2,854	452	514	7,247	na
Non-government schools	no.	-	4	-	-	12	na
Non-government school students	no.	-	1,467	-	-	5,122	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	477	13,868	1,415	1,075	26,513	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	424	4,462	479	386	6,507	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	181	1,016	91	70	1,335	na

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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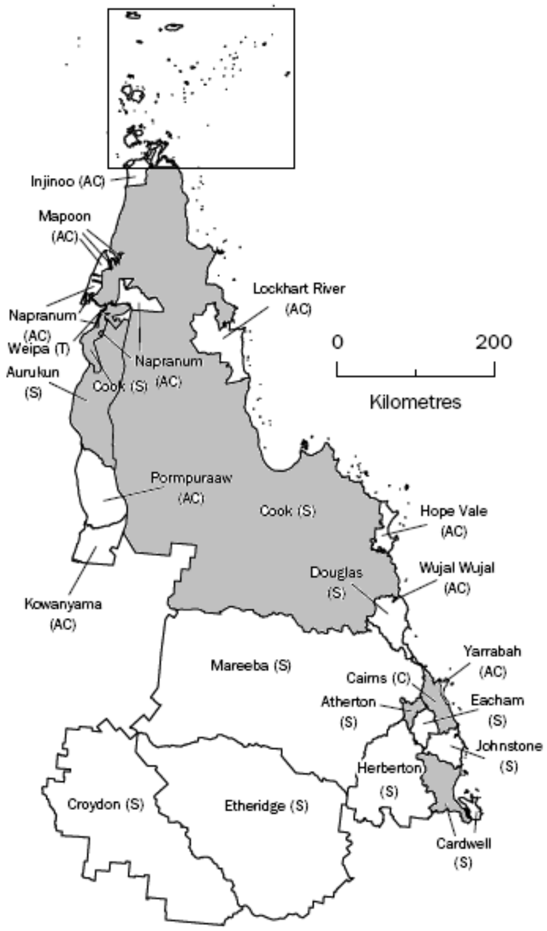

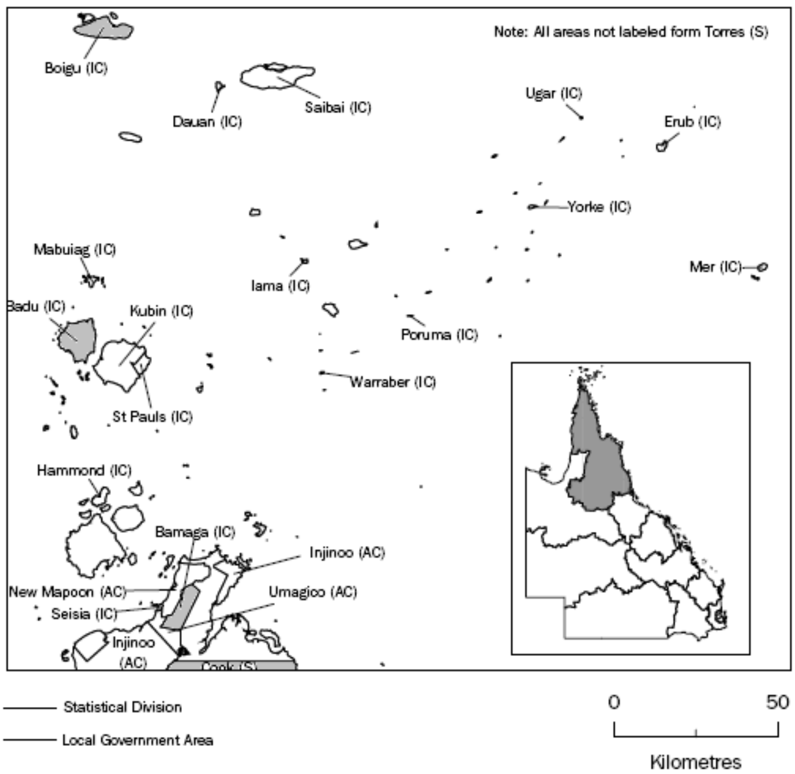

Selected Characteristics of Far North Statistical Division: Atherton (S) to Cook (S), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Atherton (S)	Aurukun (S)	Badu (IC)(a)	Bamaga (IC)(a)	Boigu (IC)(a)	Carins (C)	Cardwell (S)	Cook (S)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	623	7,383	102	68	72	1,690	3,062	106,121
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001									
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	na
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	na
Outer regional	%	100.0	0.0	na	na	na	100.0	77.8	na
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	22.2	na
Very remote	%	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003									
Total - all persons	no.	10,900	1,146	785	936	295	122,328	11,079	5,990
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	2,280	305	287	362	130	26,598	2,388	1,428
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	3,896	566	357	423	110	57,658	4,511	2,684
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	2,836	227	119	120	44	27,828	2,873	1,475
Aged 65 years and over	no.	1,888	48	22	31	11	10,244	1,307	403

Proportion of total population

Aged 14 years and younger	%	20.9	26.6	36.6	38.7	44.1	21.7	21.6	23.8
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	35.7	49.4	45.5	45.2	37.3	47.1	40.7	44.8
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	26.0	19.8	15.2	12.8	14.9	22.7	25.9	24.6
Aged 65 years and over	%	17.3	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	8.4	11.8	6.7
Population density - 2003	$persons/km^2$	17.5	0.2	7.7	13.8	4.1	72.4	3.6	0.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	143	13	na	na	na	1,754	109	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	13.2	11.4	na	na	na	14.5	9.9	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	87	5	na	na	na	595	63	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.0	4.4	na	na	na	4.9	5.7	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	6	1	na	na	na	8	3	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003									
Unemployment	no.	337	28	na	na	na	4,030	221	na
Unemployment rate	%	6.4	6.0	na	na	na	6.0	3.8	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003									
Age pension	no.	1,343	53	na	na	na	7,075	854	na
Disability support pension	no.	354	40	na	na	na	3,857	376	na
Newstart allowance	no.	418	80	na	na	na	5,090	370	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	306	38	na	na	na	4,181	278	na
Youth allowance	no.	186	na	na	na	na	2,289	121	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	421	na	na	na	na	3,283	368	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	3,029	265	na	na	na	25,775	2,367	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	61.1	69.2	na	na	na	54.8	58.9	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	33,240	32,791	na	na	na	35,800	32,940	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002									
Wage and salary earners	no.	3,373	280	na	na	na	50,723	3,684	na
Wage and salary income	$m	98.9	7.7	na	na	na	1,602.0	102.5	na
Total income	$m	103.3	8.1	na	na	na	1,671.4	107.0	na
Average wage and salary income	$	29,329	27,436	na	na	na	31,583	27,810	na
Average total income	$	30,637	28,947	na	na	na	32,951	29,047	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001									
Proportion of total personal income									
Wage and salary	%	61.0	60.8	na	na	na	74.4	69.2	na
Own unincorporated business	%	11.0	14.2	na	na	na	7.1	6.4	na
Investment	%	6.8	4.6	na	na	na	5.4	6.5	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	2.4	1.0	na	na	na	1.2	1.7	na
Government cash benefit	%	18.0	18.8	na	na	na	11.5	15.7	na
Other income	%	0.9	0.6	na	na	na	0.5	0.5	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	181.1	10.5	na	na	na	2,178.5	123.6	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003									
Private sector houses	no.	48	-	na	na	na	670	66	na
Total dwelling units	no.	79	-	na	na	na	1,272	68	na
Value of total residential building	$m	11.3	2.3	na	na	na	201.9	13.0	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	4.9	-	na	na	na	156.0	4.3	na
Value of total building	$m	16.1	2.3	na	na	na	357.8	17.3	na
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003									
Passenger vehicles	no.	170	7	na	na	na	3,927	184	na
Other vehicles	no.	187	15	na	na	na	2,049	228	na
Total vehicles	no.	357	22	na	na	na	5,976	412	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001									
Value of crops	$m	39.8	-	na	na	na	55.3	144.0	na
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	8.6	-	na	na	na	1.2	4.5	na

Value of livestock products	$m	4.6	-	na	na	na	na	0.1	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	53.0	-	na	na	na	59.4	148.7	na
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04									
Operating revenues	$'000	12,701	20,193	na	na	na	157,134	21,788	na
Total expenses	$'000	11,231	20,370	na	na	na	137,678	12,957	na
Total assets	$'000	89,714	18,177	na	na	na	1,485,297	117,886	na
Total liabilities	$'000	3,988	1,854	na	na	na	112,215	18,012	na
Net debt	$'000	-541	-6,940	na	na	na	43,082	3	na
Net financial worth	$'000	-703	6,738	na	na	na	-58,676	-604	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004									
Establishments	no.	np	-	na	na	na	98	9	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	np	-	na	na	na	7,443	420	na
Room occupancy rate	%	np	-	na	na	na	69.0	56.2	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	-	na	na	na	211,179	16,107	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	1,305	116	na	na	na	14,779	1,463	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004									
Number of sales	no.	247	-	na	na	na	3,322	176	na
House prices - median value	$	167,000	-	na	na	na	249,000	184,000	na
House prices - average value	$	173,685	-	na	na	na	268,209	251,454	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004									
Government schools	no.	6	-	na	na	na	31	8	na
Government school students	no.	1,851	288	na	na	na	15,169	1,669	na
Non-government schools	no.	2	-	na	na	na	19	1	na
Non-government school students	no.	347	-	na	na	na	7,378	163	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)									
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	5,251	330	na	na	na	61,986	4,494	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1,941	166	na	na	na	15,939	2,138	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	474	46	na	na	na	3,189	552	na

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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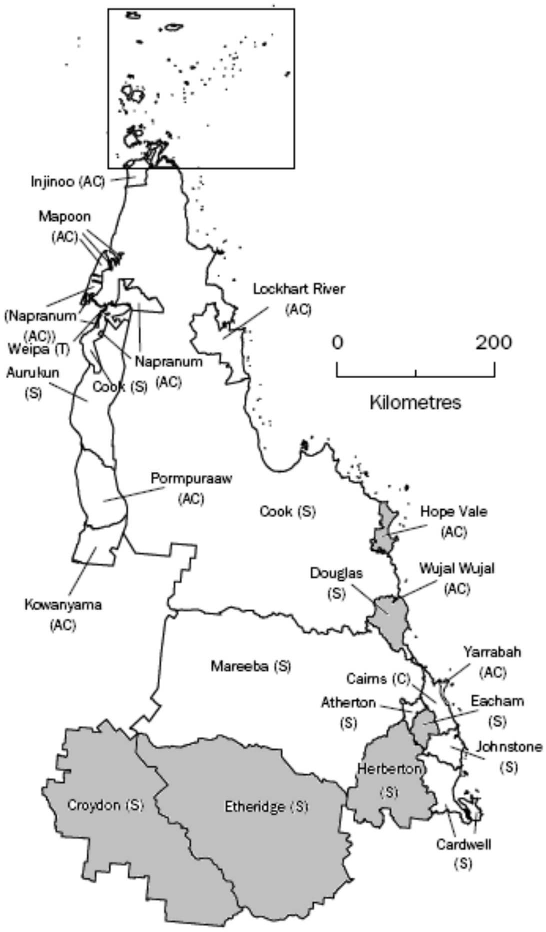

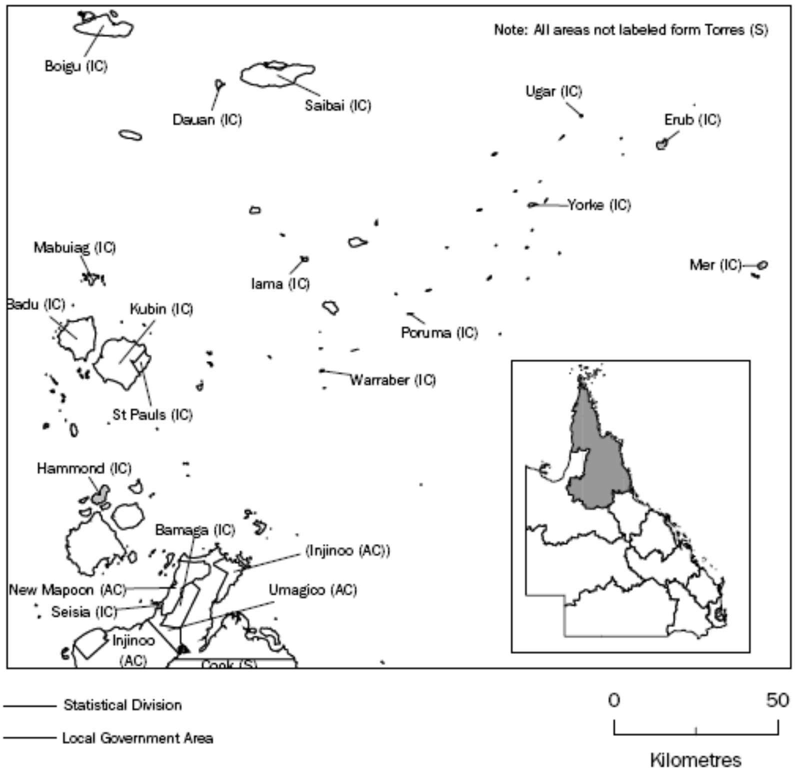

Selected Characteristics of Far North Statistical Division: Croydon (S) to Hope Vale (AC), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Croydon (S)	Dauan (IC)(a)	Douglas (S)	Eacham (S)	Erub (IC)(a)	Etheridge (S)	Hammond (IC)(a)	Herberton (S)	Hope Vale (AC)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	29,582	3.6	2,445	1,127	5.9	39,309	16	9,604	1,109
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001										
Major cities	%	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Inner regional	%	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Outer regional	%	0.0	na	91.6	100.0	na	0.0	na	59.6	na
Remote	%	0.0	na	8.4	0.0	na	0.0	na	40.4	na
Very remote	%	100.0	na	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	na	0.0	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003										
Total - all persons	no.	290	120	11,160	6,417	320	1,023	208	5,501	913
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	71	36	2,148	1,439	116	214	90	1,276	246
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	131	51	5,309	2,192	132	410	80	1,889	482
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	66	27	2,764	1,860	54	294	28	1,658	145

Aged 65 years and over	no.	22	6	939	926	18	105	10	678	40
Proportion of total population										
Aged 14 years and younger	%	24.5	30.0	19.2	22.4	36.3	20.9	43.3	23.2	26.9
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	45.2	42.5	47.6	34.2	41.3	40.1	38.5	34.3	52.8
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	22.8	22.5	24.8	29.0	16.9	28.7	13.5	30.1	15.9
Aged 65 years and over	%	7.6	5.0	8.4	14.4	5.6	10.3	4.8	12.3	4.4
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	-	33.3	4.6	5.7	54.2	-	13.0	0.6	0.8
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	6	na	131	66	na	21	na	60	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	20.8	na	11.9	10.3	na	20.5	na	11.0	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	1	na	47	40	na	2	na	44	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	3.5	na	4.3	6.3	na	2.0	na	8.1	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	3	na	9	4	na	4	na	1	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003										
Unemployment	no.	9	na	452	222	na	40	na	225	na
Unemployment rate	%	5.8	na	7.5	7.1	na	6.1	na	10.8	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003										
Age pension	no.	na	na	627	645	na	49	na	507	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	455	260	na	37	na	258	na
Newstart allowance	no.	21	na	597	295	na	73	na	327	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	na	352	188	na	35	na	196	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	120	138	na	na	na	122	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	na	394	324	na	na	na	295	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	68	na	2,545	1,850	na	241	na	1,706	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	67.2	63.4	na	69.2	na	70.1	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	32,783	na	31,555	32,326	na	32,824	na	32,342	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002										
Wage and salary earners	no.	71	na	3,399	1,857	na	255	na	1,513	na
Wage and salary income	$m	2.0	na	93.3	52.5	na	7.0	na	41.9	na
Total income	$m	2.1	na	97.1	54.6	na	7.4	na	43.9	na
Average wage and salary income	$	27,589	na	27,443	28,287	na	27,454	na	27,715	na
Average total income	$	29,109	na	28,578	29,412	na	28,966	na	29,011	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001										
Proportion of total personal income										
Wage and salary	%	61.4	na	65.6	61.2	na	60.8	na	57.3	na
Own unincorporated business	%	14.3	na	9.2	10.3	na	14.2	na	12.1	na
Investment	%	4.6	na	5.9	5.9	na	4.6	na	5.6	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.0	na	1.5	1.8	na	1.0	na	1.7	na
Government cash benefit	%	19.0	na	17.3	19.9	na	18.8	na	22.1	na
Other income	%	0.6	na	0.5	0.9	na	0.6	na	1.2	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	3.2	na	140.2	92.1	na	10.4	na	73.8	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003										
Private sector houses	no.	-	na	102	23	na	1	na	18	na
Total dwelling units	no.	-	na	136	24	na	1	na	18	na
Value of total residential building	$m	-	na	28.1	3.5	na	-	na	2.0	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	-	na	8.9	0.2	na	0.8	na	1.0	na
Value of total building	$m	-	na	37.0	3.7	na	0.8	na	3.0	na

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003										
Passenger vehicles	no.	2	na	92	67	na	7	na	52	na
Other vehicles	no.	4	na	183	85	na	13	na	63	na
Total vehicles	no.	6	na	274	152	na	20	na	115	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001										
Value of crops	$m	-	na	11.5	3.7	na	1.5	na	7.3	na
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	16.0	na	1.1	9.5	na	31.6	na	13.6	na
Value of livestock products	$m	-	na	*	24.4	na	-	na	4.7	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	16.0	na	14.6	37.6	na	33.1	na	25.6	na
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04										
Operating revenues	$'000	6,239	na	25,083	7,616	na	6,891	na	7,338	na
Total expenses	$'000	4,413	na	22,879	7,275	na	5,574	na	7,193	na
Total assets	$'000	21,530	na	191,190	56,966	na	29,675	na	95,547	na
Total liabilities	$'000	413	na	14,744	3,038	na	1,299	na	1,349	na
Net debt	$'000	-1,293	na	-1,569	395	na	-2,908	na	-8,775	na
Net financial worth	$'000	1,299	na	80	-923	na	2,769	na	8,687	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004										
Establishments	no.	-	na	41	np	na	np	na	-	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	na	2,541	np	na	np	na	-	na
Room occupancy rate	%	-	na	52.4	np	na	np	na	-	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	na	85,445	np	na	np	na	-	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	30	na	1,291	882	na	106	na	709	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004										
Number of sales	no.	-	na	171	73	na	11	na	88	na
House prices - median value	$	-	na	365,000	135,000	na	32,000	na	94,000	na
House prices - average value	$	-	na	453,987	152,409	na	40,636	na	102,264	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004										
Government schools	no.	1	na	7	5	na	3	na	3	na
Government school students	no.	36	na	1,217	1,058	na	57	na	732	na
Non-government schools	no.	-	na	2	-	na	-	na	2	na
Non-government school students	no.	-	na	249	-	na	-	na	330	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)										
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	84	na	4,138	2,998	na	300	na	2,382	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	42	na	1,952	1,340	na	151	na	1,018	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	12	na	486	296	na	42	na	218	na

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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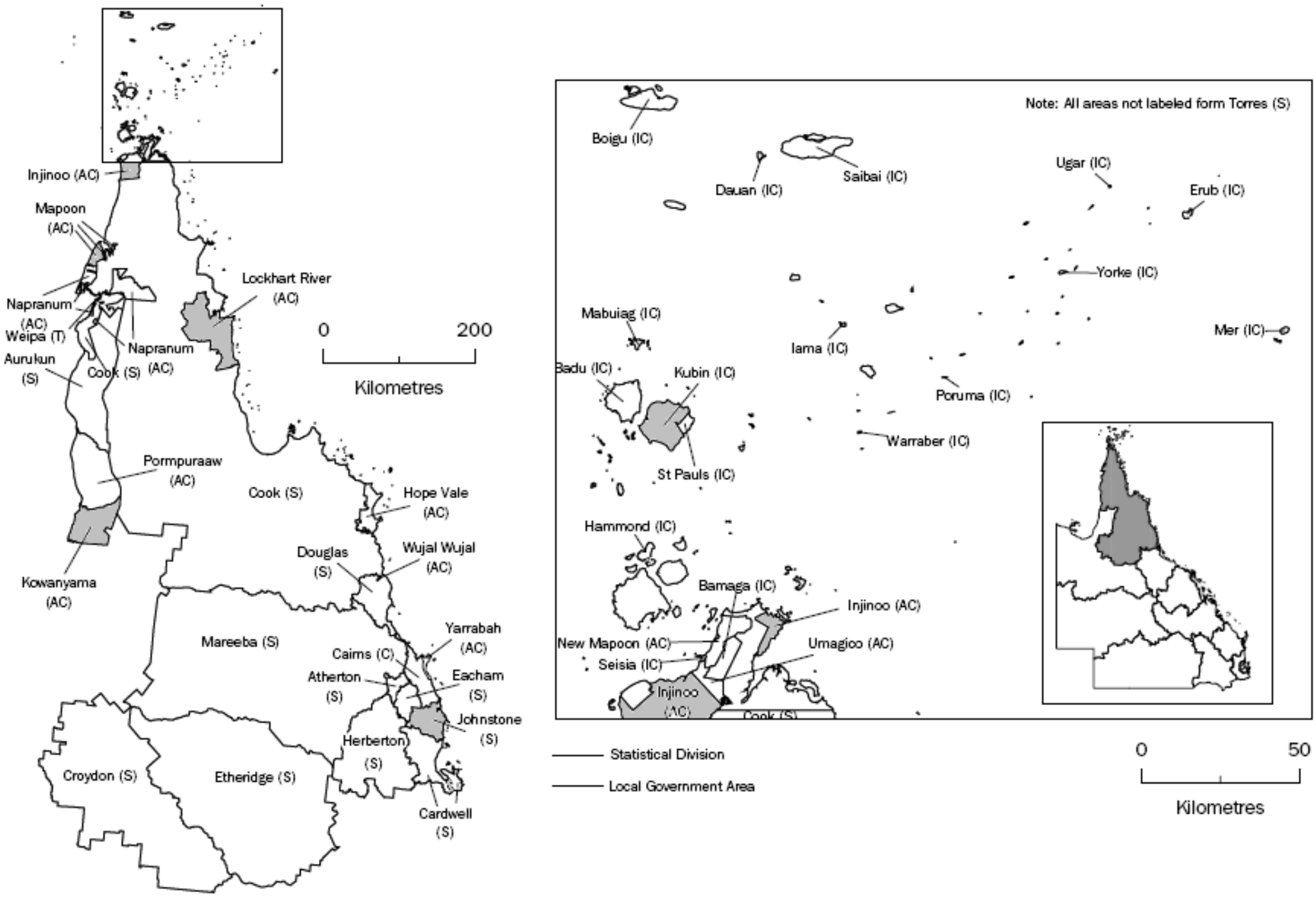

Selected Characteristics of Far North Statistical Division: Iama (IC) to Mapoon (AC), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Iama (IC)(a)	Injinoo (AC)(a)	Johnstone (S)	Kowanyama (AC)(a)	Kubin (IC)(a)	Lockhart River (AC)(a)	Mabuiag (IC)(a)	Mapoon (AC)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	1.7	850	1,639	2,572	153	3,617	6.5	549
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001									
Major cities	%	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	%	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	%	na	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	%	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	%	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003									
Total - all persons	no.	363	446	19,545	1,053	226	641	240	214
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	148	176	4,430	307	94	183	105	73
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	154	198	7,675	522	92	344	97	88
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	43	55	4,696	172	31	97	23	37
Aged 65 years and over	no.	18	17	2,744	52	9	17	15	16

Proportion of total population									
Aged 14 years and younger	%	40.8	39.5	22.7	29.2	41.6	28.6	43.8	34.1
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	42.4	44.4	39.3	49.6	40.7	53.7	40.4	41.1
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	11.9	12.3	24.0	16.3	13.7	15.1	9.6	17.3
Aged 65 years and over	%	5.0	3.8	14.0	4.9	4.0	2.7	6.3	7.5
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	213.5	0.5	11.9	0.4	1.5	0.2	36.9	0.4
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	256	na	na	na	na	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	na	na	13.1	na	na	na	na	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	129	na	na	na	na	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	na	na	6.6	na	na	na	na	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	na	na	2	na	na	na	na	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003									
Unemployment	no.	na	na	601	na	na	na	na	na
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	6.2	na	na	na	na	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003									
Age pension	no.	na	na	1,813	na	na	na	na	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	721	na	na	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	904	na	na	na	na	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	na	599	na	na	na	na	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	357	na	na	na	na	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	na	705	na	na	na	na	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	na	na	5,099	na	na	na	na	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	61.1	na	na	na	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	na	na	33,204	na	na	na	na	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002									
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	na	6,253	na	na	na	na	na
Wage and salary income	$m	na	na	179.5	na	na	na	na	na
Total income	$m	na	na	188.0	na	na	na	na	na
Average wage and salary income	$	na	na	28,699	na	na	na	na	na
Average total income	$	na	na	30,061	na	na	na	na	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001									
Proportion of total personal income									
Wage and salary	%	na	na	63.6	na	na	na	na	na
Own unincorporated business	%	na	na	10.6	na	na	na	na	na
Investment	%	na	na	6.3	na	na	na	na	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	na	na	1.5	na	na	na	na	na
Government cash benefit	%	na	na	17.5	na	na	na	na	na
Other income	%	na	na	0.5	na	na	na	na	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	na	na	287.8	na	na	na	na	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003									
Private sector houses	no.	na	na	32	na	na	na	na	na
Total dwelling units	no.	na	na	33	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total residential building	$m	na	na	6.1	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	na	na	2.3	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total building	$m	na	na	8.3	na	na	na	na	na
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003									
Passenger vehicles	no.	na	na	273	na	na	na	na	na
Other vehicles	no.	na	na	254	na	na	na	na	na
Total vehicles	no.	na	na	527	na	na	na	na	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001									
Value of crops	$m	na	na	239.4	na	na	na	na	na

Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	na	na	5.5	na	na	na	na	na
Value of livestock products	$m	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	na	na	245.6	na	na	na	na	na
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04									
Operating revenues	$'000	na	na	24,529	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	$'000	na	na	25,254	na	na	na	na	na
Total assets	$'000	na	na	163,384	na	na	na	na	na
Total liabilities	$'000	na	na	20,425	na	na	na	na	na
Net debt	$'000	na	na	12,171	na	na	na	na	na
Net financial worth	$'000	na	na	-15,384	na	na	na	na	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004									
Establishments	no.	na	na	7	na	na	na	na	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	na	na	205	na	na	na	na	na
Room occupancy rate	%	na	na	np	na	na	na	na	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	na	na	np	na	na	na	na	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	na	na	2,517	na	na	na	na	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004									
Number of sales	no.	na	na	398	na	na	na	na	na
House prices - median value	$	na	na	125,000	na	na	na	na	na
House prices - average value	$	na	na	161,696	na	na	na	na	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004									
Government schools	no.	na	na	14	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	2,303	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	4	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	1,057	na	na	na	na	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)									
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	na	na	7,911	na	na	na	na	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	na	na	3,384	na	na	na	na	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	na	na	648	na	na	na	na	na

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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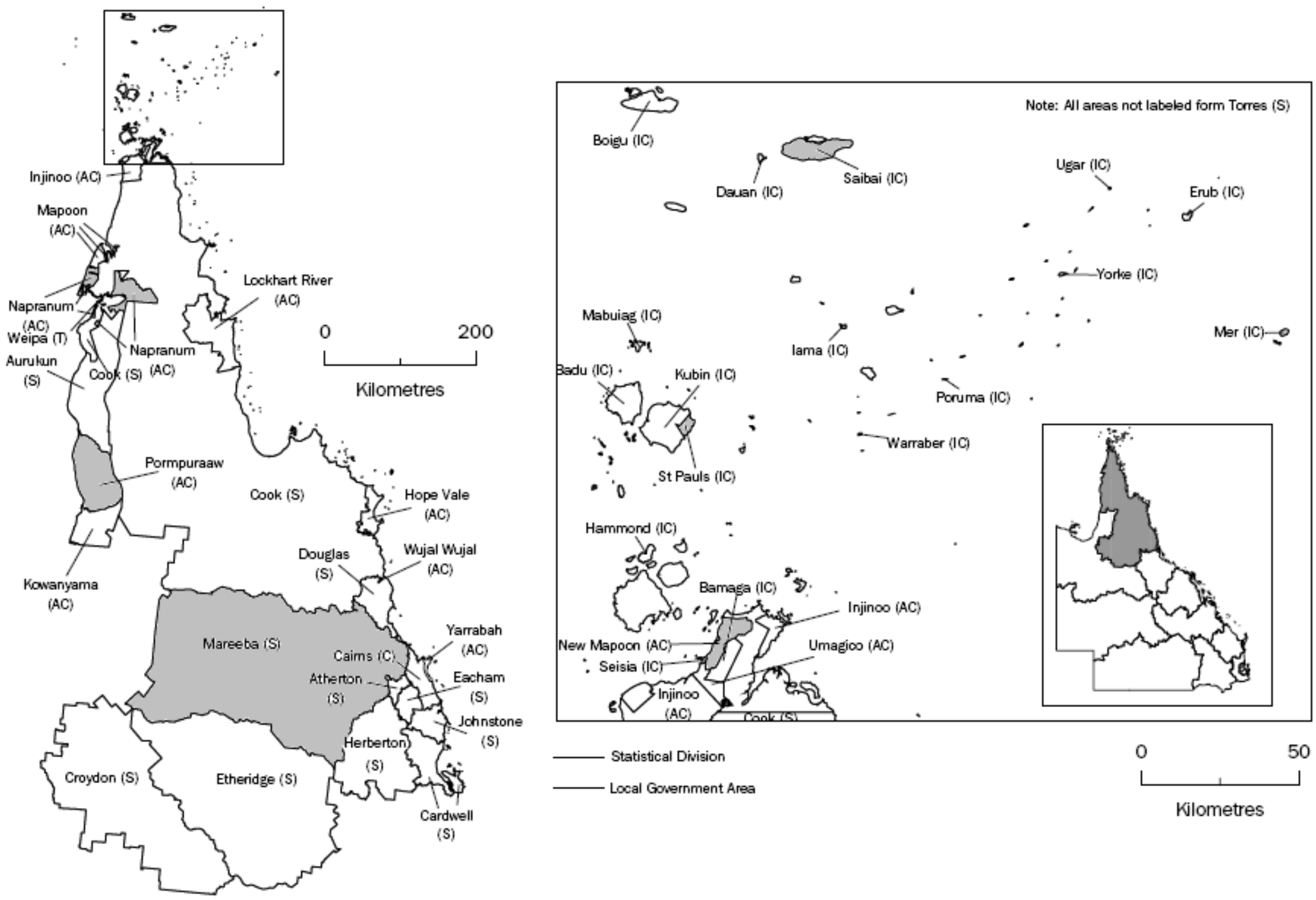

Selected Characteristics of Far North Statistical Division: Mareeba (S) to St Pauls (IC), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Mareeba (S)	Mer (IC)(a)	Napranum (AC)(a)	New Mapoon (AC)(a)	Pormpuraaw (AC)(a)	Poruma (IC)(a)	Saibai (IC)(a)	Seisia (IC)(a)	St Pauls (IC)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	53,645	5	1,997	95	4,454	0.3	105	2.7	19
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001										
Major cities	%	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	%	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	%	96.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	%	3.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	%	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003										
Total - all persons	no.	18,659	462	812	360	630	175	368	144	239
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	4,017	152	267	166	161	55	135	51	88
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	7,337	187	396	151	315	86	143	50	105

Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	4,981	89	120	32	117	28	70	30	30
Aged 65 years and over	no.	2,324	34	29	11	37	6	20	13 \	16
Proportion of total population										
Aged 14 years and younger	%	21.5	32.9	32.9	46.1	25.6	31.4	36.7	35.4	36.8
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	39.3	40.5	48.8	41.9	50.0	49.1	38.9	34.7	43.9
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	26.7	19.3	14.8	8.9	18.6	16.0	19.0	20.8	12.6
Aged 65 years and over	%	12.5	7.4	3.6	3.1	5.9	3.4	5.4	9.0	6.7
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.3	92.4	0.4	3.8	0.1	583.3	3.5	53.3	12.6
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	209	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	11.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	154	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	8.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003										
Unemployment	no.	655	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Unemployment rate	%	7.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003										
Age pension	no.	1,857	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Disability support pension	no.	795	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	971	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	593	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Youth allowance	no.	362	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	778	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	5,356	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	66.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	32,414	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002										
Wage and salary earners	no.	5,685	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wage and salary income	$m	158.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total income	$m	165.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Average wage and salary income	$	27,881	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Average total income	$	29,131	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001										
Proportion of total personal income										
Wage and salary	%	62.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Own unincorporated business	%	10.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Investment	%	5.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government cash benefit	%	19.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other income	%	0.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	268.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003										
Private sector houses	no.	59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total dwelling units	no.	69	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total residential building	$m	10.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	2.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value of total building	$m	13.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003										
Passenger vehicles	no.	242	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other vehicles	no.	286	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total vehicles	no.	528	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001										
Value of crops	$m	106.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	33.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value of livestock products	$m	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	140.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04										
Operating revenues	$'000	25,654	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	$'000	21,662	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total assets	$'000	209,550	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total liabilities	$'000	15,819	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Net debt	$'000	-1,285	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Net financial worth	$'000	-430	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004										
Establishments	no.	4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	144	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Room occupancy rate	%	24.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	909	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	2,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004										
Number of sales	no.	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
House prices - median value	$	130,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
House prices - average value	$	137,596	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004										
Government schools	no.	11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	2,150	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	552	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)										
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	7,829	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3,521	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	779	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na not available
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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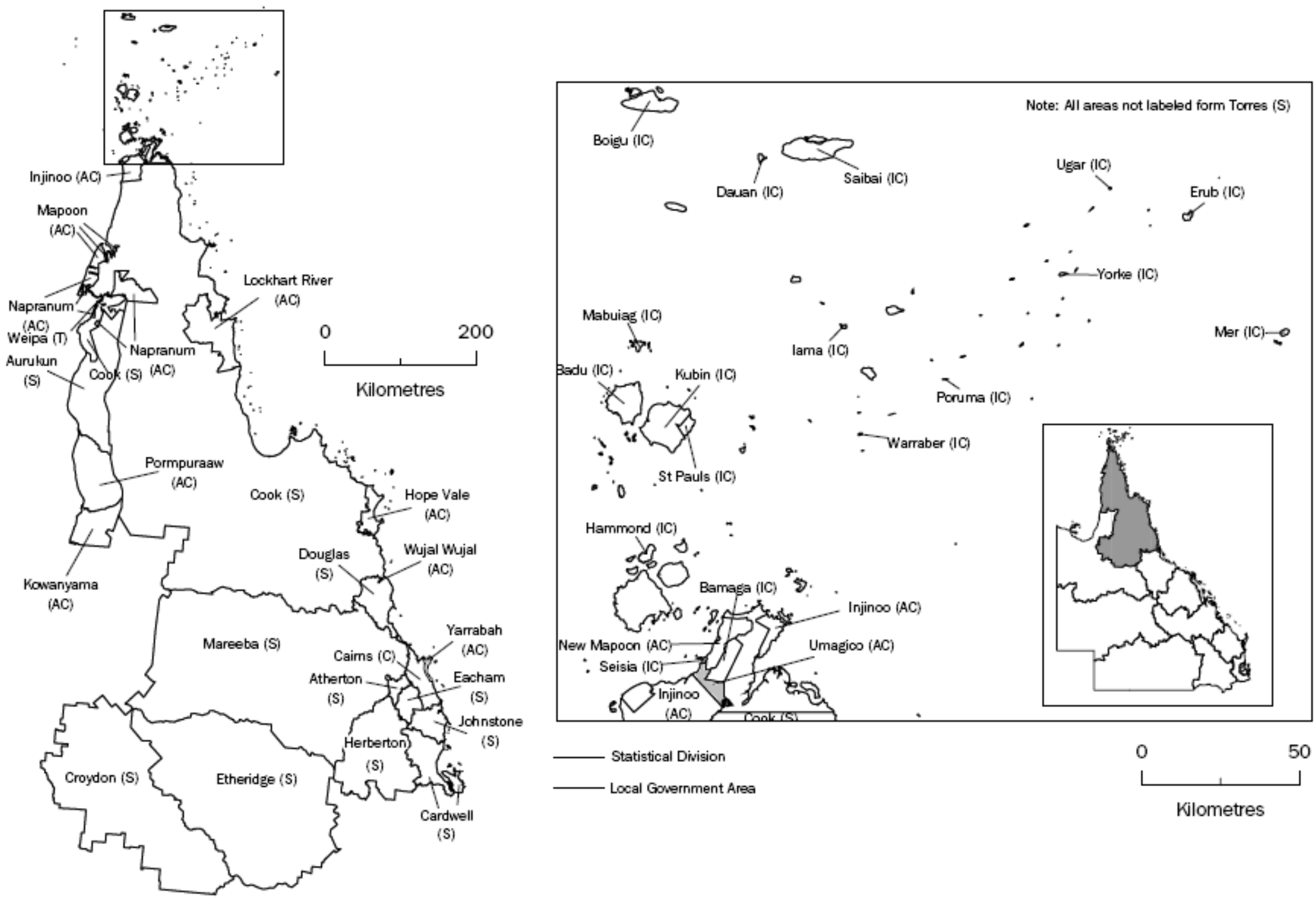

Selected Characteristics of Far North Statistical Division: Torres (S) to Yorke (IC), in alphabetical order

	Unit	Torres (S)(a)	Ugar (IC)(a)	Umagico (AC)(a)	Warraber (IC)(a)	Weipa (T)	Wujal Wujal (AC)(a)	Yarrabah (AC)(a)	Yorke (IC)(a)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	875	0.4	56	0.9	11	11	159	1.7
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001									
Major cities	%	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na
Inner regional	%	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na
Outer regional	%	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na
Remote	%	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na
Very remote	%	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	na	na
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003									
Total - all persons	no.	3,732	57	288	239	2,174	379	2,320	336
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	1,118	11	108	99	649	104	853	114
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	1,777	23	138	103	1,076	196	1,159	162
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	613	16	35	33	413	67	250	47
Aged 65 years and over	no.	224	7	7	4	36	12	58	13

Proportion of total population									
Aged 14 years and younger	%	30.0	19.3	37.5	41.4	29.9	27.4	36.8	33.9
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	47.6	40.4	47.9	43.1	49.5	51.7	50.0	48.2
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	16.4	28.1	12.2	13.8	19.0	17.7	10.8	14.0
Aged 65 years and over	%	6.0	12.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	3.9
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	4.3	142.5	5.1	265.6	199.5	34.5	14.6	197.6
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	na	na	45	na	na	na
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	na	na	na	na	20.7	na	na	na
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	na	na	5	na	na	na
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	na	na	na	na	2.3	na	na	na
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	na	na	na	na	9	na	na	na
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003									
Unemployment	no.	na	na	na	na	51	na	na	na
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	na	3.7	na	na	na
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003									
Age pension	no.	na	na	na	na	28	na	na	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	na	na	22	na	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	na	na	78	na	na	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	na	na	na	41	na	na	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	na	na	na	na	212	na	na	na
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	na	na	64.6	na	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	na	na	na	na	46,996	na	na	na
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002									
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	na	na	na	691	na	na	na
Wage and salary income	$m	na	na	na	na	27.9	na	na	na
Total income	$m	na	na	na	na	28.4	na	na	na
Average wage and salary income	$	na	na	na	na	40,305	na	na	na
Average total income	$	na	na	na	na	41,052	na	na	na
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001									
Proportion of total personal income									
Wage and salary	%	na	na	na	na	88.7	na	na	na
Own unincorporated business	%	na	na	na	na	3.0	na	na	na
Investment	%	na	na	na	na	0.9	na	na	na
Superannuation and annuity	%	na	na	na	na	0.3	na	na	na
Government cash benefit	%	na	na	na	na	6.9	na	na	na
Other income	%	na	na	na	na	0.2	na	na	na
Total personal income from all sources	$m	na	na	na	na	42.4	na	na	na
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003									
Private sector houses	no.	na	na	na	na	4	na	na	na
Total dwelling units	no.	na	na	na	na	4	na	na	na
Value of total residential building	$m	na	na	na	na	0.4	na	na	na
Value of total non-residential building	$m	na	na	na	na	0.9	na	na	na
Value of total building	$m	na	na	na	na	1.3	na	na	na
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003									
Passenger vehicles	no.	na	na	na	na	6	na	na	na
Other vehicles	no.	na	na	na	na	37	na	na	na
Total vehicles	no.	na	na	na	na	43	na	na	na
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001									
Value of crops	$m	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na

Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	na	na	na	na	1.4	na	na	na
Value of livestock products	$m	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	na	na	na	na	1.5	na	na	na
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04									
Operating revenues	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenses	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total assets	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total liabilities	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Net debt	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Net financial worth	$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004									
Establishments	no.	na	na	na	na	np	na	na	na
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	na	na	na	na	np	na	na	na
Room occupancy rate	%	na	na	na	na	np	na	na	na
Takings from accommodation	$'000	na	na	na	na	np	na	na	na
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004									
Number of sales	no.	na	na	na	na	32	na	na	na
House prices - median value	$	na	na	na	na	147,500	na	na	na
House prices - average value	$	na	na	na	na	162,831	na	na	na
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004									
Government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
Government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	na	na	-	na	na	na
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)									
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	na	na	na	na	568	na	na	na
Light commercial vehicles	no.	na	na	na	na	420	na	na	na
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	na	na	na	na	71	na	na	na

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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Selected Characteristics of Central West Statistical Division: Aramac to Diamantina, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Aramac (S)	Barcaldine (S)	Barcoo (S)	Blackall (S)	Boulia (S)	Diamantina (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	23,361	8,443	61,974	16,384	61,093	94,832
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001							
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003							
Total - all persons	no.	741	1,709	452	1,711	558	311
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	156	400	98	369	133	72
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	306	729	213	692	268	151
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	186	360	114	405	123	72
Aged 65 years and over	no.	93	220	27	245	34	16
Proportion of total population							
Aged 14 years and younger	%	21.1	23.4	21.7	21.6	23.8	23.2
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	41.3	42.7	47.1	40.4	48.0	48.6
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	25.1	21.1	25.2	23.7	22.0	23.2

Aged 65 years and over	%	12.6	12.9	6.0	14.3	6.1	5.1
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	13	28	5	28	5	3
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	17.4	16.3	10.9	16.0	8.9	9.5
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	9	16	1	16	1	1
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	12.1	9.3	2.2	9.2	1.8	3.2
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	4	7	7	4	5	8
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003							
Unemployment	no.	15	24	6	21	33	14
Unemployment rate	%	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.1	8.4	6.8
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003							
Age pension	no.	67	148	25	188	22	na
Disability support pension	no.	na	26	na	51	na	na
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	na	21	31	na
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	43	na	28	na	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	na	21	na	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	29	na	59	na	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	121	288	62	368	104	46
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	27,730	34,354	33,230	33,217	40,449	40,899
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002							
Wage and salary earners	no.	250	648	164	612	264	132
Wage and salary income	$m	6.8	20.8	4.7	16.9	8.7	4.4
Total income	$m	7.0	21.4	4.8	17.5	8.8	4.5
Average wage and salary income	$	27,178	32,075	28,831	27,570	32,813	33,014
Average total income	$	27,995	33,025	29,472	28,615	33,171	33,731
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001							
Proportion of total personal income							
Wage and salary	%	44.8	65.6	60.9	50.1	66.2	56.6
Own unincorporated business	%	40.2	20.9	28.4	34.6	22.2	34.2
Investment	%	5.1	3.9	3.2	4.3	2.2	2.5
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Government cash benefit	%	9.4	8.8	7.1	10.3	9.3	6.5
Other income	%	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total personal income from all sources	$m	15.6	31.1	8.3	35.1	12.2	6.5
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003							
Private sector houses	no.	-	2	2	-	-	-
Total dwelling units	no.	-	4	2	-	-	-
Value of total residential building	$m	-	0.6	0.3	0.6	-	-
Value of total non-residential building	$m	-	0.3	0.8	-	-	-
Value of total building	$m	-	0.9	1.1	0.6	-	-
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003							
Passenger vehicles	no.	2	18	2	13	4	2
Other vehicles	no.	28	45	25	52	37	11
Total vehicles	no.	30	63	27	65	41	13
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001							
Value of crops	$m	*	*	-	0.2	1.1	-
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	16.4	15.5	44.9	30.8	40.4	25.7
Value of livestock products	$m	10.3	7.9	4.2	9.7	1.3	-
Total value of agriculture	$m	26.8	24.4	49.2	40.7	42.8	25.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04							
Operating revenues	$'000	6,836	7,013	8,453	6,594	9,244	10,674

Total expenses	$'000	8,702	6,388	8,691	6,997	9,325	9,541
Total assets	$'000	22,722	22,845	30,710	41,080	56,912	35,423
Total liabilities	$'000	612	2,194	2,458	2,385	1,792	1,497
Net debt	$'000	-5,154	-730	-926	957	-3,516	-4,555
Net financial worth	$'000	4,848	-213	955	-1,760	3,210	4,470
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004							
Establishments	no.	-	np	-	np	-	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	np	-	np	-	np
Room occupancy rate	%	-	np	-	np	-	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	np	-	np	-	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	159	225	96	322	92	43
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004							
Number of sales	no.	5	35	np	39	np	np
House prices - median value	$	14,000	60,000	np	50,000	np	np
House prices - average value	$	16,100	63,793	np	54,554	np	np
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004							
Government schools	no.	2	1	3	1	2	2
Government school students	no.	70	282	33	153	71	21
Non-government schools	no.	-	1	-	1	-	-
Non-government school students	no.	-	39	-	58	-	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)							
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	215	680	181	635	284	115
Light commercial vehicles	no.	267	419	183	535	210	83
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	103	110	70	159	102	28

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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Selected Characteristics of Central West Statistical Division: Ilfracombe to Winton, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Ilfracombe (S)	Isisford (S)	Longreach (S)	Tambo (S)	Winton (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	6,576	10,501	23,561	14,105	53,935
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001						
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003						
Total - all persons	no.	375	299	4,008	611	1,603
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	99	65	907	114	375
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	171	120	1,831	229	616
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	88	86	781	204	419
Aged 65 years and over	no.	17	28	489	64	193
Proportion of total population						
Aged 14 years and younger	%	26.4	21.7	22.6	18.7	23.4
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	45.6	40.1	45.7	37.5	38.4

Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	23.5	28.8	19.5	33.4	26.1
Aged 65 years and over	%	4.5	9.4	12.2	10.5	12.0
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.1	-	0.2	-	-
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	10	6	63	5	24
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	26.8	19.9	15.7	8.1	14.9
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	1	1	32	5	9
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	2.7	3.3	8.0	8.1	5.6
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	7	3	8	7	4
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003						
Unemployment	no.	3	4	80	4	45
Unemployment rate	%	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.0	4.5
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003						
Age pension	no.	na	na	301	39	105
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	70	23	42
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	71	na	60
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	na	68	na	28
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	57	na	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	na	73	na	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	35	30	641	97	273
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	58.1	na	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	29,170	29,785	34,435	32,411	33,842
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002						
Wage and salary earners	no.	123	81	1,509	209	495
Wage and salary income	$m	3.4	2.2	47.3	5.9	13.6
Total income	$m	3.4	2.3	48.5	6.1	14.3
Average wage and salary income	$	27,504	26,855	31,332	28,309	27,573
Average total income	$	27,905	27,921	32,157	29,273	28,908
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001						
Proportion of total personal income						
Wage and salary	%	59.3	55.9	64.2	43.9	44.3
Own unincorporated business	%	28.4	32.0	22.4	43.7	41.1
Investment	%	6.9	4.4	4.9	6.1	5.8
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Government cash benefit	%	4.9	7.4	7.8	6.1	7.8
Other income	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total personal income from all sources	$m	5.0	3.7	78.3	13.2	32.9
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003						
Private sector houses	no.	-	-	14	2	1
Total dwelling units	no.	-	-	14	2	2
Value of total residential building	$m	-	-	2.3	0.2	0.2
Value of total non-residential building	$m	0.1	-	3.1	-	2.5
Value of total building	$m	0.1	-	5.4	0.2	2.7
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003						
Passenger vehicles	no.	2	0	63	2	10
Other vehicles	no.	17	12	115	27	57
Total vehicles	no.	19	12	178	30	67
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001						
Value of crops	$m	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	5.5	9.3	26.0	25.1	39.1
Value of livestock products	$m	7.7	7.0	18.2	3.4	14.3
Total value of agriculture	$m	13.2	16.3	44.4	28.6	53.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04						
Operating revenues	$'000	3,212	3,615	13,181	4,631	12,716
Total expenses	$'000	3,143	2,714	12,600	4,035	12,552
Total assets	$'000	12,446	14,583	90,618	17,162	67,190

Total liabilities	$'000	439	287	3,511	888	2,102
Net debt	$'000	-484	-3,167	-2,137	-1,250	-316
Net financial worth	$'000	190	3,292	1,647	1,002	1,258
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004						
Establishments	no.	-	-	6	-	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	-	-	217	-	np
Room occupancy rate	%	-	-	52.1	-	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	-	-	3,188	-	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	83	58	595	122	304
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004						
Number of sales	no.	7	np	52	np	26
House prices - median value	$	73,650	np	103,500	np	60,000
House prices - average value	$	79,170	np	106,438	np	60,921
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004						
Government schools	no.	1	2	4	1	1
Government school students	no.	34	22	662	82	106
Non-government schools	no.	-	-	1	-	1
Non-government school students	no.	-	-	136	-	30
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)						
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	132	77	1,524	238	478
Light commercial vehicles	no.	124	98	931	206	530
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	34	25	234	74	171

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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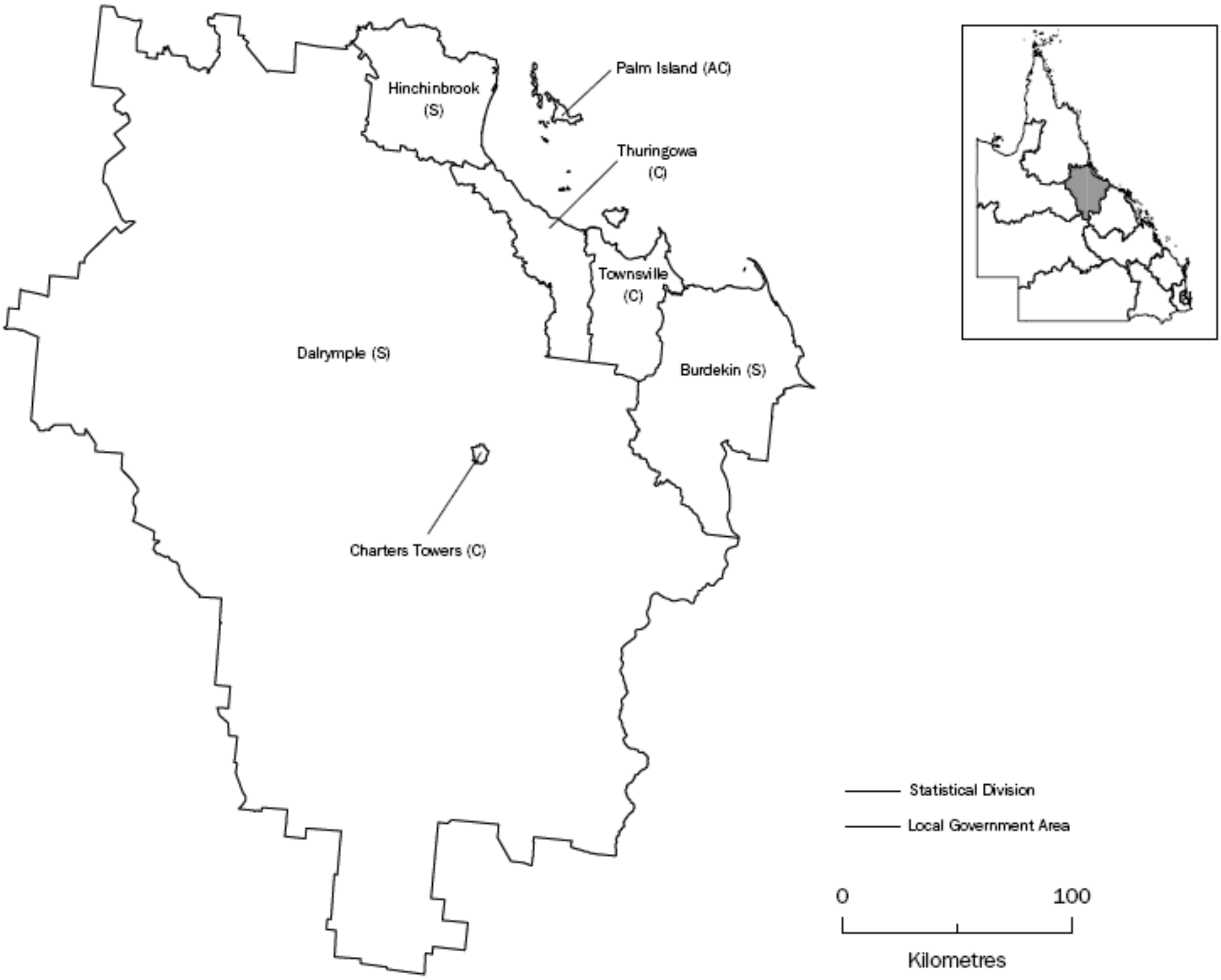

Selected Characteristics of Northern Statistical Division, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Burdekin (S)	Charters Towers (C)	Dalrymple (S)	Hinchinbrook (S)	Palm Island (AC)(a)	Thuringowa (C)	Townsville (C)

LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	5,053	42	68,348	2,811	71	1,865	1,869
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001								
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	98.3	100.0	11.8	99.7	na	100.0	100.0
Remote	%	1.7	0.0	78.6	0.3	na	0.0	0.0
Very remote	%	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	na	0.0	0.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003								
Total - all persons	no.	18,661	8,816	3,518	12,340	2,376	55,951	95,947
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	3,979	2,124	841	2,447	849	14,944	18,502
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	7,590	3,707	1,422	4,548	1,155	26,182	46,583
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	4,499	1,791	910	3,087	296	11,768	20,788
Aged 65 years and over	no.	2,593	1,194	345	2,258	76	3,057	10,074
Proportion of total population								
Aged 14 years and younger	%	21.3	24.1	23.9	19.8	35.7	26.7	19.3
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	40.7	42.0	40.4	36.9	48.6	46.8	48.6
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	24.1	20.3	25.9	25.0	12.5	21.0	21.7
Aged 65 years and over	%	13.9	13.5	9.8	18.3	3.2	5.5	10.5
Population density - 2003	$persons/km^2$	3.7	209.7	0.1	4.4	33.5	30.0	51.3
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	235	122	51	145	na	896	1,290
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	12.6	13.9	14.6	11.8	na	16.2	13.6
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	129	81	16	95	na	200	589
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	6.9	9.2	4.6	7.7	na	3.6	6.2
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	4	6	3	2	na	8	9
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003								
Unemployment	no.	732	328	162	436	na	2,013	4,530
Unemployment rate	%	7.6	8.3	8.8	7.4	na	7.1	8.9
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003								
Age pension	no.	1,762	818	295	1,651	na	2,336	7,185
Disability support pension	no.	481	275	115	378	na	1,246	2,722
Newstart allowance	no.	582	259	128	415	na	1,419	3,359
Parenting payment - single	no.	343	205	na	238	na	1,611	2,476
Youth allowance	no.	251	101	na	213	na	1,020	2,214
Other pensions and allowances	no.	507	240	106	475	na	1,632	2,388
Total selected income support customers	no.	3,926	1,897	764	3,371	na	9,263	20,343
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	51.7	59.3	66.1	39.9	na	57.6	59.2
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	34,548	39,168	38,321	34,076	na	36,685	38,878

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002								
Wage and salary earners	no.	6,485	2,914	1,087	4,030	na	22,653	39,217
Wage and salary income	$m	192.6	98.2	36.2	118.8	na	750.5	1,351.4
Total income	$m	201.5	102.8	37.9	124.9	na	778.3	1,411.2
Average wage and salary income	$	29,698	33,696	33,291	29,467	na	33,131	34,460
Average total income	$	31,068	35,277	34,859	31,002	na	34,356	35,985
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001								
Proportion of total personal income								
Wage and salary	%	65.4	69.2	67.2	66.7	na	80.3	76.0
Own unincorporated business	%	10.6	12.6	13.0	3.0	na	5.6	5.9
Investment	%	9.7	4.0	4.0	9.6	na	2.5	4.7
Superannuation and annuity	%	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.7	na	1.9	2.0
Government cash benefit	%	12.7	13.1	14.3	18.5	na	9.5	11.0
Other income	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	na	0.2	0.3
Total personal income from all sources	$m	309.0	150.3	56.9	170.1	na	880.9	1,823.4
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003								
Private sector houses	no.	29	17	13	11	na	430	503
Total dwelling units	no.	30	25	13	11	na	450	858
Value of total residential building	$m	6.0	3.3	1.5	1.9	na	71.2	156.7
Value of total non-residential building	$m	4.9	3.3	2.5	6.5	na	11.8	112.0
Value of total building	$m	10.9	6.6	4.0	8.4	na	83.0	268.6
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003								
Passenger vehicles	no.	361	97	33	163	na	743	2,663
Other vehicles	no.	425	142	57	198	na	598	2,016
Total vehicles	no.	786	239	90	361	na	1,341	4,680
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001								
Value of crops	$m	180.1	-	4.4	67.3	na	11.3	7.4
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	11.7	-	89.2	5.2	na	2.8	3.1
Value of livestock products	$m	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	na	2.3	*
Total value of agriculture	$m	192.1	-	93.7	72.6	na	16.3	12.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04								
Operating revenues	$'000	27,223	11,144	16,178	17,260	na	63,692	172,187
Total expenses	$'000	25,652	10,350	13,469	15,270	na	50,220	150,372
Total assets	$'000	210,031	102,194	131,951	146,691	na	532,034	1,180,665
Total liabilities	$'000	18,759	1,685	3,323	3,966	na	8,955	45,090
Net debt	$'000	838	-7,263	-2,551	-11,328	na	-37,713	-28,726
Net financial worth	$'000	-2,047	5,945	1,713	8,934	na	32,146	8,636
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004								
Establishments	no.	np	4	-	4	na	np	40
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	np	108	-	92	na	np	2,121
Room occupancy rate	%	np	72	-	33	na	np	65

Takings from accommodation	$'000	np	2,111	-	664	na	np	48,012
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	2,403	847	340	1,789	na	3,540	8,704
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004								
Number of sales	no.	489	341	17	257	na	1,687	2,488
House prices - median value	$	94,000	90,000	35,000	119,000	na	206,965	219,000
House prices - average value	$	106,480	101,498	37,953	121,850	na	216,104	245,669
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004								
Government schools	no.	15	5	4	14	na	12	27
Government school students	no.	2,370	1,554	86	1,686	na	7,268	10,084
Non-government schools	no.	4	4	-	7	na	4	13
Non-government school students	no.	538	1,191	-	1,017	na	2,772	6,251
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)								
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	7,997	3,277	1,271	5,756	na	26,260	47,686
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4,633	1,673	668	2,890	na	6,899	12,360
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	795	412	160	611	na	1,205	2,469

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

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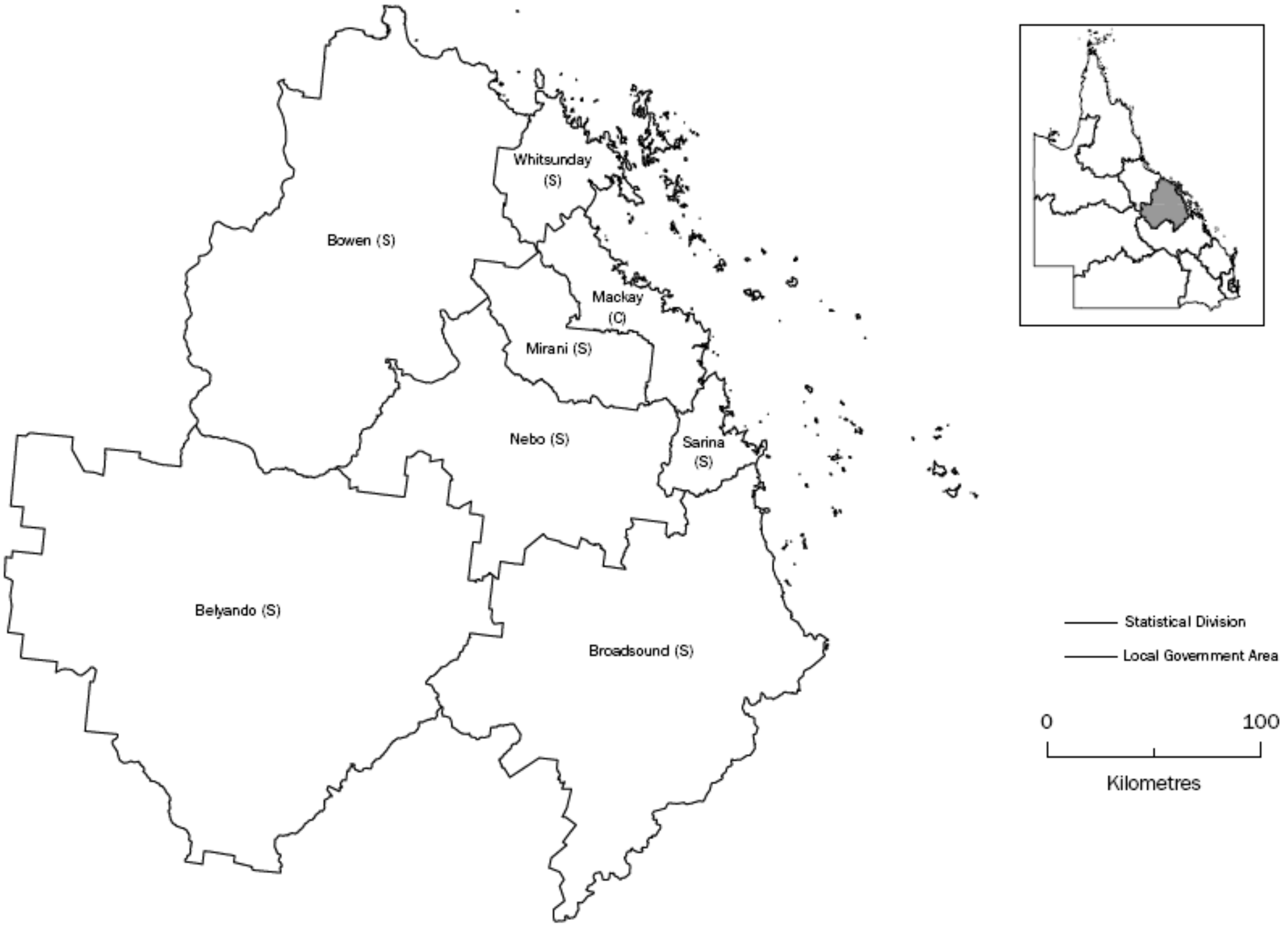

Selected Characteristics of Mackay Statistical Division, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Belyando (S)	Bowen (S)	Broadsound (S)	Mackay (C)	Mirani (S)	Nebo (S)	Sarina (S)	Whitsunday (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	30,281	21,177	18,546	2,897	3,280	10,035	1,444	2,679
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001									
Major cities	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	63.6	75.2	4.2	97.1	78.7	0.0	100.0	73.1
Remote	%	33.4	24.8	95.8	2.9	21.3	100.0	0.0	22.0
Very remote	%	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9

POPULATION - at 30 June 2003									
Total - all persons	no.	10,500	12,546	6,490	78,352	5,292	2,160	9,914	16,475
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	2,743	2,647	1,527	17,735	1,311	546	2,332	3,153
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	4,889	4,862	2,995	34,163	2,142	1,051	3,936	7,772
Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	2,347	3,272	1,697	18,292	1,307	427	2,628	4,188
Aged 65 years and over	no.	521	1,765	271	8,162	532	136	1,018	1,362
Proportion of total population									
Aged 14 years and younger	%	26.1	21.1	23.5	22.6	24.8	25.3	23.5	19.1
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	46.6	38.8	46.1	43.6	40.5	48.7	39.7	47.2
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	22.4	26.1	26.1	23.3	24.7	19.8	26.5	25.4
Aged 65 years and over	%	5.0	14.1	4.2	10.4	10.1	6.3	10.3	8.3
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	0.3	0.6	0.3	27.0	1.6	0.2	6.9	6.1
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	185	145	97	1,068	67	50	143	167
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	17.8	11.6	14.9	13.7	12.6	23.5	14.5	10.3
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	31	90	11	482	22	4	44	76
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	3.0	7.2	1.7	6.2	4.1	1.9	4.4	4.7
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	9	1	9	7	2	8	2	8
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003									
Unemployment	no.	150	576	80	3,112	170	15	436	587
Unemployment rate	%	2.7	9.2	2.2	7.7	6.5	1.3	9.2	6.2
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003									
Age pension	no.	260	1,370	120	5,905	341	36	875	784
Disability support pension	no.	124	610	67	2,587	167	30	377	455
Newstart allowance	no.	125	676	na	2,722	191	na	425	673
Parenting payment - single	no.	147	297	na	2,050	113	na	296	347
Youth allowance	no.	92	214	na	1,498	88	na	204	201
Other pensions and allowances	no.	160	572	92	2,621	212	22	439	452
Total selected income support customers	no.	908	3,739	447	17,383	1,112	117	2,615	2,912
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	60.4	49.5	na	55.4	51.8	na	59.1	41.1
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	54,567	35,159	55,130	39,279	36,121	54,358	39,148	32,773
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002									
Wage and salary earners	no.	4,367	4,576	2,734	30,265	1,675	742	3,913	6,511
Wage and salary income	$m	232.7	139.2	147.4	1,059.8	55.3	37.3	141.6	182.6
Total income	$m	233.7	146.7	147.0	1,099.5	56.9	37.5	146.1	192.1
Average wage and salary income	$	53,291	30,417	53,928	35,019	33,025	50,214	36,195	28,044
Average total income	$	53,510	32,053	53,779	36,328	33,992	50,490	37,337	29,497
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001									
Proportion of total personal income									
Wage and salary	%	83.9	66.3	94.2	74.0	73.4	71.5	75.1	72.6
Own unincorporated business	%	10.8	9.9	3.3	5.3	0.3	23.4	3.9	7.7
Investment	%	1.3	4.5	-0.2	6.5	6.3	2.0	4.8	6.8
Superannuation and annuity	%	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.7

Government cash benefit	%	3.4	17.3	2.5	12.6	18.4	2.6	14.7	10.7
Other income	%	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Total personal income from all sources	$m	253.4	203.5	138.8	1,382.4	59.0	48.4	161.0	256.7
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003									
Private sector houses	no.	8	14	2	521	7	7	39	101
Total dwelling units	no.	16	14	18	561	7	11	43	130
Value of total residential building	$m	3.0	2.2	3.2	95.9	1.2	1.5	6.9	26.9
Value of total non-residential building	$m	1.0	0.4	3.6	41.3	0.6	3.3	0.7	11.5
Value of total building	$m	3.9	2.7	6.9	137.1	1.8	4.7	7.5	38.4
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003									
Passenger vehicles	no.	200	146	134	1,658	56	33	155	255
Other vehicles	no.	380	211	237	1,500	61	76	176	345
Total vehicles	no.	580	357	371	3,159	117	108	332	600
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001									
Value of crops	$m	59.3	140.0	28.0	76.9	33.3	1.8	22.9	26.7
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	66.2	63.1	47.1	9.1	4.2	30.5	6.6	5.1
Value of livestock products	$m	-	*	-	0.3	2.7	-	1.2	na
Total value of agriculture	$m	125.5	203.6	75.1	86.3	40.2	32.3	30.7	33.0
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04									
Operating revenues	$'000	22,156	19,859	16,770	94,889	8,738	6,992	11,040	27,311
Total expenses	$'000	25,490	17,515	13,550	76,398	7,394	7,555	13,089	24,730
Total assets	$'000	169,270	126,397	100,073	724,546	73,652	51,526	95,178	182,654
Total liabilities	$'000	2,484	14,896	1,768	52,348	3,089	668	13,143	25,397
Net debt	$'000	-11,302	8,652	-11,685	1,609	1,382	-3,478	8,348	6,237
Net financial worth	$'000	10,058	-10,469	10,456	-6,604	-2,054	3,312	-9,009	-9,092
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004									
Establishments	no.	6	6	np	39	np	np	np	24
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	170	182	np	1,418	np	np	np	2,475
Room occupancy rate	%	64.5	54.0	np	62.1	np	np	np	60.0
Takings from accommodation	$'000	3,318	2,074	np	31,608	np	np	np	104,539
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	932	1,159	550	8,280	698	220	1,297	2,401
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004									
Number of sales	no.	343	282	105	2,245	57	21	266	282
House prices - median value	$	170,000	140,000	92,000	230,000	120,000	150,000	160,000	276,500
House prices - average value	$	155,927	149,533	90,176	242,272	131,851	151,690	188,690	315,130
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004									
Government schools	no.	7	8	9	32	9	3	5	5
Government school students	no.	1,836	1,750	1,059	9,730	1,261	274	1,612	2,043
Non-government schools	no.	1	2	-	12	-	-	1	2
Non-government school students	no.	85	205	-	4,851	-	-	158	313
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(a)									

Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	4,596	5,450	2,868	40,061	2,464	840	5,258	7,289
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2,038	2,505	1,237	13,111	1,100	501	2,338	2,987
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	537	589	303	2,428	265	168	458	536

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

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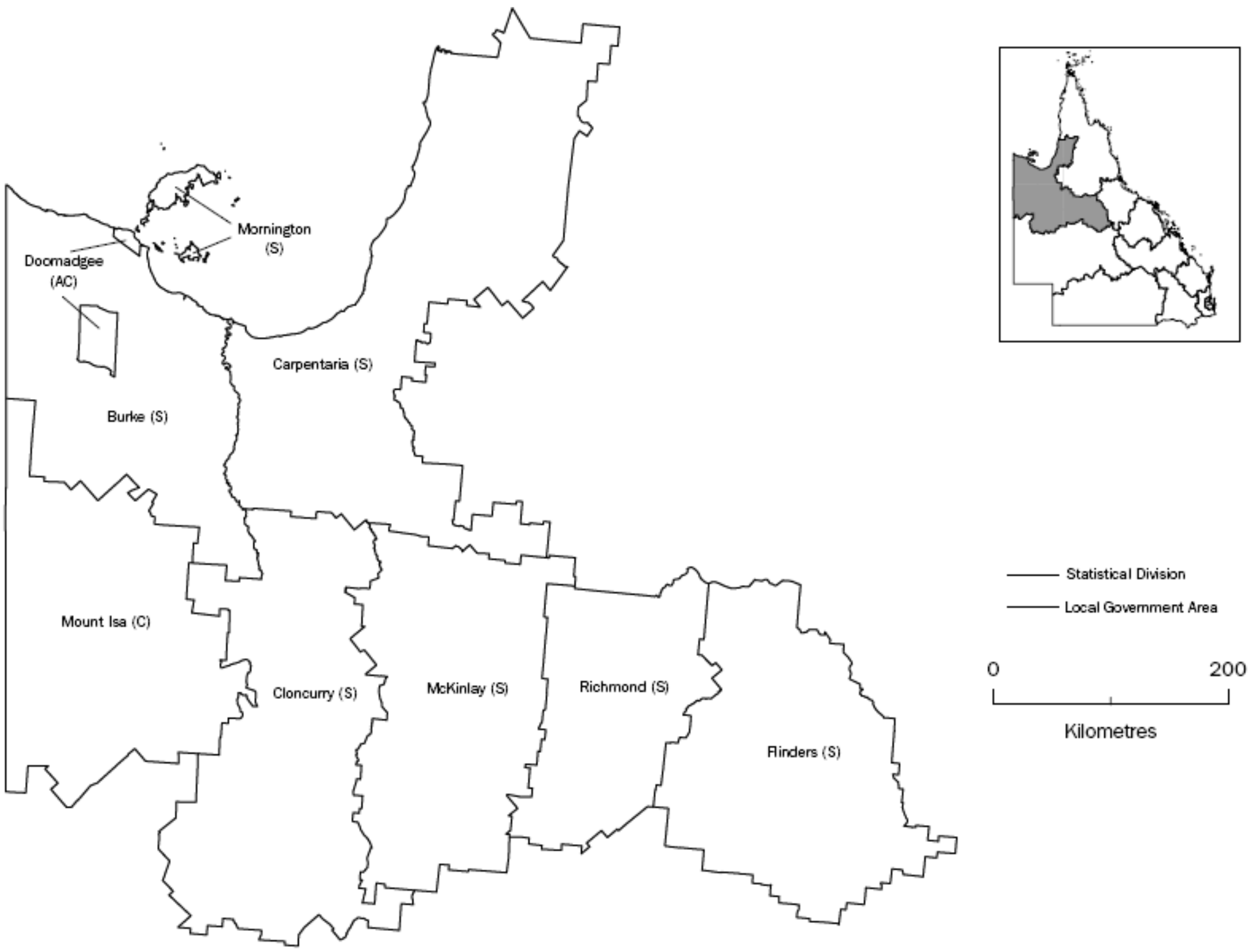

Selected Characteristics of North West Statistical Division, in alphabetical order

	Unit	Burke (S)(a)	Carpentaria (S)(a)	Cloncurry (S)	Doomadgee (AC)(a)	Flinders (S)	McKinlay (S)	Mornington (S)	Mount Isa (C)	Richmond (S)
LAND AREA - at 1 July 2003	km^2	40,126	64,381	48,112	1,863	41,538	40,885	1,231	43,343	26,602
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN REMOTENESS AREA - Census 2001										
Major cities	%	na	na	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inner regional	%	na	na	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outer regional	%	na	na	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	%	na	na	67.9	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0
Very remote	%	na	na	32.1	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.7	100.0
POPULATION - at 30 June 2003										
Total - all persons	no.	501	2,360	3,872	1235	2,092	1,044	1,046	20,648	1,163
Aged 14 years and younger	no.	110	631	955	435	517	216	304	5,515	241
Aged 15 years to 44 years	no.	263	1,068	1,979	618	849	482	517	9,940	567

Aged 45 years to 64 years	no.	102	503	706	137	492	255	182	4,031	222
Aged 65 years and over	no.	26	158	232	45	234	91	43	1,162	133
Proportion of total population										
Aged 14 years and younger	%	22.0	26.7	24.7	35.2	24.7	20.7	29.1	26.7	20.7
Aged 15 years to 44 years	%	52.5	45.3	51.1	50.0	40.6	46.2	49.4	48.1	48.8
Aged 45 years to 64 years	%	20.4	21.3	18.2	11.1	23.5	24.4	17.4	19.5	19.1
Aged 65 years and over	%	5.2	6.7	6.0	3.6	11.2	8.7	4.1	5.6	11.4
Population density - 2003	persons/km^2	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.5	-
Births - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	59	na	36	19	20	348	17
Crude birth rate - 2003	rate	na	na	15.2	na	17.3	18.0	19.5	16.8	14.7
Deaths - year ended 30 June 2003	no.	na	na	19	na	11	3	11	77	4
Crude death rate - 2003	rate	na	na	4.9	na	5.3	2.8	10.7	3.7	3.5
INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO- ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE - Census 2001	decile	na	na	8	na	5	7	1	9	5
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT - September quarter 2003										
Unemployment	no.	na	na	178	na	54	19	42	1,008	23
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	8.9	na	4.7	2.6	9.8	8.6	3.4
SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS - at June 2003										
Age pension	no.	na	na	167	na	133	41	49	873	87
Disability support pension	no.	na	na	104	na	54	na	37	578	28
Newstart allowance	no.	na	na	116	na	52	na	73	810	30
Parenting payment - single	no.	na	na	90	na	49	na	35	624	na
Youth allowance	no.	na	na	29	na	na	na	na	260	na
Other pensions and allowances	no.	na	na	59	na	na	na	na	404	na
Total selected income support customers	no.	na	na	565	na	353	91	242	3,550	206
Percentage of long-term Newstart allowance customers	%	na	na	61.4	na	56.1	na	69.2	62.4	na
AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME - year ended 30 June 2003	$	na	na	43,274	na	41,222	40,012	32,788	45,171	37,693
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS - year ended 30 June 2002										
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	na	1,655	na	688	407	256	9,126	392
Wage and salary income	$m	na	na	64.7	na	22.3	11.6	7.0	370.0	11.5
Total income	$m	na	na	66.0	na	22.9	12.5	7.4	375.3	11.7
Average wage and salary income	$	na	na	39,118	na	32,453	28,555	27,413	40,545	29,423
Average total income	$	na	na	39,854	na	33,257	30,648	28,923	41,128	29,849
SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME - year ended 30 June 2001										
Proportion of total personal income										
Wage and salary	%	na	na	74.1	na	55.5	42.8	60.8	87.0	48.0
Own unincorporated business	%	na	na	14.6	na	31.0	48.6	14.2	3.4	39.8
Investment	%	na	na	3.0	na	3.5	4.2	4.6	0.8	3.6
Superannuation and annuity	%	na	na	0.4	na	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5
Government cash benefit	%	na	na	7.8	na	9.5	4.2	18.8	8.3	8.0
Other income	%	na	na	0.0	na	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total personal income from all sources	$m	na	na	72.3	na	42.6	26.6	14.8	443.4	23.8
BUILDING APPROVALS - year ended 30 June 2003										
Private sector houses	no.	na	na	2	na	1	-	-	3	3
Total dwelling units	no.	na	na	2	na	1	-	-	6	8
Value of total residential building	$m	na	na	0.8	na	0.1	-	-	1.8	0.9

Value of total non-residential building	$m	na	na	-	na	0.4	-	2.0	9.4	0.1
Value of total building	$m	na	na	0.8	na	0.5	-	2.0	11.2	1.0
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES - year ended 30 June 2003										
Passenger vehicles	no.	na	na	44	na	14	10	7	306	7
Other vehicles	no.	na	na	127	na	64	65	13	444	47
Total vehicles	no.	na	na	171	na	78	75	20	750	54
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - year ended 30 June 2001										
Value of crops	$m	na	na	0.3	na	0.3	0.3	-	-	*
Value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals	$m	na	na	88.2	na	56.5	95.2	-	14.4	33.1
Value of livestock products	$m	na	na	*	na	6.9	4.2	-	-	2.7
Total value of agriculture	$m	na	na	88.5	na	63.8	99.7	-	14.4	36.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES - 2003-04										
Operating revenues	$'000	na	na	14,039	na	12,265	9,294	16,419	28,105	8,103
Total expenses	$'000	na	na	12,494	na	11,309	9,208	15,454	24,822	6,464
Total assets	$'000	na	na	135,258	na	42,880	135,103	35,510	233,850	22,783
Total liabilities	$'000	na	na	22,191	na	1,528	2,277	737	6,337	1,910
Net debt	$'000	na	na	19,478	na	-686	-198	-4,391	444	-932
Net financial worth	$'000	na	na	-19,527	na	398	577	4,105	-656	228
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION - 30 June 2004										
Establishments	no.	na	na	np	na	np	-	-	13	np
Rooms/units at 30 June 2004	no.	na	na	np	na	np	-	-	413	np
Room occupancy rate	%	na	na	np	na	np	-	-	48.7	np
Takings from accommodation	$'000	na	na	np	na	np	-	-	6,473	np
NUMBER OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES - 30 June 2001	no.	na	na	401	na	372	244	106	1,403	248
HOUSING SALES AND VALUES - 31 December 2004										
Number of sales	no.	na	na	70	na	41	np	-	815	17
House prices - median value	$	na	na	90,000	na	42,000	np	-	122,500	35,000
House prices - average value	$	na	na	98,049	na	41,076	np	-	125,279	38,529
SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS - August 2004										
Government schools	no.	na	na	2	na	4	1	1	10	1
Government school students	no.	na	na	376	na	245	54	185	2,849	108
Non-government schools	no.	na	na	1	na	1	-	-	4	-
Non-government school students	no.	na	na	74	na	33	-	-	946	-
MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER - 31 March 2004(b)										
Passenger cars and motor cycles	no.	na	na	1,437	na	719	322	301	7,884	416
Light commercial vehicles	no.	na	na	886	na	580	422	151	3,033	411
Trucks, prime movers, and buses	no.	na	na	313	na	214	168	42	589	152

na not available
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50%. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Information for Aboriginal Council (AC) and Island Council (IC) LGAs and the residual LGAs from which they were formed, are available only for land area and population estimates (for 2002). See Explanatory Notes for further details.
(b) Vehicles registered out of the state, or vehicles where the postcodes of owners could not be allocated to an LGA/SD are excluded. As a result, the Queensland totals do not agree with totals published in Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0), where these vehicles are included as 'Out of state/unspecified'.

1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 07/02/2003 Ceased

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The following is an extract from **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2002** (cat. no. 1362.3)

2002 QUEENSLAND REGIONAL STATISTICS OVERVIEW

Queensland is a state of contrasts. This overview illustrates some of these contrasts whilst focusing on the statistical differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. It brings together selected economic, social and environmental statistics from both ABS and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in Queensland.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Covering approximately 1,734,190 sq km, Queensland is the second largest state in Australia. Including islands, it has 13,350 km of coastline, second only to Western Australia. Queensland has almost 1,000 islands including the world's largest sand island, Fraser Island. In area, Queensland is equivalent to the entire British Isles and Western Europe and is five times the size of Japan but has a population less than that of the Sydney Statistical Division (SD).

The environment varies from tropical rainforests in the north-east to channel country in the south-west. The Great Dividing Range, running roughly north to south, acts as a watershed that separates the state into a fertile coastal plain on the eastern side and drier interior in the west.

The lands and soils of Queensland are an essential resource that support much of our natural production. Around 87% of the state is used as grazing land, whilst protected areas cover 4% and forest and timber reserves a further 2.4%. Land management is needed to prevent the degradation of our soils, currently under threat from unsustainable agricultural practices, vegetation clearing, urban development, introduced species and land contamination.

CLIMATE

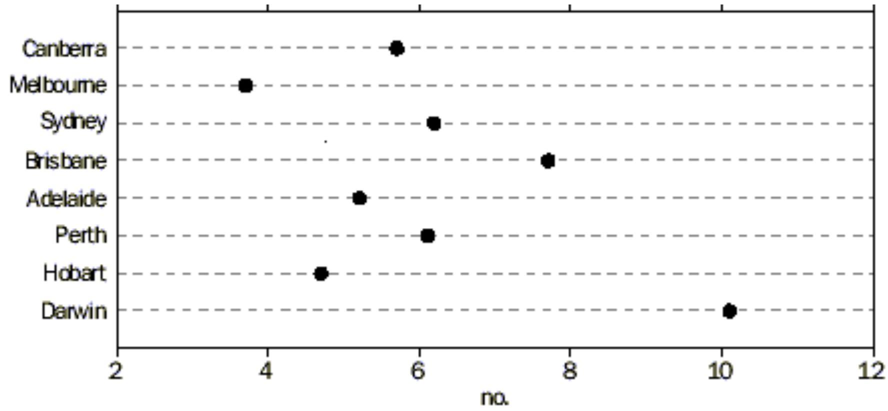
Weather conditions can vary dramatically across the state. Most of the northern regions above the Tropic of Capricorn experience a tropical climate with hot wet summers and mild dry winters. During the wet season, November to April, tropical cyclones can bring devastating winds and rain to these regions. From May to October, however, the regions experience mild sunny weather.

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability with the highest rainfall occurring in the 6 months between November and April. The concentration of rain during this time is greatest in the north of the state, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable, except for the coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall.

Queensland has one of the highest annual daily averages of sunshine for Australia. The highest

daily averages of bright or direct sunshine occur in October when the state records 8-11 hours per day. A comparison of the average number of hours of sunshine per day for Australian capital cities during the winter months of June to August reinforces Queensland's claim to the 'Sunshine State' title. Only Darwin has recorded a higher average during this period.

DAILY AVERAGE HOURS OF WINTER SUNSHINE, June to August



Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

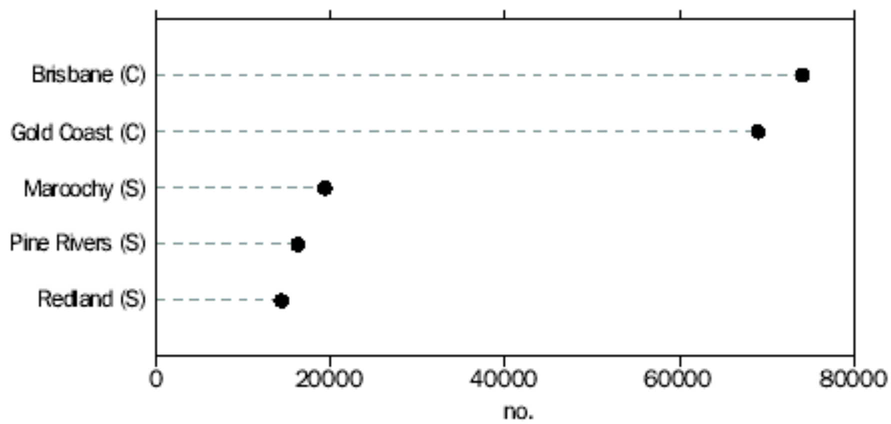
POPULATION GROWTH [1]

For the period June 1996 to June 2001, Queensland was the second fastest growing state or territory (behind the Northern Territory), with an increase in estimated resident population (ERP) of 296,400 people or an average annual growth rate of 1.7%.

Four-fifths (81.5%) of Queensland's growth for the period occurred in the south-east corner of the state with an increase of 241,500 people. As a result of this growth the proportion of the Queensland population living in the south-east region has continued to increase steadily, from 62.4% in 1991 to 64.0% in 1996, and then to 65.5% in 2001.

This region contains the two most populous local government areas (LGAs) in Queensland, the cities of Brisbane and Gold Coast. These areas experienced the largest increases in population in Queensland, and in Australia, between 1996 and 2001. Brisbane increased by 74,000 people (at an average rate of 1.7% per year) while the Gold Coast increased by 69,000 people (or 3.6% per year). New housing estates, particularly in the south, catered for the largest increases within Brisbane LGA.

LGAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION INCREASE FROM 1996 TO 2001



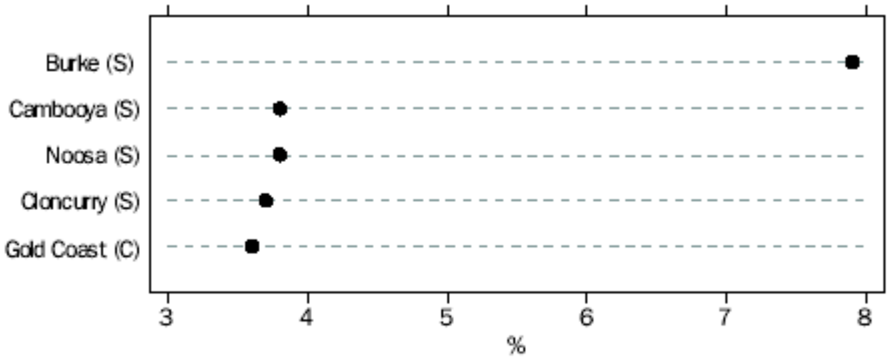
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0).

Coastal areas remain popular with the cities of Thuringowa and Townsville in the Northern SD increasing by 7,600 and 5,700 people respectively (representing average annual growth rates of 3.1% and 1.3%). Cairns (C) in the Far North SD increased by 7,000 people at an average rate of 1.2% per year.

The Wide Bay-Burnett SD increased by 12,600 with Hervey Bay (C) accounting for 4,600 people, a rate of 2.3% per year. The Far North SD recorded an increase of 12,100 people reflecting an average growth rate of 1.1% per year, while the Northern SD increased by 11,700 people reflecting an average annual growth rate of 1.3%.

Employment in the mining industry contributed to Burke (S) in the North West SD experiencing the fastest population growth in Queensland over the period 1996 to 2001. Burke increased at an average rate of 7.9% per year between 1996 and 2001, representing a total increase of 540 people.

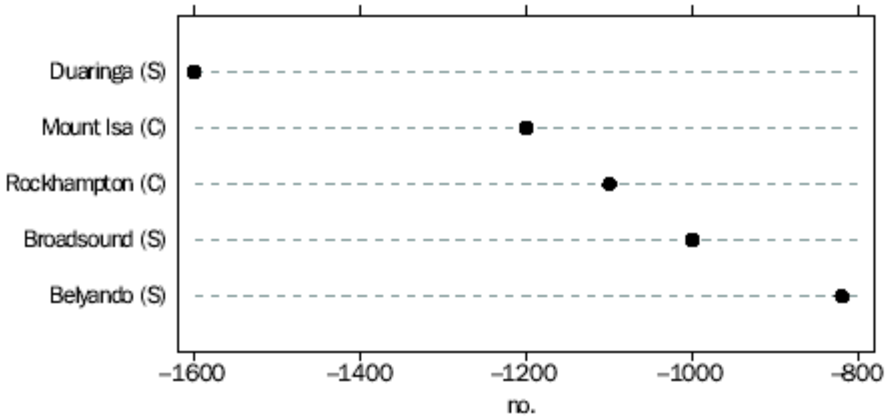
LGAS WITH FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH



Note: Average annual growth rate. Excludes LGAs with an estimated resident population of less than 1,000 at June 1996.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0).

For the period June 1996 to June 2001, Central West SD was the only Queensland SD to record a decrease in population, declining by 80 people. The population of the North West SD remained the same and the South West SD recorded a small increase in population. This represents a change in the trends for the previous 5 year period (June 1991-June 1996) when the populations of the Central West, North West, and South West SDs declined (down 810, 2,300 and 2,700 people respectively).

LGAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION DECLINE FROM 1996-2001

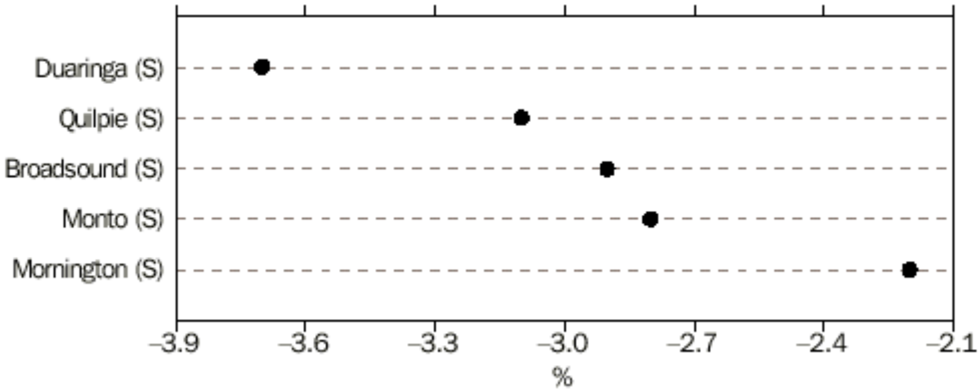


Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0).

The largest decreases in population in Queensland were recorded in the mining areas of Duaringa (S) and Mount Isa (C), down 1,600 and 1,200 people respectively between 1996 and 2001. The population of Rockhampton (C) decreased by 1,100 people over the five year period

to June 2001, partly associated with an emerging trend for people to reside in Livingstone (S) and to commute to work in Rockhampton (C). Duaringa (S) also experienced the highest rate of population decline of all Queensland LGAs for the period (down 3.7% per year).

LGAS WITH FASTEST POPULATION DECLINE, QUEENSLAND



Note: Average annual growth rate. Excludes LGAs with an estimated resident population of less than 1,000 at June 1996.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0).

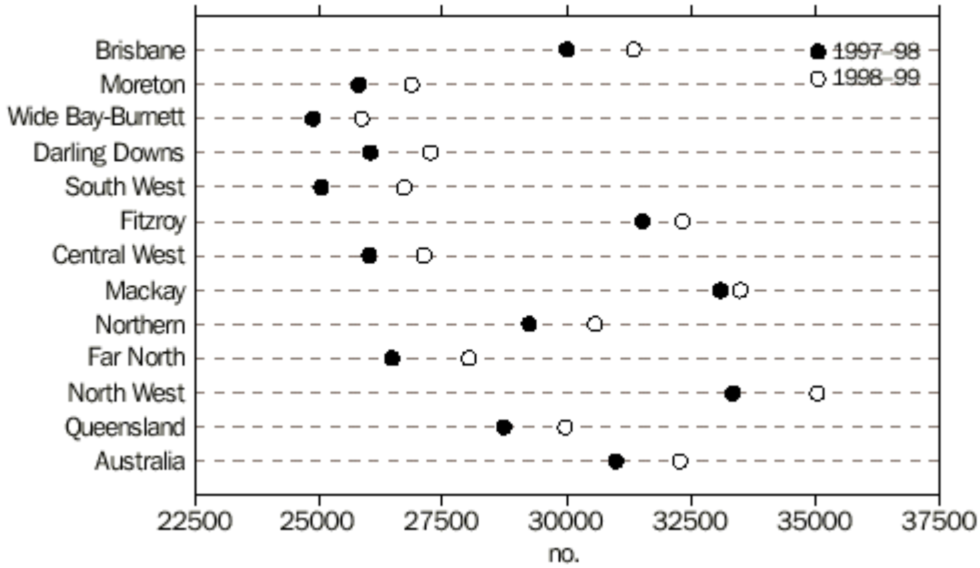
WAGES AND SALARY EARNERS

In Queensland, there were 1,329,914 wage and salary earners in 1998-99. This accounted for 18.3% of the total number of wage and salary earners in Australia; consistent with the Queensland population as a proportion of the total Australian population (18.7%). In 1998-99, the average wage and salary income for Queensland was $29,965, an increase of 4.3% ($1,237) from the previous year. The average for Queensland was 7.1% lower than the Australian average ($32,271) - only Tasmania and South Australia had lower average wage and salary incomes.

Moreton SD reported the largest percentage increase in the number of wage and salary earners of 6.1% (13,086 persons) over the three years of data for 1996-97 to 1998-99. Four of Queensland's 11 statistical divisions recorded declines in the number of wage and salary earners - the Far North SD had the largest decline with a fall of 2.8% (2,410 persons).

In 1998-99, almost half (652,356 persons) of Queensland's wage and salary earners resided in the Brisbane SD, where the reported average wage and salary income increased from $28,849 in 1996-97 to $31,353 in 1998-99 (8.7%). The North West SD had the highest average income by wage and salary earners of $35,045, an increase of 8.3%.

AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, Statistical Divisions, Queensland-1997-98 and 1998-99



Source: Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5673.0).

North West, Mackay and Fitzroy were the only three statistical divisions in Queensland to report averages higher than both the Queensland and Australian averages in each of the three years to 1998-99. During these years, Mackay also had the smallest increase in average wage and salary income of 2.3%. In 1996-97, the reported average annual wage and salary income in Mackay SD was 18.2% higher than the Queensland average. By 1998-99 this had dropped to 11.8%.

In 1998-99, just over 10% (14) of Queensland’s 125 LGAs reported average wage and salary incomes exceeding the state and national averages. An additional eight LGAs reported averages above the Queensland average but below the national average. Unlike the other eastern states, LGAs reporting the highest average wage and salary incomes were located outside of the metropolitan area. The 11 LGAs with the highest averages for Queensland were located in the Mackay, Fitzroy and North West SDs. Around 80% (103) of Queensland’s LGAs reported averages below $30,000.

LGAs within the Mackay and Fitzroy SDs reported the highest average wage and salary income in 1998-99. These were Broadsound (S) ($51,162), Belyando (S) ($48,779) and Peak Downs (S) ($48,540). Despite recording the highest average wage and salary incomes in 1998-99, Broadsound (S) and Belyando (S) recorded a decline of 2.0% and 6.6% respectively over the three years of data for 1996-97 to 1998-99.

Isisford, in the Central West SD, recorded the lowest average wage and salary income in 1998-99 with $22,461 (25.0% below the Queensland average). The next four LGAs reporting the lowest average wage and salary incomes were all located within the Wide Bay-Burnett SD: Mundubbera (S), Perry (S), Kolan (S) and Gayndah (S) reported averages of $22,473, $22,540, $22,693 and $22,986, respectively.

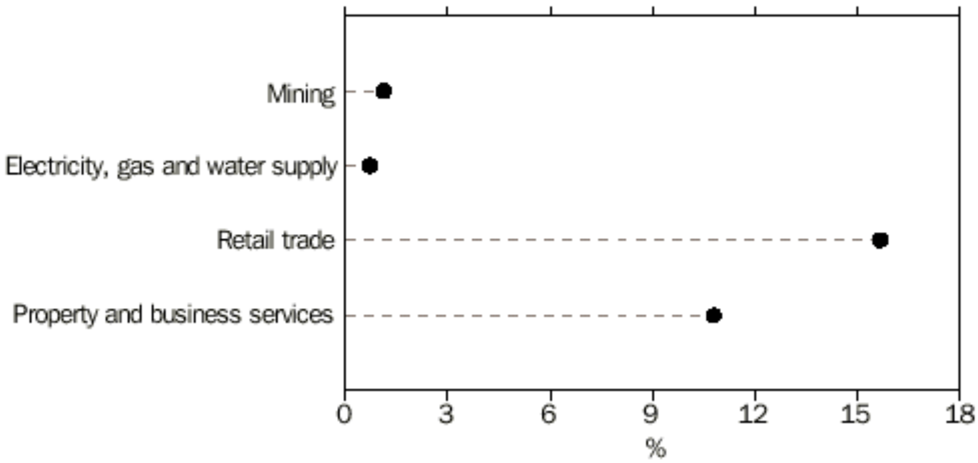
It is important to note that these data exclude persons in their own business, such as farmers, who are not classed as wage and salary earners. Consequently, the data may reflect different earnings averages than expected in some areas.

LABOUR FORCE

There was an average of approximately 1,702,400 persons employed in Queensland for the year ended November 2001. Of these, 45.6% were from the Brisbane SD and 54.4% were from the balance of the state.

The industry employing the highest number of full and part-time employees was Retail trade with approximately 266,000 (15.7% of all employed persons), followed by Property and business services with approximately 183,000 (10.8%). The Electricity, gas and water supply industry employed the least with approximately 12,000 (0.7%) followed by the Mining industry with 19,000 (1.1%) employees.

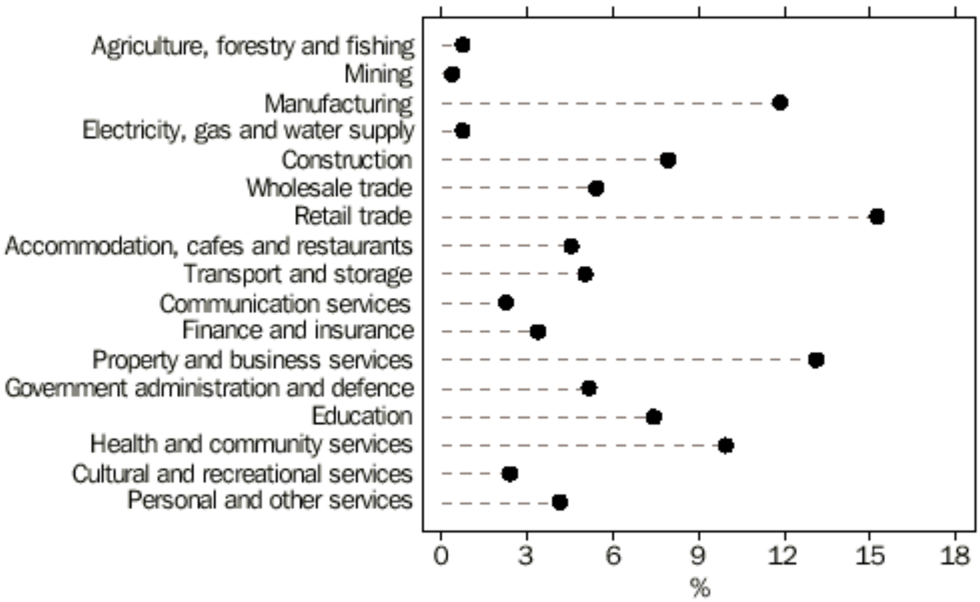
HIGHEST AND LOWEST PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Retail trade and Property and business services industries were the two highest employing industries in the state. Retail trade was evenly distributed between Brisbane SD and the balance of the state with 15.3% and 16.0% respectively of those employed, whilst Property and business services accounted for 13.1% of those employed in the Brisbane SD and 8.6% in the balance of the state.

BRISBANE SD - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

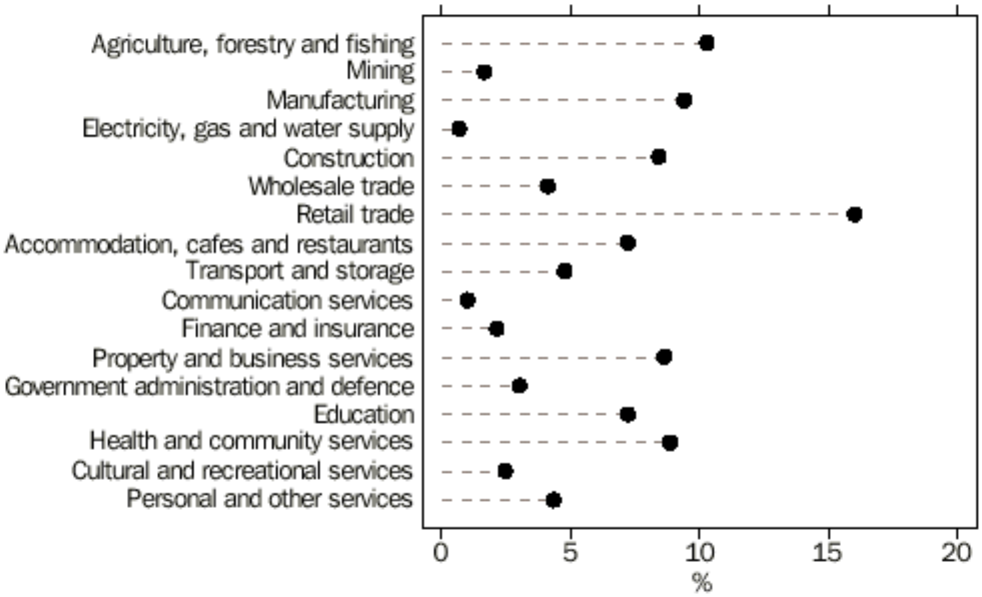


Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed 10.3% of employed persons in the balance of the state, being the second highest employing industry for this area, whilst accounting for only 0.8% in the Brisbane SD. The industries of Manufacturing and Health and community services followed with 9.4% and 8.8% respectively of employed persons in the balance of the state.

The industries of Manufacturing and Health and community services in the Brisbane SD provided employment for 11.9% and 10.0% respectively, following a similar pattern to the balance of the state in being the third and fourth highest employing industries.

BALANCE OF STATE - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

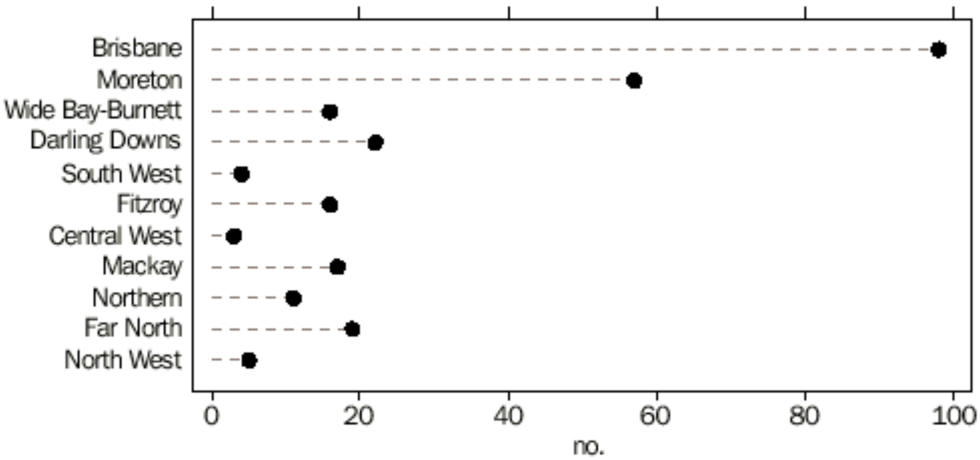
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Activity on the Internet continued to increase in Queensland during 2001. At the end of September 2001, Queensland subscribers to the Internet accounted for 19.2% of the Australian total of 4,273,000 subscribers. The number of subscribers in Queensland peaked at 856,000 by the end of June 2001 and dropped by 4.2% to 820,000 by the end of the September quarter. However, this was still an increase of more than 6.4% on the number of subscribers at 30 September 2000.

The majority of Internet subscribers in Queensland are based in the Brisbane SD. This region accounted for 460,000 or 56.1% of all Queensland subscribers. Moreton SD had the second greatest number of subscribers with 152,000 (18.5%).

At the end of September 2001, Queensland had 153 Internet Service Providers (ISPs), a decrease of 24 (13.6%) from the same period in 2000. The majority of ISPs service the south-east regions of the state (the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions) where the bulk of Queensland subscribers live. The 153 ISPs provided 408 Points of Presence (POPs) with 90,572 access lines for the 820,000 subscribers.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION



Source: Internet Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8153.0).

Queensland subscribers downloaded 193 million megabytes (Mbs) of data during the September 2001 quarter, with 127 million Mbs or 65.8% downloaded by subscribers in the Brisbane SD alone. The average data downloaded outside the Brisbane SD was highest in Fitzroy with 215 Mbs per subscriber, followed by Moreton SD and Far North SD with 192 Mbs per subscriber each, and the Darling Downs and Mackay Statistical Divisions with 186 Mbs each. The state average for downloads per subscriber was 236 Mbs.

SAFETY IN THE HOME

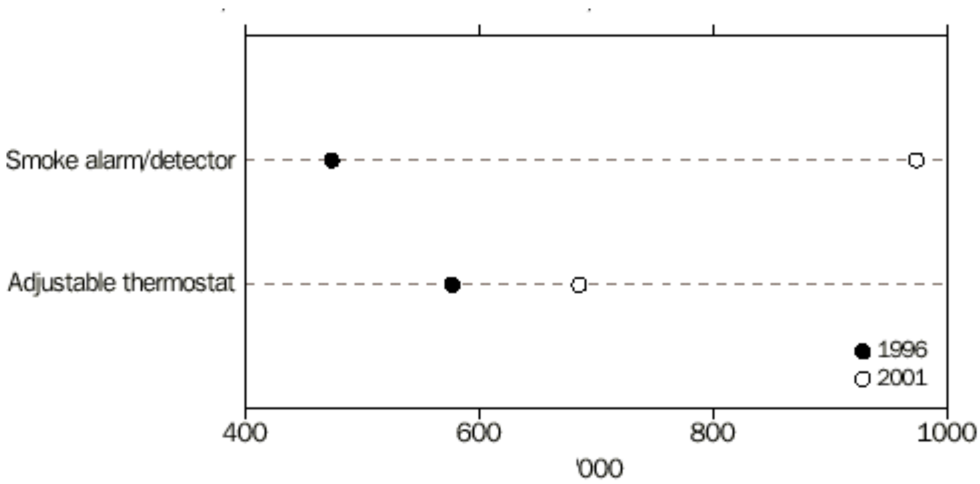
The 2001 Queensland Supplementary Survey conducted in October was Safety in the Home. This topic was previously surveyed in the 1996 State Supplementary Survey. In general, results of the Safety in the Home survey were similar across the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) and the Balance of Queensland MSR.

Of the estimated 1,409,900 households in Queensland in October 2001, 643,400 (45.6%) were located in the Brisbane MSR and 766,500 (54.4%) were located in the Balance of Queensland MSR.

The proportion of Queensland homes with smoke detectors increased from 38.7% to 69.1% over the five years between October 1996 and October 2001. A higher proportion of Brisbane households (72.6%) had smoke alarms compared with households in the rest of Queensland (66.1%).

While smoke alarms have become a more common safety feature in the home, other areas of home safety have not changed significantly over the past five years. Almost half of all households had an adjustable hot water thermostat (48.6%) and just over one-quarter (26.2%) had anti-slip surfaces or strips, including rubber mats, used or fitted in the bath or shower.

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, SELECTED SAFETY FEATURES, 1996 and 2001



Source: Safety in the Home, Queensland (cat. no. 4387.3).

Just over one-fifth (20.6%) of all households had a swimming pool or outdoor spa. The most common precaution used to prevent children from drowning was ‘child resistant fencing/self locking gate’, with 82.0% protected this way. There were 271,300 households (19.2%) with playground equipment. The most popular type of playground equipment were swings (69.5%), followed by trampolines (48.8%).

There were 360,500 (25.6%) households with young children aged four years or less and 521,600 (37.0%) households with older persons aged 60 years or over. Households with young children or older persons were defined as those with at least one usual resident of that age group or which had at least one person of that age visit at least once a week, in the four weeks prior to the survey.

Households with young children and older people were more fire conscious with almost three-quarters (74.1% and 73.1% respectively) fitted with smoke alarms. Anti-slip surfaces or strips, including rubber mats, used or fitted in the bath or shower were reported in more households with young children and older people (30.5% of households with young children and 33.5% of households with older people).

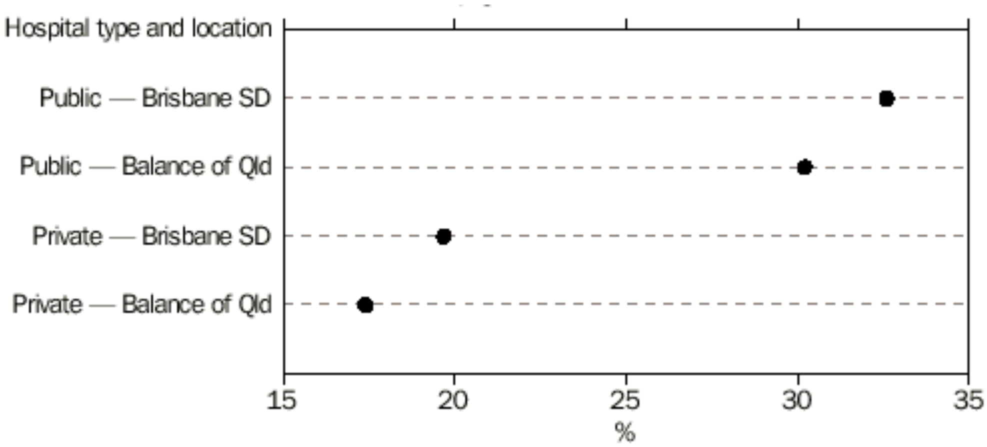
Households with young children were more likely to have at least one resident who had undertaken first aid training, whereas households with older persons were less likely to have at least one resident who had undertaken this training.

HOSPITALS

Queensland had a total of 15,924 hospital beds (including bed alternatives) available, on average, in 2000-01. Of these, 9,967 beds (62.6%) were in public hospitals and 5,957 (37.4%) were in private hospitals (including day surgery hospital beds). The total number of hospital beds in Queensland represented 4.4 beds per 1,000 persons. Over half of all available hospital beds (8,650 beds or 54.3%) were located in facilities outside the Brisbane SD.

During 2000-01, hospitals in Queensland treated 1.2 million admitted patients and provided 4.3 million days of hospitalisation to these patients. Hospital facilities within the Brisbane SD accounted for 52.4% of total patient days, or approximately 2.3 million patient days. Facilities in the balance of the state accounted for 47.6% of total patient days, or approximately 2.1 million patient days.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL PATIENT DAYS, QUEENSLAND-2000-01



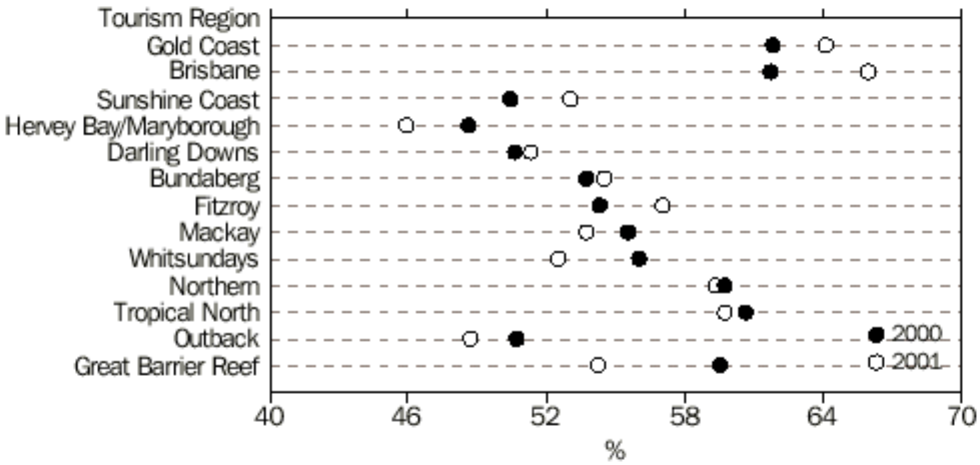
Source: ABS data available on request, Private Health Establishments Collection; Queensland Health

TOURISM

Tourism is an important part of the Queensland economy with takings from accommodation of $1,345m in 2001, a decrease of 1.4% when compared with the previous calendar year. Takings were highest in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane tourism regions [2] with respective contributions of 24.6%, 20.3% and 18.1% of the state total. This contrasted with the tourism regions of Bundaberg, Outback and Hervey Bay/Maryborough, which together accounted for only 3.7%.

Room occupancy rates were highest in the Brisbane (65.9%) and Gold Coast (64.1%) tourism regions and lowest in the Hervey Bay/Maryborough (45.9%) and Outback (48.7%) tourism regions. When compared to the previous year, occupancy rates in 2001 increased in six tourist regions, Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Darling Downs, Bundaberg and Fitzroy. This contrasted with declines in those rates in all other regions.

TOURISM REGIONS - ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland (cat. no. 8635.3.40.001).

Care should be exercised when assessing movements between September 2000 and September 2001 due to the significant events which occurred in these months. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney in September 2000 and both the attack on the United States of America and the demise of Ansett Airlines occurred in September 2001. Room nights occupied in Queensland rose by 4.3% to 1,011,300 between September 2000 and September 2001. Over that same period, the room occupancy rate increased by 2.3 percentage points to 64.1%.

BUILDING APPROVALS

In 2000-01, the Brisbane SD accounted for 62.3% of the value of non-residential building approvals in Queensland. Moreton SD represented 14.6% with Wide Bay-Burnett and the Far North Statistical Divisions both contributing 4.6% to the value of non-residential building approvals in Queensland.

Dwelling unit approvals in the Brisbane SD in 2000-2001 accounted for 48.9% of the state total. Moreton SD provided 29.7%, Northern and Wide Bay-Burnett SDs contributed 4.6% and 4.5% respectively to the number of Queensland dwelling unit approvals.

SMALL BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Small business is defined in terms of either income and/or expenses within the range of $10,000 to $5m per annum. In 1999-2000, total small business income in Queensland was $75,973m. The Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions were the largest contributors with $35,207m (46.3%) and $15,535m (20.5%) respectively to the state total. Other statistical divisions with significant income were Darling Downs with $5,034m (6.6%) and Far North with $4,733m (6.2%). Each of the remaining regions had less than 5.0% of the state total.

Income for small businesses in the Brisbane, South West, Moreton and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions showed the strongest growth rates of 23.5%, 22.9%, 18.6% and 17.5% respectively between 1995-1996 and 1999-2000. These increases equate to average annual increases of 5.4%, 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.1% respectively. Small business income in all other Queensland regions increased by less than 10.0% over the five year period except for the North West SD which declined by 19.9%.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland has 125 local authorities which, in 2000-01, generated total revenue of $4,644m and incurred total expenses of $4,027m. This accounted for 27.4% of total Australian local government revenue and for 25.6% of expenses. The greatest source of revenue for the state was sales of goods and services ($2,074m), followed by taxation ($1,248m).

The five Queensland local government authorities with both the greatest revenue and expenses in 2000-01 were Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Maroochy and Townsville, together accounting for 47% of Queensland's revenue and 47.7% of the state's expenses. The average revenue of Queensland LGAs during this period was $37.1m, while the average expenses were $32.2m. Diamantina in Central West Queensland had the highest per capita revenue ($31,800) and expenses ($31,500) in the state.

The LGAs with the highest levels of both assets and liabilities were all major urban centres with the top five in each case accounting for 50% of the assets and 57.9% of the liabilities of Queensland local government. Brisbane had both the greatest assets and liabilities in the state, making up 31.1% ($10,711m) and 36.2% ($1,350m) of the Queensland totals respectively. The average value of assets of Queensland LGAs was $276m and the average amount of liabilities was $30m.

Footnotes

[1] The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia. The ERP figures in this

publication incorporate the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. There are a number of conceptual differences between ERP figures and census counts. The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence which is one reason why figures can differ. For more detail, readers are referred to Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, on this site. The 2001 ERP figures are preliminary, with final estimates to be published in the 2001-02 edition of **Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand** (cat. no. 3218.0), due for release in May 2003.

[2] Tourism regions are defined by relevant state and territory tourist commissions or equivalent organisations. Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland tourism regions may be found in **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland** (cat. no. 8635.3.40.001).

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The following is an extract from **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2000** (cat. no. 1362.3)

2000 QUEENSLAND REGIONAL STATISTICS OVERVIEW

Queensland is a vast and diverse state. It is the second largest state in Australia based on area. The east coast is characterised by sandy beaches and the Great Barrier Reef. Across the northern peninsula and east of the Great Dividing Range are large expanses of rainforest and eucalypt forests. This contrasts with west of the Great Dividing Range which is noted for minerals, livestock and grain crops.

CLIMATE

Queenslanders enjoy an outdoor lifestyle in what is known as the Sunshine State. Queensland has one of the highest annual daily averages of sunshine for Australia. During October, 5% of Queensland has more than 10 hours a day of sunshine while the remainder of the state records at least 8 hours a day.

Weather conditions vary from the subtropical south to the tropical north and from the drier inland to the relatively wet coastal plains. Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from 150mm a year in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the state to 4,000mm a year in parts of the north-eastern coast, where sugar cane abounds. The north-eastern coast also has the highest rainfall of any area in Australia.

POPULATION

In the 12 months to 30 June 2000, the south-east corner of Queensland had Australia's two largest increases in population of any local government area. Brisbane City, the most populous LGA in Australia, increased by 14,686 persons (1.7%) while Gold Coast City increased by 13,252 people (3.4%).

The Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 45.6% of the total Queensland population at 30 June 2000. This was lower than the Australian average proportion of people who resided in capital city statistical divisions (63.9%).

The level of population growth of many regions in Queensland is determined mainly by net internal migration. Declining rural and increasing urban populations are a continuing trend across Queensland. However, in the 12 months ending June 1999, notable growth occurred in a number of regional centres providing goods and services to surrounding regions including Townsville (C), Toowoomba (C) and Emerald (S).

Coastal areas are popular with older retired people and younger people wanting a change in

lifestyle or who are attracted by service-based employment opportunities associated with tourism. Most coastal areas in Queensland experienced population increases. In 1999-2000, eight of the ten fastest growing local government areas in Queensland were coastal.

AGE

The Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions had the lowest proportions of children aged under 15 years, with 19.9% and 20.6% respectively, at 30 June 1999. The highest proportions of children in this age group were in the North West and South West Statistical Divisions with 26.2% and 24.5%, respectively. Shires where the proportion of children exceeded 30% were Torres, Aurukun, Burke and Duaringa.

The lowest proportions of people aged 65 years or more occurred in the North West (5.7%) and Mackay (8.2%) Statistical Divisions. The highest proportions of people aged 65 years or more occurred in the Wide Bay - Burnett and Moreton Statistical Divisions, 14.5% and 13.9%, respectively, while the Brisbane Statistical Division recorded 10.8%.

BIRTHS

There were 46,503 births registered in Queensland in 1999. The total fertility rate was 1.8, which was below the Australian replacement level of 2.1. Regional and urban Queensland have quite different birth and fertility characteristics. Most births occurred in the urban and coastal areas, with 45.5% of births registered in Brisbane Statistical Division and 16.9% in the Moreton Statistical Division. However, these areas had the lowest fertility rates, 1.7 for both Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. The highest fertility rates occurred in the rural areas of the South West and the North West Statistical Divisions (2.5 each).

DEATHS

In 1999, there were 22,849 deaths in Queensland. The indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) averaged over the 3 years 1997 to 1999 was 6.0 deaths per 1,000 population. This rate was higher in the remote sparsely populated areas of the South West, Northern, Fitzroy and Far North Statistical Divisions. The ISDR for the indigenous population was 14.0. The median age at death for indigenous males and females was 48.9 years and 60.3 years, respectively, compared with 74.2 years and 81.2 years, respectively, for non-indigenous males and females.

The major causes of death in Queensland were consistent with the rest of Australia. Most deaths in Queensland were attributed to diseases of the circulatory system (40.9%) and cancer (27.6%). Skin cancers caused 1.4% of all deaths. Although the incidence of skin cancer has increased dramatically over the last 40 to 50 years (up to four times the incidence in males and twice the incidence in females) the rate of mortality has remained quite stable.

HEALTH

Queensland had a total of 15,939 hospital beds, in 1998-99. Of these, 10,643 beds were in public hospitals and 5,296 were in private hospitals (including day surgery hospital beds). The total number of hospital beds in Queensland represented 4.6 beds per 1,000 persons. This rate compares with 4.1 beds per 1,000 persons in New South Wales and 3.8 in Victoria.

Nationally, rural regions[1] generally had a higher number of hospital beds per 100,000 people

than capital cities or other metropolitan areas. This does not reflect the proximity of hospitals to the surrounding population. Expenditure per bed in the rural areas was considerably lower than capital city or metropolitan areas. The number of medical specialists per 100,000 persons was similar in capital cities and large rural centres throughout Australia with 108.1 and 113.4, respectively. Small rural centres were decidedly lower at 44.3.

IMMIGRATION AND INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Total net migration contributed to over half of Queensland's population growth (59%) in 1999-2000. Queensland had the largest net migration of all states (35,288) with gains from both interstate and overseas migration.

Queensland was the third most popular choice for permanent settlers arriving in Australia in 1999-2000, with 17,286 settler arrivals. Of these, 46.7% were from New Zealand, 15.6% from South-East and North-East Asia and 11.7% were from the United Kingdom.

The most popular choice for people migrating within Australia during 1999-2000 was Queensland, one of only two states or territories with a net gain from interstate migration. There was a 10% increase in net interstate migration from the previous year breaking the downward trend that Queensland had been experiencing since its record net inflow during 1992-93 (49,200 persons). Over half of the arrivals to Queensland were from New South Wales.

INDUSTRY

In September 1998, there were 201,337 business locations in the state, giving Queensland the third highest industry base in Australia. Over 58% of Queensland's industry was located in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Agriculture, forestry and fishing were predominant outside the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Industries with over 70% of their business locations in the combined Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions were: Finance and insurance, Manufacturing, Property and business services and Wholesale trade.

In 1999-2000, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction industries contributed 28.1% to Queensland's gross state product (agriculture 4.6%, mining 5.7%, manufacturing 10.8% and construction 7.0%). The remaining 71.9% was contributed by the services sector. This compared with national figures for agriculture 3.2%, mining 4.7%, manufacturing 13.1% and construction 6.4% and the services sector 72.5%.

Over the past 5 years Queensland's major export was coal. This was valued at over $5,235m in 1999-2000. Other exports of note were meats and meat preparations, non-ferrous metals, sugar and sugar preparations and metalliferous ores and metal scrap.

In 1999-2000, the Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 45.1% of the value of non-residential buildings approved and was one of seven statistical divisions which recorded a fall in the value of non-residential building approvals. The statistical divisions which recorded growth were Darling Downs, Fitzroy, Northern and the Central West. Dwelling unit approvals in the Brisbane Statistical Division in 1999-2000 accounted for 43.2% of the state total.

TOURISM

Tourism is an important part of the Queensland economy with takings from accommodation of $1,091m in 1999-2000. Takings were highest in the Moreton Statistical Division (which includes the Gold Coast) and the Far North Statistical Division (which includes Cairns and the Atherton

tablelands). The Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions combined accounted for 53% of Queensland's total takings from accommodation. This contrasted with the western statistical divisions of North West, Central West and South West, which together accounted for only 1.6%. Room occupancy rates were highest in the Northern Statistical Division (62.5%) and lowest in the North West Statistical Division (51.2%).

The industries of accommodation, cafes and restaurants represented 3.9% of Queensland's business locations in September 1998 and provided 6.6% of the state's total employment.

Of the 4.4 million overseas visitors to Australia in 1999, 29.4% specified Queensland as their 'main state of intended stay' (an increase from 21.3% in 1989). The most popular Tourism Regions[2] for international visitors within Queensland were the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane. The Gold Coast Tourism Region was the third most popular national destination. The Sunshine Coast, Whitsunday Islands, Hervey Bay / Maryborough, Northern and Fitzroy Tourism Regions were ranked in the top 20 tourism regions visited by international visitors in Australia in 1999.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES AND ACTIVITIES

Cinema was the most popular cultural venue attended by Queenslanders aged 15 years and over, in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan Queensland in the 12 months prior to April 1999. Attendance numbers were lowest for the opera.

Botanic gardens and libraries had higher participation rates in the Brisbane Statistical Division than the rest of the state. Participation rates were higher outside of Brisbane Statistical Division for animal and marine parks, dance, circus and other performing arts.

CULTURAL FUNDING IN QUEENSLAND

Commonwealth, state/territory and local governments are the major funding source for cultural activities. In 1998-99, the Queensland State Government provided $285.1m ($81.90 per capita) in cultural funding and local governments provided a further $152.9m ($43.90 per capita). This was an increase of 35.6% from 1994-95 with major gains for performing arts venues, arts centres and museums.

SPORT

In 1999-2000, 54.5% of Queensland's population aged 18 years and over participated in sport or physical activity. This was less than the previous year (60.9%) and was similar to most other states. The most popular activities in Queensland and Australia were walking, swimming, golf, aerobics/fitness, tennis, fishing and cycling.

For Queenslanders in the 18 to 34 year age group, the most popular activities undertaken were walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness. For those aged 35 years and over in the Brisbane Statistical Division, participation was highest in walking followed by swimming whereas for the rest of the state, it was walking followed by golf.

During the 12 months to April 1999, 42.9% of the Queensland population aged over 15 years attended a sporting event. Attendance at sporting events remained stable across Queensland between 1995 and 1999. The most popular sporting events were rugby league, horse racing and motor sports. Females had lower attendance rates than males at all major sports except netball

and tennis. The most popular spectator sport in Australia is Australian Rules with an attendance rate of 16.8% in 1999. Attendance rates for Australian Rules in Queensland has increased from 2.8% in 1995 to 4.4% in 1999.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 1999, 45% of Queensland households had access to a computer and 21% had access to the Internet. In the Brisbane Statistical Division, 48% of households had access to a computer and 26% had access to the Internet while access to computers and the Internet for the rest of the state was lower with 42% and 16%, respectively. These figures were slightly lower than most other states. Nationally, 52% of capital city statistical division households had access to computers and 26% had Internet access while 41% of non-metropolitan households had computers and 15% had Internet access.

There were 922,000 Internet users aged over 18 years in Queensland in 1999. Of these, 100,000 used the Internet to purchase or order goods or services for their private use, representing 4% of the Queensland population aged 18 years and over. This is lower than the national figure of 5%.

The use of information technology among Australian businesses continues to rise. Of the Queensland businesses with Internet access, 30% use the Internet for selling-related activities and 19% for activities associated with buying goods or services; over a third (36%) were using on-line banking facilities and 22% used the Internet for email and/or information searches only.

Footnotes

[1] The three zone/seven category Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area classification (RRMA) was developed in 1994 jointly by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health. The seven RRMA categories are 'capital cities', and 'other metropolitan centres' within the metropolitan zone, 'large rural centres', 'small rural centres' and 'other rural centres' within the rural zone, and 'remote centres' and 'other remote centres' within the remote zone. ('Health in rural and remote Australia', Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, AIHW cat. no. PHE 6.)

[2] Tourism regions are defined by relevant state and territory Tourist Commissions or equivalent organisations. Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland Tourism Regions may be found in **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland** (cat. no. 8635.3.40.001).

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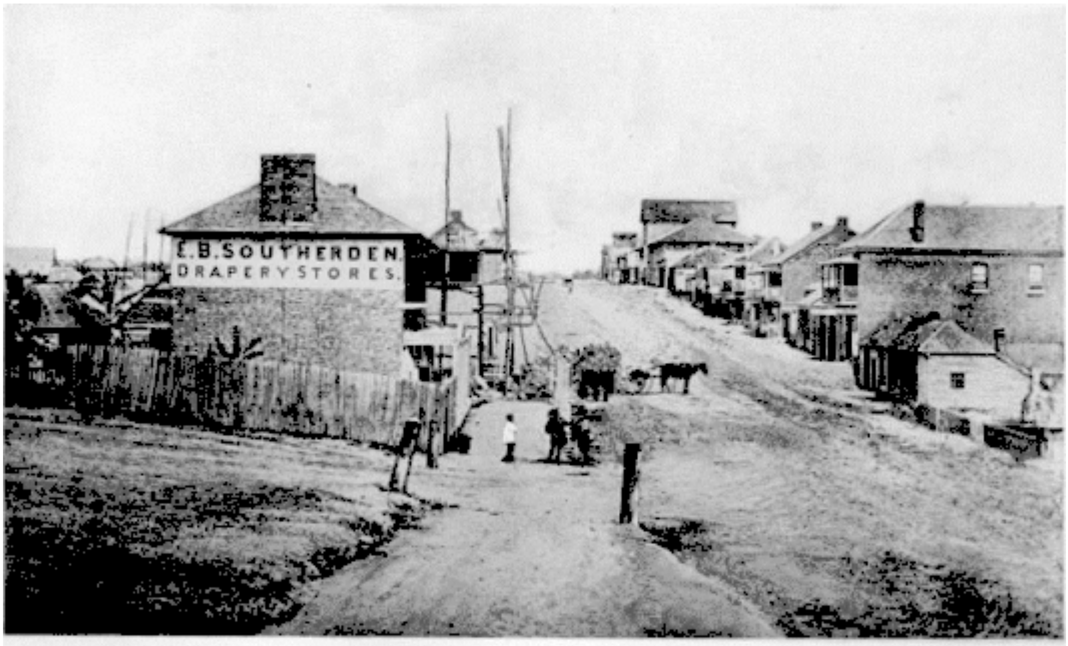
Contents >> General >> Queensland - History and Government

QUEENSLAND - HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

The following is a condensed extract from **2001 Queensland Year Book** (cat. no. 1301.3).

HISTORY

Although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago, European exploration of the area which is now Queensland occurred in the 17th century. European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River. By 1839, the convict establishment was phased out and the land was prepared for sale for free settlement. In 1859, the colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales. Rapid growth was experienced after separation and this growth has continued to the present.



Brisbane, Past — Queen Street, South-west of Edward Street 1860

Queen St, Brisbane - 1860

At the time of the separation from New South Wales in 1859, the population of Queensland was 23,520 persons. Population growth was rapid in the early years and it took less than 5 years for the population to double.

After becoming a separate colony in 1859, Queensland quickly developed, with many towns

outside Brisbane being established. For example, Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns in 1860, while Maryborough and Warwick became towns the following year. In 1862, the first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed and an extensive railway construction program commenced.

The growth and development of the Queensland colony was somewhat halted when a severe economic crisis occurred in 1866. It was the discovery of gold that enabled the colony to thrive once again. Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry in 1867. In the following two decades many other gold discoveries were made and this further helped development of settlements and towns throughout central, western and northern Queensland. Agriculture, especially the sugar industry, also expanded at this time with farms being established over a large area.

Queensland's population passed the 250,000 mark in 1883, and reached half a million by the time of Federation in 1901 comprising 282,291 males and 224,430 females. Brisbane was proclaimed a city in 1902.

Further information may be accessed through links on the Queensland state government web pages. This link will assist you to access information on History, Queensland Premiers and Governors, State Emblems and Maps.
<http://www.qld.gov.au/about_queensland/index.html>

GOVERNMENT

Commonwealth Government

Under the Australian Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Queen, Australia's formal head of state, is represented by the Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the six states, each of whom exercise the constitutional powers of a head of state in their respective spheres.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act sets out the roles and powers of the Commonwealth government with residual matters vested in the states.

The states and the Commonwealth each have democratically elected parliaments derived from the British (Westminster) parliamentary system. Although many features of the Commonwealth Constitution (including the federal structure) are based on the constitution of the United States, the main features of the Westminster system have been retained.

For more information on the Commonwealth government and constitution, refer to the web site of the Parliament of Australia - <http://www.aph.gov.au/parl.htm>.

Queensland government

Queensland is part of a federation of the states and territories which form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Queensland state government, like that of Australia, is modelled on the British Westminster system. The state parliament takes responsibility for domestic affairs and shares mutual responsibilities with the Commonwealth government as outlined above.

Most of the parliaments in Australia are bicameral (comprising an upper house and lower house), except for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, where governments rests with a single house, and Queensland, where the upper house was abolished in 1922.

Government in Queensland, like that in other states and the Commonwealth, is based on the

system of government evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the Governor, as titular head of state, should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers; that ministers of state be chosen from the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly; that the ministry, the cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible for the actions and administration of government departments and authorities which have been created to put into practice the laws made by parliament and that the ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority in the Assembly.

As outlined in the Constitution of Queensland 2001, there are 89 members of the Legislative Assembly.

For more information on the Queensland State Constitution and government, refer to the web site of the state government - <http://www.qld.gov.au/you_and_your_government/system_of_government.html**>.**

Local government

The Local Government Act allows cities, towns and shires to provide a system of government in their local areas. Thus government is exercised in the three jurisdictions of federal, state and local.

For more information on local government in Queensland refer to the web site of the Department of Local Government and Planning - <http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local_govt/>

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THE QUEENSLAND ENVIRONMENT

Covering approximately 1,734,157 square kilometres, Queensland is the second largest state in Australia. Its environment varies from wet tropical rainforests in the north-east to channel country in the south-west. The Great Dividing Range, running roughly north to south, acts as a watershed that separates the state into a fertile coastal plain on the eastern side and a drier less fertile interior to the west.

Biologically, Queensland is the most diverse Australian state. Based on vegetation types and landforms, the state can be divided into 19 terrestrial (mainland) and 14 marine (coastal) biogeographic regions, which provide a framework for conservation planning. Some of the terrestrial regions are shared with other states and territories.

Queensland has approximately 1,000 offshore islands including the world's largest sand island, Fraser Island. The landscape and wildlife of many offshore islands are conserved as national parks. Much of Moreton, Bribie, Fraser, the Whitsunday, Magnetic, Hinchinbrook, Green and Lizard Islands are protected in this way.

Studies by the ABS and other organisations explore many environmental issues that affect Queensland including: salinity, land management, protection of the Great Barrier Reef, water usage and people's environmental views and practices.

The articles listed below provide detailed information about the environment. Also listed are links to ABS environment publications and links to other agencies.

WEB ARTICLES ABOUT THE QUEENSLAND ENVIRONMENT

Year Book Australia, 1990 Special Article - The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park - Conservation and Management in the Marine Environment

Main features of ABS publications:-

4602.0 - Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices
4603.0 - Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia
4604.0 - Energy and greenhouse gas emissions accounts, Australia
4605.0 - Australian Transport and the Environment
4607.0 - Fish Account, Australia
4608.0 - Mineral Account, Australia
4610.0 - Water Account for Australia 1993-94 to 1996-97
4611.0 - Environment Expenditure, Local Government, Australia
4613.0 - Australia's Environment: Issues and Trends
4615.0 - Salinity on Australian Farms

Other ABS environmental articles:

Environment topics

ABS Environment Theme Page

Other Websites

National Land and Water Resources Audit The National Land and Water Resources Audit is a partnership between all States, Territories and the Commonwealth, sharing and exchanging information and data on a vast array of topics. It was set up in 1997 to improve land, water and vegetation management by providing better information to resource managers.

Australia State of the Environment Report 2001 - Home Page on the Environment Australia website.
This is the second independent and comprehensive national report on Australia's environment and heritage. It has been prepared by the Australian State of the Environment Committee. This site contains the entire contents of the Australia State of the Environment 2001 Report and the seven supporting theme reports that provide the background information.

Environmental Protection Agency

Natural Resources and Mines

Waterwatch Queensland

Department of Primary Industries

National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Australia's National Dryland Salinity Program.

Researchers and users of data are also encouraged to refer to relevant topics relating to ABS Statistical concepts and classifications within the **Methods, Classifications, Concepts and Standards** and for reference material on ABS statistical collections, the **Directory of Statistical Sources**.

This section contains the following subsection :
- Salinity in Queensland, 2002
- Energy Conservation
- Water Conservation

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Contents >> The Queensland Environment >> Salinity in Queensland, 2002

Salinity is increasing across Australia. It is already having a significant impact on the environment, the quality of inland waters, civil infrastructure and agricultural production.

In the ABS 2002 Land Management and Salinity Survey, 1,969,000 hectares (ha) of agricultural land in Australia were identified as showing signs of salinity. Of these, 821,000 ha were so affected as to be unusable for agricultural production.

Although the area of land currently affected by salinity in Queensland is less than in most other states, a report by the State of the Environment Advisory Council in 2002 predicted that the affected area could increase significantly in the next 50 years (footnote 1).

This article analyses the salinity problem in relation to Queensland agriculture, providing comparisons with other Australian states and territories. Links to further information on the topic are provided at the bottom of the article.

WHAT IS SALINITY?

Salinity is the term used to describe the salt content of soil or water. While soluble salts are often naturally found in water and soil, the concentrations are usually not high enough to produce negative consequences for the environment, for flora and fauna, and for people.

The problem occurs when the levels of underground water-tables rise and these naturally occurring salts remain on the surface in increased amounts after the water evaporates. The resulting concentrations of the salts can then be sufficiently high to be toxic to most plants, which in turn impacts on the rest of the environment.

There are two types of salinity, Dryland salinity and Irrigation salinity (footnote 1).

Salinity is exacerbated by human activity such as agriculture. Contributing factors include excessive land clearance and large scale planting of pasture and crops that use relatively little water. Salinity has also increased as a result of recent land use changes. Some of the causes of salinity originated over 100 years ago and therefore are difficult to repair easily (footnote 2).

SALINITY IN QUEENSLAND

In 2002, Queensland had approximately 107,000 hectares or 0.1% of agricultural land showing signs of salinity, 37.4% of which was unable to be used for agricultural production.

The area of salinity affected land in Queensland, in hectares and as a percentage of all agricultural land, is considerably lower than most other states and territories. However, in 2001 the National Land and Water Resource Audit predicted that, by the year 2050, under current use, the affected area will have increased significantly (footnote 2).
Queensland is a partner with the Australian Government and the other states and territories in the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP). This plan supports land management actions by regional communities and land-holders in the catchments highly affected by salinity.

Of the 21 priority regions identified by the NAP for the management of salinity, four affect Queensland. These four regions are: Burdekin Fitzroy, Lockyer-Burnett-Mary, Border Rivers, and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa. The regions of Border Rivers and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa are also part of New South Wales.

ABS LAND MANAGEMENT AND SALINITY SURVEY, 2002, QUEENSLAND

In 2002, Queensland had 993 farms and 107,000 ha of agricultural land showing signs of salinity representing 3.4% of the state's farms and 0.1% of the state's agricultural land. This included 102,000 ha of non-irrigated farmland and 5,000 ha of irrigated farmland.

These figures compare favourably with those from other states, with only Tasmania and the Northern Territory having less agricultural land showing signs of salinity. As shown in the summary by state below, Queensland had the fifth largest area of agricultural land and the sixth largest percentage of agricultural land showing signs of salinity.

A total of 40,000 ha of land in Queensland was unable to be used as a result of salinity. This represented 37.4% of the land which showed signs of salinity, but only a negligible percentage of the state's total agricultural land (less than 0.01%).

LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY - SUMMARY BY STATE(a)

State	Farms with land showing signs of salinity	Proportion of total farms in state(b)	Land showing signs of salinity	Proportion of total farm area in state(c)	Salinised land unable to be used for production
	no	%	'000 ha	%	'000 ha
NSW/ACT	3,108	7.4	124	0.2	44
Vic.	4,834	13.7	139	1.1	60
Qld	993	3.4	107	0.1	40
SA	3,328	21.6	*350	0.6	105
WA	6,918	51.3	1,241	1.1	567
Tas.	390	9.1	6	0.3	2
NT	8	2.0	2	-	2
Total Australia	**19,579**	**13.9**	**1,969**	**0.4**	**821**

(a) The ABS conducted the Land Management and Salinity Survey in May 2002. This collection was targeted at the population of farm establishments which had indicated in the 2001 Agricultural Census that they had land affected by salinity or used salinity management strategies. The survey results are based on a sample of about 20,000 farm establishments and the results were weighted to cover the full population. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the data, particularly for items with high relative standard errors (RSE). For further information on these, refer to: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).
(b) Farms with land showing signs of salinity as a proportion of total farms in the state/territory/Australia. Source for the denominator is data from the ABS 2001 Agricultural Census.
(c) Land showing signs of salinity as a proportion of total farm land in the state/territory/Australia. Source for the

denominator is data from the ABS 2001 Agricultural Census.

* The relative standard error of this estimate exceeds 25%. Figures should be used with caution.

Source: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).

Of Queensland agricultural land that showed signs of salinity, around 62% was in Queensland's four NAP regions (Burdekin Fitzroy, Lockyer-Burnett-Mary, Border Rivers, and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa). The following table provides specific data on the extent of salinity in the Queensland NAP regions.

LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY - FARMS IN QUEENSLAND NAP REGIONS(a)

	Irrigated farms			Non-irrigated farms		
	Farms with land showing signs of salinity	Proportion of total irrigated farms in region	Land showing signs of salinity	Farms with land showing signs of salinity	Proportion of total non-irrigated farms in region	Land showing signs of salinity
NAP region	no.	%	'000 ha	no.	%	'000 ha
Border Rivers(b)	*13	1.7	na	*137	5.0	na
Burdekin-Fitzroy	*56	4.0	1	*96	3.0	**35
Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa(b)	*13	1.2	*1	*132	2.6	*28
Lockyer-Burnett- Mary	87	3.3	1	168	3.8	*1

(a) The ABS conducted the Land Management and Salinity Survey in May 2002. This collection was targeted at the population of farm establishments which had indicated in the 2001 Agricultural Census that they had land affected by salinity or used salinity management strategies. The survey results are based on a sample of about 20,000 farm establishments and the results were weighted to cover the full population. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the data, particularly for items with high relative standard errors (RSE). For further information on these, refer to: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).
(b) Includes part of NSW

* The relative standard error of this estimate exceeds 25%. Figures should be used with caution.
** The relative standard error of this estimate exceeds 50%. This estimate is so unreliable that it is not useful for most purposes.

Source: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).

Salinity management

Queensland farmers are using a variety of methods to manage salinity levels.

Queensland farms had 331,000 ha of crops, pastures and fodder plants for salinity management, the fifth largest area of all Australian states. A total of 126,000 ha of trees has been planted in Queensland for salinity management or prevention of salinity, more than any other state and territory except Western Australia. A total of 27,000 ha of land was fenced for salinity management or prevention of salinity.

Queensland had 15,000 km of earthworks (levees/banks and drains) constructed for salinity management or prevention of salinity.

SALINITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BY STATE(a)(b)

State	Crops, pastures and fodder plants '000 ha	Trees '000 ha	Land fenced from grazing '000 ha	Earthworks '000 km
NSW/ACT	1,096	91	17	43
Vic.	*680	40	40	37
Qld	331	126	*27	15
SA	452	14	29	*13
WA	633	500	352	98
Tas.	*7	5	1	*3
NT	*6	-	-	-
Total Australia	**3,205**	**776**	**466**	**208**

(a) The ABS conducted the Land Management and Salinity Survey in May 2002. This collection was targeted at the population of farm establishments which had indicated in the 2001 Agricultural Census that they had land affected by salinity or used salinity management strategies. The survey results are based on a sample of about 20,000 farm establishments and the results were weighted to cover the full population. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the data, particularly for items with high relative standard errors (RSE). For further information on these, refer to: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).
(b) Any land management practice undertaken wholly or partly for the management or prevention of salinity

* The relative standard error of this estimate exceeds 25%. Figures should be used with caution.

Source: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).

Potential growth of the salinity problem in Queensland

While the Queensland salinity problem appears small compared with some other states, it is expected to worsen greatly if the factors that cause salinity are not addressed. The NLWRA has estimated that dryland salinity will affect 3 million hectares of land by 2050 (footnote 2).

COMPARISON OF THE ABS SURVEY WITH OTHER SALINITY SURVEYS

Due to the different scopes, concepts and methodologies of the various studies on salinity, it is very difficult to compare results in a meaningful way. The table below shows the figures from the ABS Land Management and Salinity Survey, the Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council Survey (PMSEIC), and the National Land and Water Resources Audit (NLWRA).

In the ABS Land Management and Salinity Survey, farmers identified the affected land and reported on both dryland and irrigated salinity. The Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council based its estimates on expert assessments of the area affected by salinity and included non-agricultural land. The National Land and Water Resources Audit estimated the risk of land becoming affected by salinity using information on water table height. The area at risk of salinity is not equivalent to the area showing signs of salinity, but the two are correlated.

Although the magnitudes of the figures differ vastly, trends are similar. In all three studies, Western Australia is the state most affected by salinity and Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania are the least affected. See below for links to organisations that have conducted salinity research.

AREA AFFECTED BY SALINITY, COMPARISON OF SURVEY RESULTS WITH OTHER ESTIMATES

	PMSEIC 1999	NLWRA 2001	ABS 2002
	Area of salinity affected land (a)	Area at risk of salinity (b)	Area showing signs of salinity(c)
State	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
NSW/ACT	120	181	124
Vic.	120	670	139
Qld	10	na	106
SA	402	390	*350
WA	1,802	4,363	1,241
Tas.	20	54	6
NT	-	-	2
Total Australia	**2,476**	**5,658**	**1,969**

(a) As determined by experts.
(b) As estimated from water table heights.
(c) As reported by farmers.

* The relative standard error of this estimate exceeds 25%. Figures should be used with caution.

Note: The ABS conducted the Land Management and Salinity Survey in May 2002. This collection was targeted at the population of farm establishments which had indicated in the 2001 Agricultural Census that they had land affected by salinity or used salinity management strategies. The survey results are based on a sample of about 20,000 farm establishments and the results were weighted to cover the full population. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the data, particularly for items with high relative standard errors (RSE). For further information on these, refer to: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).

Source: Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Water table

Water not used by plants or lost by evaporation and drainage seeps through the soil until it reaches a dense rock or clay layer. The soil above then fills up with water. The water table is the top of the saturated soil (footnote 3).

Dryland salinity

Dryland salinity is caused when the rising water-table brings natural salts in the soil to the surface. The salt remains in the soil and becomes progressively concentrated as the water evaporates or is used by plants. One of the main causes for rising water-tables is the removal of deep rooted plants, perennial trees, shrubs and grasses and their replacement by annual crops and pastures that do not use as much water (footnote 1).

Irrigation salinity

Irrigation salinity occurs when irrigation water soaks through the soil area where the plant roots grow, adding to the existing water. The additional irrigation water causes the underground water-table to rise, bringing salt to the surface. When the irrigated area dries and the underground

water-table recedes, salt is left on the surface soil. Each time the area is irrigated this salinity process is repeated (footnote 1).

FOOTNOTES

(footnote 1)
1. National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality http://www.napswq.gov.au
(footnote 2)
2. NLWRA (National Land and Water Resource Audit) 2001, Australian Dryland Salinity Assessment 2000, NLWRA, Canberra. The NLWRA's salinity projections are based on a range of assumptions and data including an assumption of a continued rate of increase and no change to water balances.
(footnote 3)
3. New South Wales Government Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources. Access information on salinity in NSW from www.dipnr.nsw.gov.au then follow the links >>go to information on natural resource management> Catchment/Salinity > Salinity in NSW.

FURTHER INFORMATION

ABS Sources

Information from the ABS Salinity on Australian Farms, 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0), can be accessed in: the media release for the publication; and main features of the salinity survey.

General information about salinity can be found in the following ABS Yearbook Australia articles: Feature Article: Environmental Impacts of Agriculture ; Australia's Land Resources: an Overview.

See the following for more general environment articles which include salinity:

- Measuring Environmental Pressures and Challenges, under: Media Releases/February 2003/ 21 Feb 2003 Environment by Numbers: Selected Articles on Australia's Environment, 2003 (cat.no. 4617.0)
- Selected Articles on Australia's Environment, 2003 (cat.no. 4617.0)
- The Headline Indicators Measuring Australia's Progress - Land degradation
- Environment Australia's Environment, Issues and Trends 2001

A good source of free ABS information on the environment and a huge range of other information is the on the ABS web site. This provides summaries of data from many ABS publications. To view main features of environment publications select **46. Environment** and then the article of interest.

For the latest news on ABS Environmental Statistics see the 6 January 2003 issue of the ABS Environmental Statistics Newsletter.

Non-ABS Sources

Natural Resources and Mines
Waterwatch Queensland.
National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality
Australia's National Dryland Salinity Program

National Land and Water Resources Audit
Prime Minister's Science Engineering and Innovation Council

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ENERGY USE AND CONSERVATION

Associated with Queensland's rising population and growing economy is an ever-increasing energy demand. This is important as fossil fuel is a finite resource and a producer of greenhouse gas emissions such as carbon dioxide. Energy conservation is one way in which to manage supply and demand. This article provides an overview of household energy use and conservation in Queensland.

Information is presented on:

Dwelling characteristics and energy conservation

- dwelling materials
- dwelling insulation
- lighting and window treatment of dwellings

Household energy supply and use

- main sources of energy for household use (cooking, heating, and hot water)
- heating and cooling systems
- Green Power scheme

Data in this article are sourced from the ABS publication **Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005** (cat. no. 4602.0) which presents information on the environmental behaviour and practices of Australian households. Data in this publication were derived from a supplement of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Monthly Population Survey conducted in March 2005.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

Dwelling Materials

This section examines specific characteristics of Queensland dwellings that reduce energy consumption. The design and characteristics of individual dwellings have a considerable impact on energy use. For example, the appropriate choice of building materials and insulation can optimise the comfort level of a dwelling, reducing the need for energy to heat or cool the living environment and, in turn, limit the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere.

Dwellings constructed of heavyweight materials such as brick have a high thermal mass which allows them to absorb, store and slowly release heat when the temperature decreases. As such, brick dwellings require less energy to generate and maintain suitable heating and cooling levels,

and can reduce energy requirements by up to 25% when compared with a home built of lightweight construction materials with a low thermal mass such as timber (footnote 1).

In March 2005, bricks (double brick or veneer) and timber were the most commonly used outside wall materials for construction or renovation of dwellings in Queensland. Around 55% of Queensland dwellings had their outside walls constructed of bricks, considerably lower than the proportion for Australia (71%), while 22% of Queensland dwellings were constructed of timber, compared with 13% for Australia (Table 1).

Brick and timber were used more often in the Brisbane SD (61% and 26%, respectively) than in the Balance of Queensland (50% and 19%, respectively). The majority of the remaining portion in the Balance of Queensland were houses constructed with concrete/besser block (14%).

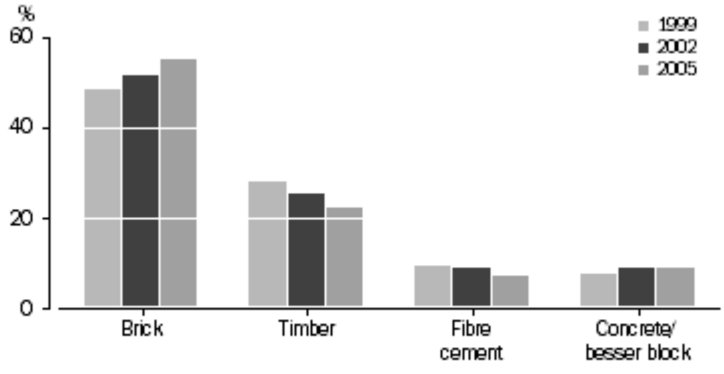
TABLE 1 DWELLING MATERIALS, Queensland - 2005

	Brisbane SD	Balance of Queensland	Queensland	Australia
PER CENT				
Dwelling materials used				
Brick	61.0	50.2	55.1	70.9
Brick veneer	49.6	43.3	46.2	45.1
Double brick	11.5	6.8	9.0	25.7
Timber	26.0	19.0	22.2	13.0
Fibre cement	4.8	9.4	7.3	6.4
Concrete/besser block	3.1	14.1	9.1	3.9
DWELLINGS ('000)				
Total	699.9	832.3	1,532.1	7,847.0

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Between 1999 and 2005, there were increases in the proportion of Queensland dwellings made of brick (from 48% to 55%) and those made of concrete/besser block (from 8% to 9%) (Graph 2). Conversely, reductions occurred in the proportions of houses made of timber and fibre cement over the same period, with timber down from 28% to 22% and fibre cement down from 10% to 7%.

GRAPH 2 DWELLING MATERIALS, Queensland - 1999, 2002 and 2005

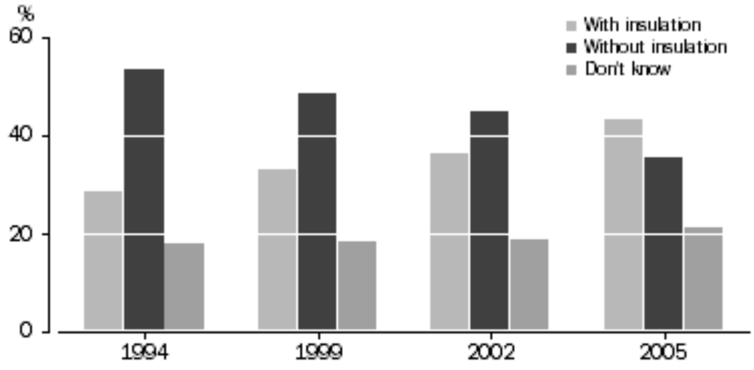


Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no.4602.0).

Dwelling Insulation
Properly installed insulation - that is, insulation in ceiling, walls and floors - will contribute to the comfort of a home all year round, and reduce energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2005, 43% of Queensland dwellings were insulated, compared with 61% nationally. However, the proportion of dwellings insulated in Queensland has increased from 29% in 1994 to 43% in 2005 (Graph 3).

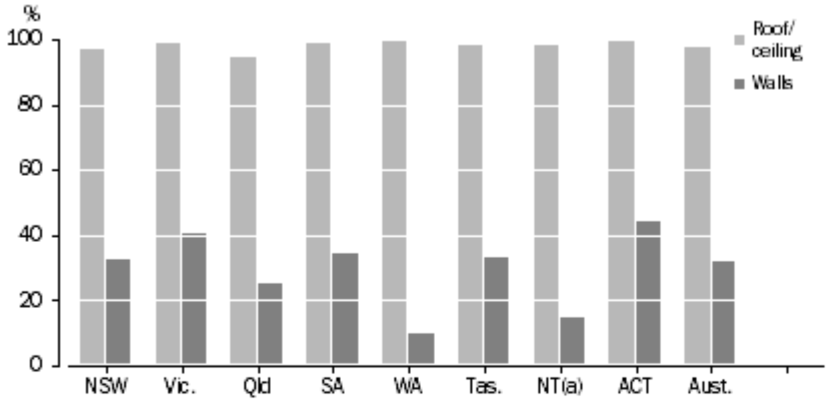
GRAPH 3 INSULATION IN DWELLINGS, Queensland - 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Most of the winter heat loss and summer heat gain occurs through the roof or ceiling (footnote 2)**.** Of the dwellings with insulation in Queensland in 2005, 94% had roof or ceiling insulation and 25% had walls insulated (Graph 4). As can be seen from the graph, wall insulation is used more where the population are located in states or territories subject to extremes of climate.

GRAPH 4 DWELLINGS WITH INSULATION, Where insulation installed, states and territories, 2004-05



(a) Northern Territory data refer to mainly urban areas only.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005.

In 2005, most households (90%) installed insulation to achieve comfort, while savings on costs and energy consumption were lesser concerns (5% and 3%, respectively) (Table 5). Among households with no insulation, not being a home owner or responsible to insulate the home was cited as the main reason for not having insulation (30%), followed by cost (19%) and not getting around to do it (13%).

TABLE 5 REASONS FOR INSTALLING OR NOT INSTALLING INSULATION IN DWELLING, Queensland - 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005

	1994	1999	2002	2005
PER CENT				
Dwellings main reasons for installing insulation(a)				
Achieve comfort	86.1	94.0	90.0	90.2
Cost/save on energy bills	4.5	3.4	4.3	4.7
Use less energy	3.8	0.6	2.0	*3.2
Other	5.6	2.0	3.8	*1.9
DWELLINGS ('000)				
Total	208.8	264.5	298.5	381.8
PER CENT				
Dwellings main reasons for not installing insulation(b)				
Not home owner/not responsible(c)	1.8	*0.3	*0.4	29.7
Cost	31.7	31.0	28.3	18.7
Haven't gotten around to it	7.7	12.6	16.3	13.3
Not interested	17.6	20.1	13.8	10.4
DWELLINGS ('000)				
Total	446.4	433.8	437.4	543.2

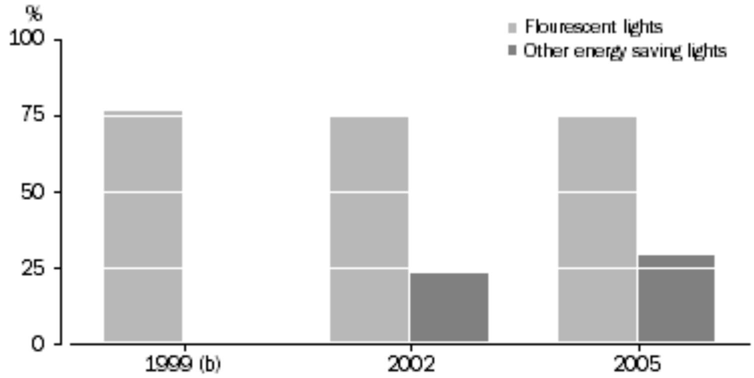
* estimate has a standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Includes only those households which had insulation installed and owner occupants were responsible for its installation.
(b) Includes only those households which did not have insulation installed.
(c) The sudden increase reported in the 2005 time series for the 'Not home owner/not responsible' category is due to the change in sequencing of the survey questions on insulation, which focused more on the responsibility of installation.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Lighting and Window Treatment of Dwellings

The type of lights chosen by a household determines the amount of electricity used and subsequent lighting costs. One means of conserving energy is through the use of fluorescent lights and energy saving lights. An energy saving light is an innovative light based on the standard fluorescent lamp and is designed to fit into a conventional light socket. Although more expensive to purchase, fluorescent lights and other energy saving lights are considered the most energy efficient form of lighting, as they use less energy, are cheaper to operate and last longer (between 8,000 and 16,000 hours) than conventional lights (footnote 3).

In 2005, 75% of Queensland dwellings used fluorescent lights, the same proportion as in 2002, while 29% used other types of energy saving lights, up from 23% in 2002 (Graph 6).

GRAPH 6 DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS, Use of fluorescent and other energy saving lights(a), Queensland - 1999, 2002 and 2005



(a) More than one lighting characteristic measure may be specified.
(b) Information on other saving lights not collected in March 1999.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Appropriate window selection and protection can reduce the amount of heat loss or gain through windows during winter or summer by up to 70%, and may save a household around $200 each year in reduced energy costs (footnote 4). The amount of heat lost or gained through windows is relative to their location, size and to the nature and extent of applied window treatments.

A number of Queensland dwellings were fitted with energy saving window treatments in 2005 (Table 7). Outside awnings or shutters were the most common treatment, installed in 28% of dwellings, followed by tinted glass or solar guarding in 21% of dwellings. Nationally, 30% of dwellings had outside awnings or shutters, 14% had boxed pelmets and 10% had tinted glass or solar guarding.

TABLE 7 DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS, lighting and window treatments/applications, states and territories - 2005

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
PER CENT									
Lighting in dwellings(b)									
Fluorescent lights	52.5	49.9	74.5	54.5	56.6	47.6	84.3	46.1	56.7
Other energy saving lights	37.2	30.7	29.3	38.2	32.0	29.7	28.8	34.9	33.3
Window treatments/applications(b)									
Outside awnings or shutters	27.7	37.7	28.2	42.8	21.0	7.8	*10.7	27.1	30.2
Boxed pelmets	9.7	22.7	9.3	16.6	14.2	20.1	*6.3	16.4	14.1
Tinted glass or solar guarding	7.3	4.4	21.1	8.3	17.0	7.0	14.3	6.4	10.4
DWELLINGS ('000)									
Total	2,590.4	1,916.4	1,532.1	643.4	788.9	195.9	54.7	125.2	7,847.0

* estimate has a standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Northern Territory data refer to mainly urban areas only.
(b) More than one lighting characteristic or window treatment/application measure may be specified.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SUPPLY AND USE

Main Sources of Energy for Household Use

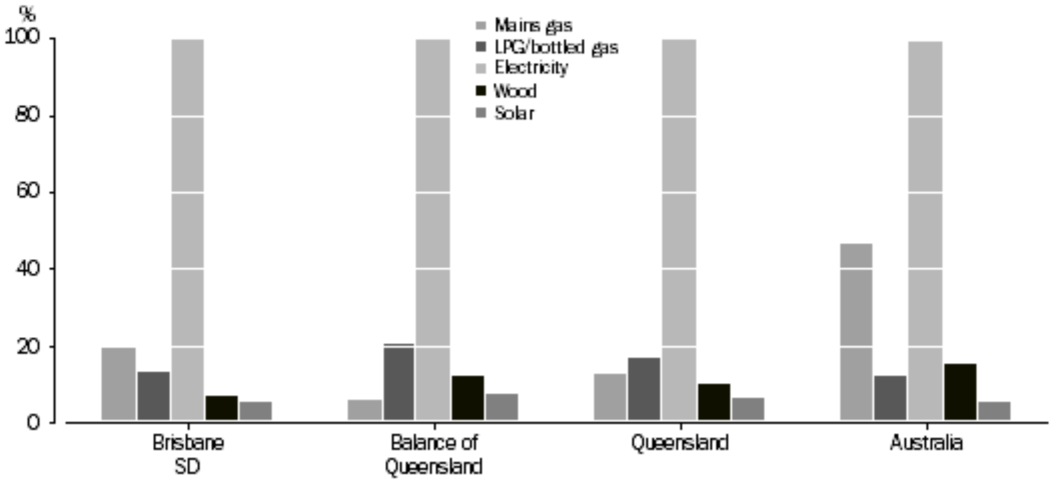
The amount and type of energy used in the home has considerable implications for the

environment. For example, energy consumption depletes natural resources, generates greenhouse emissions and pollutes the air. Increasing awareness of these problems has led to the introduction and use of alternative energy sources (e.g. solar energy), as well as the availability of measures that reduce peak energy demand, such as off-peak electricity, which generates hot water at times where energy is in low demand (e.g. at night). This section explores the current energy sources for Queensland households and uses of that energy.

In 2005, electricity was the most common source of energy for Queensland households, with 99% of households using this energy source (Graph 8). LPG/bottled gas was the second most common (used in 17% of households) followed by mains gas (used in 12%).

While electricity was the most common source of energy for households in the Brisbane SD and Balance of Queensland (99.5% in both), differences were found for other energy sources used in these regions. In the Brisbane SD, 20% used mains gas as an energy source, 13% used LPG/bottled gas and 7% used wood. For the Balance of Queensland, these proportions were 6%, 21% and 12%, respectively.

GRAPH 8 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SOURCES, Queensland - 2005



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

In 2005, electricity was the primary energy source used for cooking in Queensland (77% of households), followed by LPG/bottled gas (12%) and mains gas (9%) (Table 9). For Australia, a lower proportion of households used electricity for cooking (54%), while a higher proportion (32%) used mains gas.

In Brisbane SD, mains gas was the second most common energy source used for cooking (15% of households), while the second most common energy source in the Balance of Queensland was LPG/bottled gas (14%).

For space heating, the main energy source was electricity, with 32% of Queensland households using this energy source. Space heating was not as common in Queensland as in the whole of Australia, with only 44% of Queensland households using space heating in 2005, compared with 78% Australia-wide.

The main energy source used for heating water was electricity, with 50% of Queensland households using off-peak electricity and 18% using peak electricity for hot water. Mains gas was the second most common energy source (9%), followed by solar energy (6%). Nationally, 36% of households used mains gas to heat water, while 34% used off-peak electricity and 17% used peak electricity.

TABLE 9 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SOURCES FOR COOKING, SPACE HEATING AND HEATING WATER, Queensland - 2005

	Brisbane SD	Balance of Queensland	Queensland	Australia
PER CENT				
Main source of energy used in cooking				
Electricity	74.6	78.6	76.8	54.2
Mains gas	14.7	3.3	8.5	32.2
LPG/bottled gas	9.0	14.2	11.8	6.8
Main source of energy used in space heating				
Electricity	38.1	26.9	32.0	32.3
Mains gas/LPG/bottled gas	*1.7	3.5	2.7	33.0
Wood	5.7	9.6	7.8	11.6
No heater	53.7	58.8	56.5	21.8
Sources of energy used in heating water				
Electricity	62.2	73.6	68.4	50.7
Peak electricity	15.4	20.3	18.1	16.6
Off-peak electricity	46.8	53.3	50.3	34.1
Mains gas	15.4	4.0	9.2	36.0
LPG/bottled gas	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.5
Solar	5.0	6.6	5.9	4.4
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total	699.9	832.3	1,532.1	7,847.0

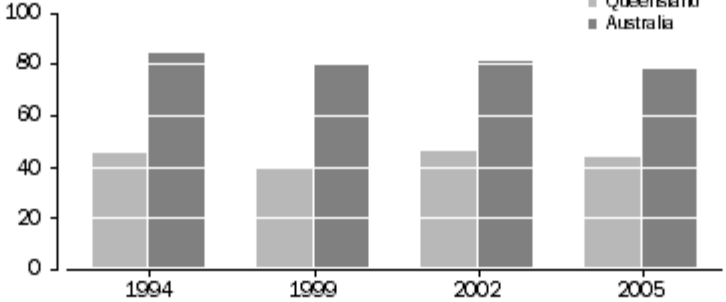
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Heating and Cooling Systems

Heaters and coolers are major contributors to household energy use and costs. They account for 39% of total household energy use in Australia and 14% of the residential sector greenhouse emissions (footnote 5).

Approximately 44% of households in Queensland had a heating system in 2005, compared with 78% nationally (Graph 10). These proportions have remained relatively stable between 1994 and 2005.

GRAPH 10 SPACE HEATING, Queensland and Australia - 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

The most popular heating system in Queensland in 2005 was reverse cycle heaters (systems that both heat and cool the air), accounting for 47% of heating systems in Queensland, followed by electric heaters (28%) and wood heaters (18%) (Table 11). Nationally, gas heaters were the most common, with 43% of Australian households heated from using this method, followed by electricity (22%).

Between 1999 and 2005, the proportion of Queensland households using reverse cycle heating rose substantially (up to 47% from 12% in 1999) while the proportions using electric heaters and wood heaters declined from 49% and 24% to 28% and 18%, respectively.

In 2005, 78% of Queensland households used heaters for less than 3 months of the year (changing little from 2002) while 21% used heaters for 3 months or more (up from 17% in 2002).

TABLE 11 HEATING SYSTEMS, Queensland - 1999, 2002 and 2005

	1999	2002	2005
PER CENT			
System of heating			
Electric	49.4	44.6	27.8
Gas	6.5	6.7	6.2
Reverse cycle	11.6	24.2	46.5
Wood	23.8	21.2	18.1
Number of months used			
Less than one month	na	35.1	40.8
1 month to less than 3 months	na	42.7	36.9
3 months to less than 6 months	na	16.8	19.3
6 months or more	na	0.5	1.4
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)			
Total(a)	531.1	652.1	659.3

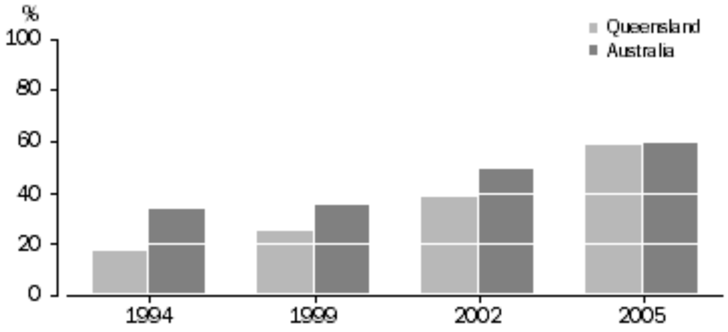
na not available
(a) Includes only those households which have heaters in use.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0), ABS data available on request.

Since reverse cycling coolers also function as heaters, a reverse cycle unit will appear as both a heater and a cooler in these statistics. This duality could explain not only the popularity of reverse cycling systems at the expense of other heating and cooling systems, but also the slight increase in heating systems in Queensland households. Reverse cycle systems may in part account for an increase in heaters which may not have occurred if they had to be acquired separately.

As shown in Graph 12, 58% of Queensland households had a cooler system in 2005 (i.e. air conditioner or evaporative cooler), compared with 60% of Australian households. Between 1994 and 2005, the proportion of Queensland households with cooling systems increased from 18% to 58%, outstripping the national growth from 33% to 60% over the same period.

GRAPH 12 COOLER SYSTEMS, Queensland and Australia - 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Reverse cycling/heat pump was the most common cooling system in Queensland in 2005, accounting for 61% of all household coolers (Table 13). Refrigerated cooling systems were the second most popular, representing 27% of cooling systems in Queensland households, followed by evaporative cooling at 10%.

Between 1994 and 2005, the proportion of households with reverse cycle cooling systems in Queensland increased from 37% to 61%, while refrigerated and evaporative water cooler systems declined from 39% to 27% and from 19% to 10%, respectively, over the same period.

In 2005, split systems were the most popular cooler types in Queensland households (47%), up from 24% in 2002. In contrast, wall/window installation coolers have experienced a large decrease, down from 79% in 1994 to 37% in 2005.

Between 2002 and 2005, the proportion of Queensland households using coolers for 6 months or more decreased from 13% to 11%, while the proportion of households using coolers for less than 3 months increased from 41% to 50%.

TABLE 13 COOLER SYSTEMS(a)(b), Queensland - 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005

	1994	1999	2002	2005
PER CENT				
System of cooling				
Reverse cycle	36.6	23.5	47.7	61.2
Refrigerated	39.1	49.7	37.7	26.6
Evaporative	18.9	20.5	11.8	9.8
Type of cooler				
Split system	na	na	24.0	47.2
Set in wall/window	78.7	81.1	57.4	37.2
Ducted	6.6	10.8	12.8	10.3
Portable	14.6	8.0	5.7	5.3
Number of months used				
Less than 1 month	na	na	13.6	18.2
1 month to less than 3 months	na	na	27.5	31.7
3 months to less than 6 months	na	na	44.1	38.4
6 months or more	na	na	12.7	10.5
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total	201.2	330.3	551.1	886.2

na not available

(a) For this survey, a cooler may refer to an air conditioner or evaporative cooler.
(b) Includes only those households which have a cooling system in use.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0), ABS data available on request.

Green Power Schemes

This final section looks at the awareness of households of Green Power scheme and the associated Green Power product. Green Power generally refers to the electricity generated from renewable energy resources like solar, wind, biomass, wave and tidal power, hydro-electricity, and geothermal electricity. Green Power schemes enable electricity consumers to pay a premium for electricity generated from renewable sources. The scheme has been operating in Queensland for the past 6 years. Accreditation for Green Power is provided by the National Green Power Accreditation Program (footnote 6).

In 2005, 27% of households in Queensland were aware of the Green Power scheme, with slightly higher awareness in Brisbane SD (29%) than in the remainder of the state (26%) (Table 14). At the Australian level, 29% of households were aware of the Green Power scheme.

Only a quarter (25%) of Queensland households were willing to pay extra for the Green Power scheme in 2005. There was a greater willingness to pay this premium in the Brisbane SD than in the remainder of the state, with 27% of households in the Brisbane SD willing to pay extra compared with 24% for the rest of Queensland. Out of all Australian households, 24% were willing to pay the premium for the Green Power scheme.

The preferred amount Queensland households were willing to pay extra for the Green Power scheme in 2005 was under $50 per annum, with 24% of households in the Brisbane SD and 30% of households in the rest of state willing to pay this amount. A similar preference was found nationally, as 31% of Australian households were willing to pay under $50 per annum for the Green Power scheme.

TABLE 14 GREEN POWER SCHEME AWARENESS AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR GREEN POWER, Queensland - 2005

	Brisbane SD	Balance of Queensland	Queensland	Australia(a)
PER CENT				
Awareness				
Awareness of Green Power scheme	29.2	25.6	27.2	28.9
Not aware of Green Power scheme	69.0	73.3	71.3	68.9
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total	699.9	832.3	1,532.1	7,596.4
Willingness to pay extra for Green Power				
Willing to pay extra	27.3	23.7	25.4	23.5
Not willing to pay extra	62.8	62.9	62.8	64.5
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total(b)	680.1	806.6	1,486.7	2,380.2

Extra amount willing to pay per annum for Green Power				
Up to $49	24.2	30.3	27.3	31.0
$50-$99	21.3	21.5	21.4	22.2
$100-$149	14.5	10.7	12.6	11.1
$150 and above	18.4	17.3	17.8	16.3
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total(c)	185.5	191.5	377.0	1,731.8

(a) Australia includes only states and territories participating in the Green Power Accreditation Program.
(b) Includes only those households not connected to any Green Power scheme.
(c) Includes only those households willing to pay extra for Green Power electricity.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2005 (cat. no. 4602.0), ABS data available on request.

FOOTNOTES

1. Sustainable Energy Authority Victoria, 2004, Thermal mass, Accessed from <http://www.sustainable-energy.vic.gov.au/SEInfo/fact%20sheets/building%20and%20design/Thermal%20mass.pdf> on 29 June 2006.

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2. AGO (Australian Greenhouse Office) 2005a, Your Home Technical Manual, Chapter 1 Passive Design, 1.6a Insulation: Overview , Accessed from <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/yourhome/technical/fs16a.htm> on 29 June 2006.

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3. DEUS (New South Wales Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability) 2005a, Lighting your home, Accessed from <energysmart.com.au/brochures/lighting.pdf> on 29 June 2006. (Department abolished in April 2007).

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5. AGO 2005b, History of the labelling program in Australia, Accessed from <http://www.energyrating.gov.au/history.html> on 29 June 2006.

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6. DEUS 2006 National Green Power Accreditation Program: Quarterly Status Report, 1 January to 31 March, 2006, Accessed from <http://www.greenpower.gov.au/downloads/reportsaudits/2006Q1Report.pdf> on 29 June 2006.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

ABS Sources

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0)

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WATER USE AND CONSERVATION

With much of Australia experiencing severe drought conditions recently, water conservation is an important issue for households, business and government. In 2002-03, two-thirds of Queensland was drought declared (footnote 1). Drought impacts on water storage levels, which can lead to the introduction of water restrictions limiting the volume utilisation of water, especially in urban areas. Drought also focuses importance on alternate water storage and supply options (such as rainwater tanks) and increases awareness of water use efficiency to reduce wastage (such as changes in domestic and gardening practices).

This article presents a brief snapshot of water use, supply and conservation practices in Queensland. Information is presented on:

Water use and supply

- water use by the household sector
- water use per household
- household water supply
- water sources for activities in and around the home

Water conservation devices and practices

- water conservation devices
- water conservation practices
- rainwater tank usage

Data presented in this article were sourced from the following publications: **Water Account for Australia, 1993-94 to 1996-97** (cat. no. 4610.0); **Water Account, Australia, 2000-01** (cat. no. 4610.0); and **Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004** (cat. no. 4602.0). Both Water Account publications follow the flow of water through the Australian economy by measuring the amounts of water supplied and used by various sectors of the Australian economy for the years 1993-94 to 1996-97, and 2000-01. Data for these publications were compiled from already existing data from non-government and government sources. **Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004** (cat. no. 4602.0) presents information on the environmental behaviour and practices of Australian households. The data in this publication were derived from a supplement of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Monthly Population Survey conducted in March 2004.

WATER SUPPLY AND USE

It should be noted that the terms water use and water consumption, while similar, differ slightly in

definition. The term ‘water use’ includes the total volume of self-extracted water, mains water, and reuse water. ‘Water consumption’ includes that measured in water use (the summation of self-extracted water, mains water, and reuse water), minus water supplied to other users and water used in-stream (e.g. hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture).

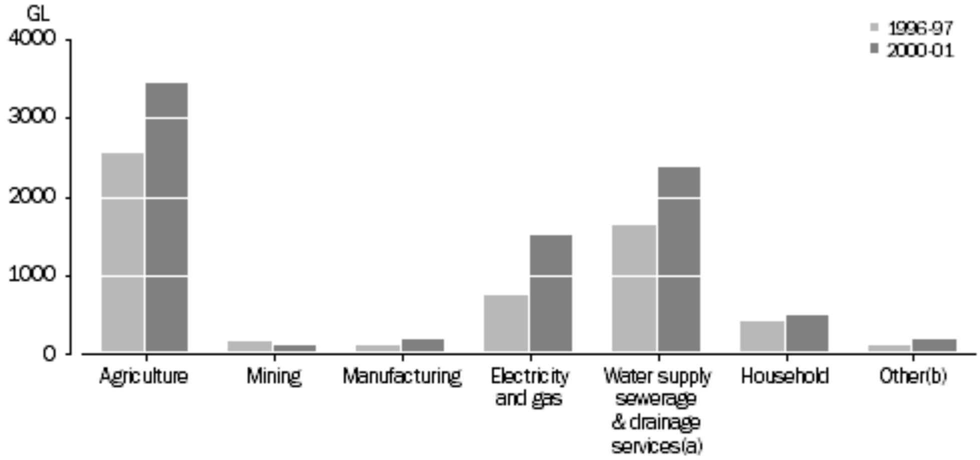
For most industries, water use and water consumption are the same, as most industries do not have any in-stream use or supply water to other users. The main industries that do not ‘consume’ all of the water used, that supply water to users or use water in-stream, are the Electricity and Gas Supply and Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services industries. Further information is available in the **Water Account, Australia, 2000-01** publication.

For households, water use is the same as water consumption, and includes water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, gardening and swimming pools.

In 2000-01, Queensland households used 501 GL (one gigalitre equals 1,000 million litres) of water or 6.0% of the total water used in Queensland during this period (Graph 1). This represents an increase of 82 GL (or 20%) since 1996-97, when Queensland households consumed 419 GL of water. This rise can be attributed in part to a 6.9% increase in the Queensland population from June 97 to June 2001 (footnote 2) and improved coverage and reporting in the water account.

In Queensland, the agriculture sector was the largest user of water in 2000-01 (3,454 GL), accounting for 41% of Queensland’s water use. Within the agricultural sector, sugar production was the largest water user, with 13% (1,186 GL) of the total water used in Queensland, followed by cotton production at 11% (985 GL).

GRAPH 1 WATER USE BY SECTOR, Queensland - 1996-97 and 2000-01



(a) Includes losses from seepages and evapotranspiration (where measured) as well as water used by Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry.
(b) Includes Services to agriculture; Hunting and trapping, Forestry and fishing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance, property and business services; Government administration; Education, Health and community services; Cultural, recreational & personal services; and Environment.

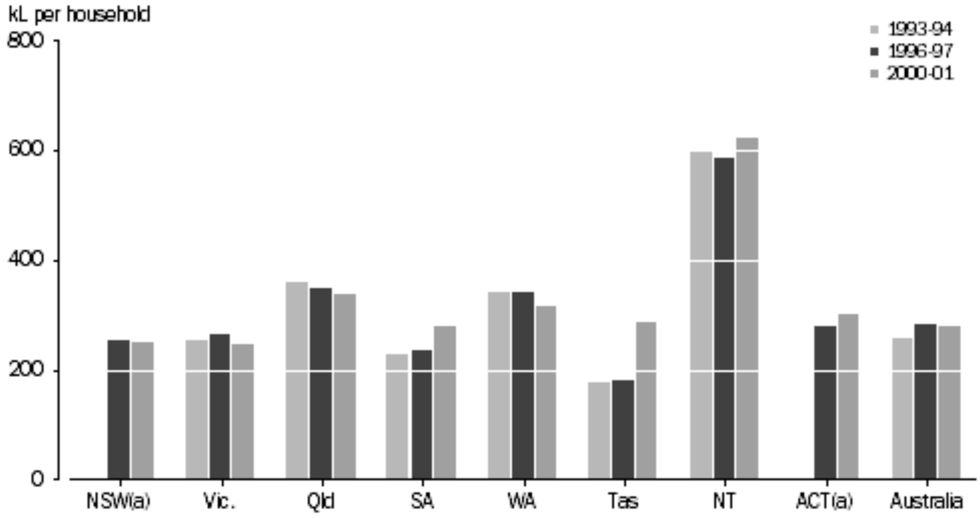
Source: Water Account for Australia, 1993-94 to 1996-97 (cat. no. 4610.0); Water Account, Australia, 2000-01 (cat. no. 4610.0).

In 2000-01, Queensland had the second highest water use per household, recording an average 338 kL per household. Queensland households used 21% more water on average than that used by Australian households (280 kL) (Graph 2). This and other variations in water consumption observed across Australia could be related to differences in climate between the states and territories.

Water use per household in Queensland decreased by 21 kL (5.8%) between 1993-94 and 2000-01, while the national household water use increased by 20 kL (7.7%) over the same

period.

GRAPH 2 WATER USE PER HOUSEHOLD, States and territories - 1993-94, 1996-97, and 2000-01



(a) 1993-94 not available for publication.

Source: Water Account, Australia, 2000-01 (cat. no. 4610.0).

Table 3 shows that while water was supplied from a variety of sources, most Queensland households (89%) were connected to the mains/town water supply in 2004. Queensland had one of the lowest proportions of households sourcing water from the mains/town water supply (89%), and the third highest rate of rainwater tank usage (17.4% compared with 17.2% nationally). Household use of bottled water saw considerable growth in Queensland recently, increasing from 2.1% in 1994 to 17% in 2004.

TABLE 3 SOURCES OF WATER IN HOUSEHOLDS(a), States and territories - 1994 and 2004

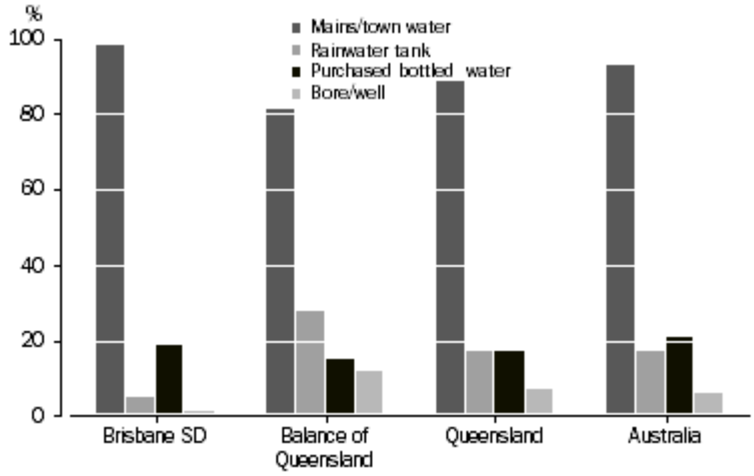
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Source of water(a)	PER CENT								
2004									
Mains/towns water	94.3	93.9	89.0	96.1	94.7	84.9	95.0	100.0	93.2
Rainwater tank	12.8	16.0	17.4	48.2	12.1	19.6	*5.3	3.2	17.2
Purchased bottled water	24.8	18.1	16.9	22.0	19.4	16.1	15.3	25.9	20.6
Other(b)	7.5	6.7	10.8	7.0	25.2	11.5	*7.3	*1.5	9.7
	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)								
Total	2,574.8	1,911.1	1,498.1	633.1	782.0	197.3	55.0	124.0	7,775.4
	PER CENT								
1994									
Mains/towns water	94.4	93.4	88.7	95.4	93.6	86.1	95.4	100.0	93.0
Rainwater tank	9.1	12.6	17.7	48.0	11.2	17.9	2.6	0.9	15.2
Purchased bottled water	2.5	1.3	2.1	9.3	3.5	0.6	1.8	1.3	2.8
Other(b)	5.2	4.4	11.0	7.7	24.0	10.4	7.8	0.3	8.1
	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)								

Total	2,157.7	1,606.4	1,142.7	567.3	610.6	179.9	46.2	103.6	6,414.5

* estimate has a standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Households can report more than one source of water.
(b) Includes Spring, Bore/well, River/creek/dam, and Other.
Source: Environmental Issues: People’s Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request.

In 2004, 98% of households in the Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) used mains water while 4.8% sourced water from a rainwater tank (Graph 4). The dependence on mains/towns water was less in the rest of the state, where 81% of households used mains water and 28% used rainwater tanks.

GRAPH 4 SOURCES OF WATER IN HOUSEHOLDS, Queensland - 2004



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Mains/town water supplied the majority of household gardening (95%), bathing, showering, and washing (98%), and drinking water (92%) in the Brisbane SD in 2004 (Table 5).

Water supply for these activities was more varied in the balance of the state. Three-quarters (75%) of the water supply for gardening in the rest of Queensland was sourced from mains/ town water, with the remainder mostly sourced from bores/wells (12%) and rainwater tanks (7.0%). For bathing, showering and washing, most households in the rest of the state (80%) used mains/town water and 15% used rainwater tanks. Even though drinking water was heavily sourced (69%) from mains/town water, a considerable share (24%) of drinking water was sourced from rainwater tanks in the balance of Queensland.

TABLE 5 MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD WATER FOR GARDENING, BATHING, SHOWERING, AND WASHING, AND DRINKING, Queensland - 2004

	Brisbane SD	Balance of Queensland	Queensland	Australia
	PER CENT			
Gardening(a)				
Mains/town water	94.9	74.7	83.8	85.0
Rainwater tank	2.0	7.0	4.7	4.7
River/creek/dam	*1.0	4.4	2.9	2.3
Bore/well	*1.2	11.8	7.0	6.4

HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total	463.7	557.9	1,021.6	5,384.2
PER CENT				
Bathing, showering and washing				
Mains/town water	97.9	80.1	88.2	92.4
Rainwater tank	2.0	15.0	9.0	6.1
Bore/well	*0.1	3.9	2.2	0.9
Drinking				
Mains/town water	92.0	68.6	79.3	80.3
Rainwater tank	2.6	23.8	14.1	11.3
Purchased bottled water	5.2	6.0	5.7	7.6
Bore/well	*0.1	*1.0	*0.6	0.3
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)				
Total	684.5	813.6	1,498.1	7,775.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Includes only households that water their gardens.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0).

WATER CONSERVATION DEVICES AND PRACTICES

Over the 10 year period from 1994 to 2004 there has been a marked increase in the proportion of Queensland households using water conservation devices at home (Table 6). In 2004, 75% of households had a dual flush toilet (up from 32% in 1994), 44% had a reduced flow shower head (up from 23%), and only 17% had neither (down from 55%).

While use of water conservation devices increased between 1994 and 2004, water saving behaviours decreased in Queensland over the same period. Turning off/repairing leaking taps was the most common water conservation behaviour (19%) in 2004, yet it was practised by 30% of households in 1994. Even though common household water saving practices, such as taking shorter showers (15%) and doing full loads of washing/dishes (14%), stayed relatively stable between 1994 and 2004, the proportion of households that did not perform any conservation practices increased from 47% to 59% over this period.

TABLE 6 WATER CONSERVATION DEVICES AND PRACTICES USED INSIDE DWELLINGS, Queensland - 1994 and 2004

	1994	2004
PER CENT		
Water conservation devices		
Dual flush toilet	31.5	74.7
Reduce flow shower heads	22.5	43.9
None of the above	55.4	16.8
Water conservation practices(a)(b)		
Take shorter showers	15.3	15.4
Full loads when washing clothes/dishes	15.1	13.7
Recycle/reuse water	16.5	11.1
Turn off/repair leaking taps	29.7	18.6
No conservation practices taken	47.2	59.2

	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	
Total	1,142.7	1,498.1

(a) More than one device or practice may be specified.
(b) Excludes conservation practices in the garden.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request.

Table 7 summarises the water saving practices of Queensland households outside the house. The proportion of gardens in Queensland households decreased from 86% in 1998 to 83% in 2004. Using mulch was the most common conservation behaviour outside the house in 2004, practised by 53% of Queensland households with gardens, followed by watering in the early or latter parts of the day (18%), and using recycled water in the garden (14%). The proportion of Queensland households that practised these water saving measures generally increased between 1998 and 2004 and most likely reflect the positive impact of water restrictions in Queensland.

Queensland households were below the national rates in most categories, where 59% of Australian households used mulch, 23% watered their garden at low evaporation times, and 18% used recycled water.

TABLE 7 WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES APPLIED OUTSIDE DWELLINGS, Queensland and Australia - 1998 and 2004

	1998		2004	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
	PER CENT			
Proportion of households with gardens	85.9	86.3	82.7	82.7
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS ('000)			
Total	1,281.3	6,999.7	1,498.1	7,775.4
	PER CENT			
Proportion of households with gardens using water conservation measures(a)				
Used mulch in the garden(b)	44.2	47.2	52.7	58.8
Watered early morning/late evening	19.9	29.9	17.5	22.5
Used recycled water	10.6	11.5	13.9	17.9
Watered less frequently but longer periods	na	na	9.7	10.8
Planted native shrubs or trees(c)	6.3	10.6	9.5	17.0
No conservation measures applied	10.7	11.2	10.2	8.7
	HOUSEHOLDS WITH GARDENS ('000)			
Total	1,100.5	6,039.6	1,239.6	6,427.6

na not available
(a) More than one water conservation measure may be specified.
(b) Includes only those households which used mulch specifically to conserve water in the garden.
(c) Includes only those households which planted native shrubs specifically to conserve water in the garden.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Table 8 shows that a large proportion of households (67%) hand-watered their garden in Queensland in 2004. While hand-watering remained stable between 1998 and 2004, sprinkler usage declined over this period. In 1998, 31% of households used moveable sprinklers and 23% used sprinkler systems, decreasing to 21% and 20%, respectively, in 2004. This is also consistent with the impact of water restrictions on sprinkler usage in some Queensland regions.

TABLE 8 WATERING METHODS USED FOR HOUSEHOLDS THAT WATER THEIR GARDEN, Queensland - 1998 and 2004

	1998	2004
PER CENT		
Watering methods used(a)		
Hand watering	68.0	67.4
Moveable sprinkler	30.5	20.7
Fixed sprinkler system	22.9	19.6
Other(b)	18.0	18.7
Rely on rainfall	6.1	8.6
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)		
Total	1,023.6	1,117.4

(a) More than one water conservation measure may be specified.
(b) Includes Drip system, Timer and Other.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request, People's Views and Practices, March 2004.

RAINWATER TANKS

In 2004, 261,000 or 17% of households reported having a rainwater tank, down from 18% (202,000) in 1994 (Table 9).

Of those households with rainwater tanks, 88% reported that their tanks provided a sufficient supply of water. Sufficiency has increased slightly over the past 10 years, with 85% of Queensland households reporting a sufficient level of water from their rainwater tanks in 1994.

For households without a rainwater tank, 31% considered installing a rainwater tank in 2004, up from 25% in 1994. Of these households, 42% reported cost as the most common factor preventing them from installing a rainwater tank, followed by a lack of time (25%).

TABLE 9 RAINWATER TANK SUFFICIENCY AND FACTORS PREVENTING INSTALLING A RAINWATER TANK, Queensland - 1994 and 2004

	1994	2004
PER CENT		
Households with rainwater tanks		
Enough water supply	85.4	87.8
Not enough water supply	14.6	12.2

HOUSEHOLDS ('000)		
Total	202.2	261.0
PER CENT		
Households without rainwater tanks(a)		
Considered installing	24.8	31.0
Did not consider installing	75.2	69.0
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)		
Total	(b)632.6	1 237.1
PER CENT		
Factors preventing households from installing a rainwater tank(b)		
Cost	48.5	41.5
No time/haven't gotten around to it	..	24.9
No room	10.1	15.3
HOUSEHOLDS ('000)		
Total	(c)157.1	383.5

.. not applicable
(a) Includes households which have, or at one time had, a rainwater tank which is not in use or had been removed for some reason. Also includes those households whose dwellings are not suited for installation of a rainwater tank (e.g. flat, caravan).
(b) Includes only those households which have considered installing a rainwater tank.
(c) Excludes households which were renting.
Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0); ABS data available on request.

FOOTNOTES

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Year Book Australia, 2004, cat. no. 1301.0

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2. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2005, Table 4, Spreadsheets, cat. no. 3101.0

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FURTHER INFORMATION

ABS Sources

Water Account for Australia, 1993-94 to 1996-97 (cat. no. 4610.0)
Water Account, Australia, 2000-01 (cat. no. 4610.0)
Year Book Australia, 2004 (cat. no. 1301.0)
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2004 (cat. no. 4602.0)

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Contents >> Population Characteristics

Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Population statistics are measures of the size, growth, composition and distribution of the population as well as the components that shape population change. They underpin the discussion of a wide range of issues relating to wellbeing. In addition, population topics of interest in themselves include immigration, multiculturalism, ageing and population sustainability.

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 2001 was 3,635,121 persons. Queensland’s population has shown steady growth over the past decade, progressively increasing its share of the Australian total. In common with most Western societies, the population is gradually ageing as birth rates decline and life expectancy increases.

SOURCES OF DATA

There are two sources of population data for Queensland used in these web pages:

- The Census of Population and Housing is conducted every 5 years and provides two basic counts of population: 'Place of enumeration' counts include every person who spent census night in Queensland (excluding foreign diplomats and their families), based on where they stayed that night. 'Place of usual residence' counts include every person who usually lives in Queensland regardless of where they were counted in Australia. On the census form, each person is asked to state his or her address of usual residence, as well as where they actually were on census night. One of the important features of the census is that it describes the characteristics of Australia's population and housing for small geographic areas and small population groups.

- The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the population. It is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses for each of the States and Territories, and annually for smaller areas (Statistical Local Areas). The ERP is derived from the census usual residence counts. These counts are adjusted upwards to compensate for census underenumeration, and then further adjusted (also upwards) to include an estimate of the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas on census night. A further adjustment is then made because the census does not fall on 30 June. An explanation of the conceptual basis for population estimates is given in **Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods**, in the **ABS Statistical Concepts Library** on this site.

For a summary table which highlights the differences between census counts and ERP, see the following extract **APPENDIX 1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION** from the ABS publication

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia (cat. no. 2015.0).

A full discussion of the different population measures, and when they are available, was featured in the June 2002 issue of **Western Australian Statistical Indicators** (cat. no. 1367.5).

For an explanation of the methods used to estimate Statistical Local Area populations see the explanatory notes of **Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand** (cat. no. 3218.0).

For the latest official population figures see the quarterly ABS publication **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0).

Researchers and users of data are also encouraged to refer to relevant topics relating to ABS Statistical concepts and classifications within the **ABS Statistical Concepts Library** and for reference material on ABS statistical collections, the **Directory of Statistical Sources**.

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QUEENSLAND POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population of Queensland at 30 June 2001 was 3,635,121 persons, 19% of the total Australian population. Queensland's population grew by 296,400 persons in the five years from 1996 to 2001. This represented an average annual growth of 1.7%, the second fastest growth rate of all states and territories. Queensland's population is among the least centralised of the Australian states and territories, with 45% of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 2001. For the latest official population figures see ABS publication **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION - 30 JUNE 2001, PRELIMINARY

	State			Capital city (a)		
	no.	Average annual growth rate, 1996-2001p %	Proportion of the Australian population %	no.	Average annual growth rate, 1996-2001p %	Proportion of the state population %
NSW	6,609,304	1.3	33.9	4,154,722	1.4	62.9
VIC	4,822,663	1.1	24.8	3,488,750	1.2	72.3
QLD	3,635,121	1.7	18.7	1,653,365	1.7	45.5
SA	1,514,854	0.5	7.8	1,110,547	0.6	73.4
WA	1,906,114	1.5	9.8	1,397,048	1.5	73.3
TAS	472,931	-0.1	2.4	197,816	0.2	41.8
NT	200,019	1.9	1.0	108,191	2.5	54.1
ACT	321,680	.9	1.7	321,307	0.9	99.9
Australia(b)	19,485,278	1.3	100.0	(c)12,431,746	1.3	63.8

(a) Statistical division containing the capital city.
(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
(c) Total of all capital city statistical divisions.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0)

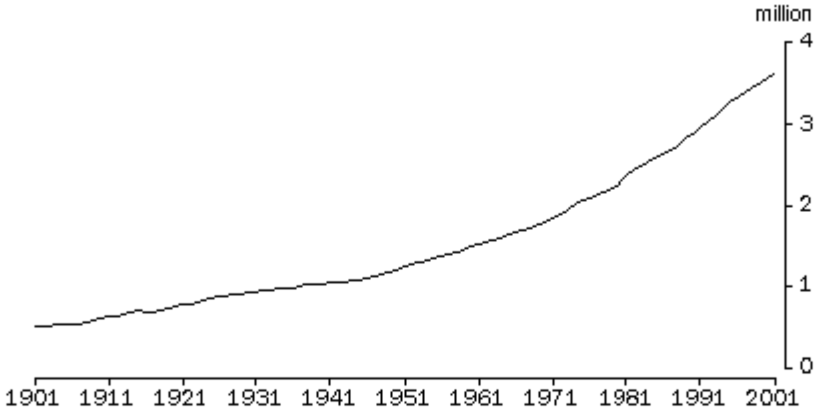
HISTORICAL POPULATION GROWTH

On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520. Among the Australian colonies, only Western Australia had a smaller population at the time. Queensland's population has increased each year since, with the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II respectively.

The first census of Queensland was conducted on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 comprising 18,121 males and 11,938 females.

Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, reached half a million in 1901, 1 million in 1938 and 2 million in 1974. It took only another 18 years for the Queensland population to exceed 3 million, which occurred in March 1992.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) data cube.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Population no.	Increase (over 20 years) %
1901	502,279	
1921	766,426	52.6
1941	1,038,256	35.5
1961	1,527,514	47.1
1981	2,345,208	53.5
2001	3,635,121	55.0

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) data cube.

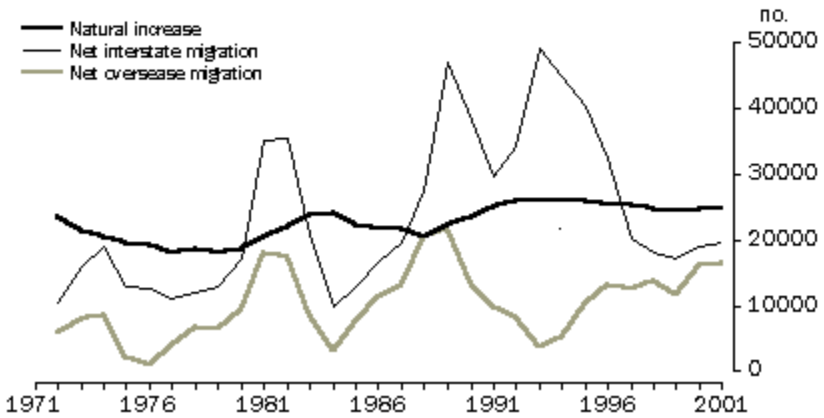
The early years after separation from New South Wales saw a large influx of migrants attracted by free passage or gifts of land orders. Discoveries of gold in the 1870s and 1880s led to another wave of immigrants, followed by a decline in the 1890s. Depressed economic conditions in the early 1900s were accompanied by a steadying in the number of births as well as in net migration.

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

At the end of World War II, the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1% annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major southern States, still showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947. The post World War II period up to the 1960s also exhibited high fertility and was known as the 'baby boom' era.

A general lowering of the crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population), to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The minor reduction in the level of natural increase during these decades was more than offset by considerable increases in net migration to Queensland, from 2,282 persons in 1960 to 23,858 persons in 1979.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND - YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, Data Cube (cat.no. 3105.0.65.001).

In the last 20 years, Queensland has experienced slightly higher rates of natural increase than the national average, but lower rates of overseas migration gain. Overseas migration peaked in 1980-81 and in 1988-89, followed by troughs, and recently has trended upwards from 3,700 people in 1992-93, to an estimated 16,400 people during 2000-01.

However, much of Queensland's population growth has come from interstate migration, which peaked during the years 1981-82, 1988-89 and 1992-93 (a gain of 49,200 people). During recent years, Queensland has gained more population from the movement of people within Australia than has any other state or territory - a preliminary estimate of 19,700 people in 2000-01, representing 30% of its total population growth. The largest movement of people occurred between New South Wales and Queensland - 53,400 people moved north from New South Wales into Queensland and 39,300 people moved south from Queensland.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION [1]

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, 83.5% of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.8% of people counted in the 1947 census.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, increased to 602,697 by 2001. There were 110,068 persons (3% of Queenslanders) counted in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people on Census night 2001.

Based on Estimated Resident Population figures, at 30 June 2001, the average population density for Queensland was 2.1 persons per square kilometre. Population density varied from less than two people for every ten square kilometres in the Central West, South West and North West Statistical Divisions, while there were 354 people per square kilometre in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

The two most populous local government areas in Queensland experienced the largest increases in population in Queensland and in Australia as a whole between 1996 and 2001. Brisbane increased by 74,000 people (at an average rate of 1.7% per year) while the Gold Coast increased by 69,000 people (or 3.6% per year). Coastal areas remain popular with the cities of Thuringowa and Townsville in the Northern Statistical Division increasing by 7,600 and 5,700 people respectively (representing average annual growth rates of 3.1% and 1.3%). Cairns (City) in the Far North Statistical Division increased by 7,000 people at an average rate of 1.2% per year.

POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND - 30 JUNE 2001

	Estimated resident population no.	Proportion of Queensland population %	Average annual growth rate, 1996-2001 %	Population density persons/sq km
Brisbane	1,653,365	45.5	1.7	353.8
Moreton	726,382	20.0	3.3	41.2
Wide Bay - Burnett	236,864	6.5	1.1	4.5
Darling Downs	210,349	5.8	1.0	2.3
South West	26,927	0.7	0.4	0.1
Fitzroy	181,582	5.0	0.4	1.5
Central West	12,489	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Mackay	137,561	3.8	0.6	1.5
Northern	190,784	5.2	1.3	2.4
Far North	222,868	6.1	1.1	0.8
North West	35,950	1.0	0.0	0.1
Queensland	**3,635,121**	**100.0**	**1.7**	**2.1**

Source: Regional Population Growth, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3218.0)

South-East Queensland

Recent population growth in Queensland has been concentrated in the more densely populated south-east corner of the state. The Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions accounted for four-fifths (81.5%) of the total population growth of Queensland between 1996 and 2001. This growth increased the proportion of the total Queensland population living in this region to 65.5% at June 2001.

The Brisbane Statistical Division is designed to contain the metropolitan area of Brisbane. It extends beyond the local government boundaries of Brisbane City and incorporates neighbouring local government areas. At June 2001, the Brisbane Statistical Division contained an estimated 1.7 million people, an increase of 133,374 people since June 1996. Within the Brisbane Statistical Division, the peripheral local government areas of Beaudesert Shire (Part A), Pine Rivers and Redland Shire showed the highest growth rates.

Surrounding the Brisbane Statistical Division is the Moreton Statistical Division, which extends north along the Sunshine Coast to Noosa, west to Esk and Gatton, and south along the Gold Coast to the NSW border. The Moreton Statistical Division has been the fastest growing Statistical Division in Queensland recently, averaging an annual growth rate of 3.3% between 1996 and 2001. The major growth areas within this region were the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast Statistical Districts.

Regional Queensland

Low to moderate growth was recorded in most statistical divisions of Queensland outside the south-east corner, in the period 1996 to 2001. The Northern Statistical Division recorded the highest growth rate of 1.3% per year (11,700 people). The Wide Bay - Burnett and Far North Statistical Divisions both increased by 1.1% per year, or 12,600 and 12,100 people respectively during the five year period.

While growth was recorded in most coastal centres, many other rural areas had population declines. The population of the Central West Statistical Division declined during the five years 1996 to 2001, and the population of the North West Statistical Division remained steady. The largest decreases in population in Queensland were recorded in the mining areas of Duaringa

(Shire) and Mount Isa (City), down 1,600 and 1,200 people respectively between 1996 and 2001. The City of Rockhampton recorded a decrease of 1,100 people, largely associated with an emerging trend for people to reside in the adjoining shire of Livingstone Shire.

POPULATION MOBILITY

During October 2000, the ABS conducted a survey throughout Queensland on the mobility of the population, as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey.

The survey found that in October 2000 there were 1,078,500 persons in Queensland aged 18 years and over who had moved in the previous three years (41.4%) compared with 1,525,600 persons who had not moved (58.6%). The most mobile age group was between 25 and 34 years, with 67.5% (358,400) having moved in the last three years. The percentage decreases steadily as age increases, with only 13.7% (51,200) of the 65 years and over age group having moved.

The most likely movers were persons living in a semidetached, row or terrace house, a town house etc. with 79.7% (143,500) having moved. Of those who lived in a flat/unit/apartment, 68.6% (133,800) moved in the last 3 years. Persons who lived in separate houses 35.9% (790,000) were the least likely to have moved. Of all movers 35.7% (385,300) considered the size of the yard when moving.

Further summary results can be found in the Main Features of **Population Mobility, Queensland** (cat. no. 3237.3).

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing is another source of data on population mobility. Based on persons usually resident in Queensland, 45% of the population (1,593,134 people) had changed address in the five years since 1996. Three quarters of these moves occurred within Queensland. Readers interested in the characteristics of movers can obtain detailed cross-classified tables tailored to their needs from the ABS Consultancy Service - Customised Tables Service. For further information, contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on **1300 135 070** or email census2001@abs.gov.au.

Footnotes

[1] The regional population estimates are preliminary for 2001, based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Final estimates for 2001 will be published in the 2001-02 edition of **Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand** (cat. no. 3218.0), due for release in May 2003.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Queensland Year Book (cat. no. 1301.3), Population.

Other sources of information:

- Office of Economic and Statistical Research http://www.statistics.qld.gov.au
- Department of Local Government and Planning http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/

1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 11/11/2003 Ceased

IMPORTANT NOTICE
An error was detected in the processing of the 2001 Census data for Queensland prisons which affected the male and female counts for the Queensland and Australian populations. On 17 December 2003, the counts for males and females in the following article were updated and are now correct.

The following link will direct readers to further information about the issue Correction of Prison Data for Queensland

By the year 2031, Queensland has the prospect of one in five people being aged 65 years or more, according to the **ABS's Series II projections**. This population projection has serious implications for government outlays on pensions and health care. It has become a priority issue for the commonwealth and state governments and for all policy makers because the age structure and 'ageing' of the population impacts on the current and future well-being of the nation.

On census night, 7 August 2001, there were 3,522,000 persons in Australia who reported Queensland as their state of usual residence. Of these, 21.6% were children (aged less than 15 years), 66.7% were of working age (aged between 15 and 64 years) and the remaining 11.7% were of retirement age (aged 65 years and over).

Of the 112,575 Indigenous persons residing in Queensland, 2.7% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 11.7% of the total Queensland population. The lower proportion of older Indigenous people reflects both their higher fertility and lower life expectancy.

Of the total population, females represented 54.9% of the 'older persons' group (aged 65 years and over), which equates to 122 females for every 100 males. However, females only represent 48.7% of children aged 0-14 years, equating to 95 females for every 100 males.

The larger proportion of women in the older persons group is attributable to the fact that, on average, women live longer than men. Females born in 1999 - 2001 can expect to live to 82.3 years, compared to males who can expect to live to 76.9 years. Since 1981, life expectancy at birth has increased by almost 4 years for females and almost 6 years for males. Refer to **Demography Queensland** (cat. no. 3311.3) for more information.

CAUSES OF AN AGEING POPULATION

'Population Composition: Regional Population Ageing' in **Australian Social Trends 2002** (cat. no. 4102.0) suggests that an ageing population may be the result of two different types of ageing: numerical and structural. Numerical ageing of the population is the increase in the **actual numbers** of aged persons. An increase in the **proportion** of older persons is structural ageing.

Declining mortality is the primary cause of numerical ageing. As life expectancy increases and

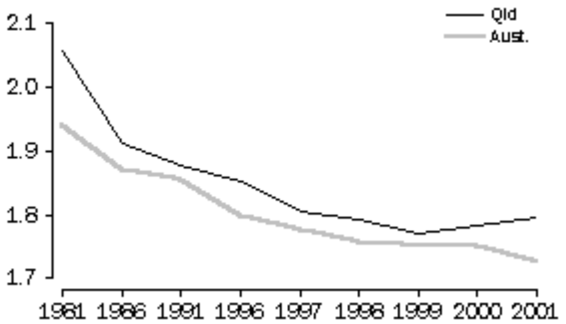
people live longer, the number of older persons increases. Numerical ageing of the population is evident, for example, when periods of high fertility, such as occurred in the post World War II baby boom (1946-65), are coupled with declining mortality.

LIFE EXPECTANCY QUEENSLAND, MALES AND FEMALES

Source: Australian Demographic Trends (cat. no. 3102.0); Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0); Demography, Queensland (cat. no. 3311.3).

Declining fertility leading to a relatively small proportion of young people in a population compared with older people is the primary cause of structural ageing.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)



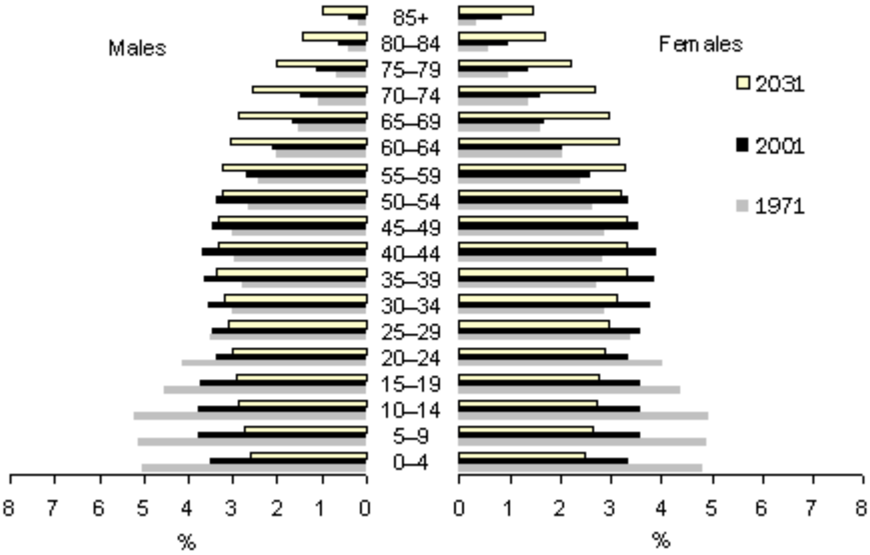
(a) Births per woman.
Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

In line with the trend for Australia, Queensland's population is ageing numerically (the increase in the **number** of people aged 65 years and over) and structurally (the increase in the **proportion** of people aged 65 years and over). While the total population of Queensland increased by 99.6% over the 30 years to 2001, the number of persons aged 65 years and over increased by 167.8%.

The Queensland population's structural ageing is shown clearly in the large increase in the proportion of older persons. In 1971, 8.7% of the Queensland population was aged 65 years and over, in 2001 the proportion had increased to 11.7%. Population projections suggest that the proportion will increase to 20.8% by 2031.

The age structure within this older population is also changing. While in 1971, 6.2% of older persons were aged 85 years and over, by 2001 this proportion increased to 10.7%, and is projected to reach 11.8% in 2031.

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE QUEENSLAND POPULATION: 1971, 2001 and 2031



Source: Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0); ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

However, Queensland's structural ageing is not as pronounced as most other states or territories. At the time of the 1971 census, Queensland had the highest proportion aged 65 years and over, with 8.7%. Over the 30 years to 2001, while the proportion of people aged 65 years and over in Australia increased by 4.3 percentage points, Queensland's proportion of older persons increased by only 3 percentage points to 11.7%, and now ranks fifth behind South Australia (14.7%), Tasmania (13.9%), New South Wales (13.1%) and Victoria (13.1%).

ALL PERSONS(a)(b) BY AGE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 2001

Selected characteristics	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Persons aged									
0-14 years	1,314.5	946.4	759.4	287.6	392.9	97.6	48.6	64.7	3,912.5
15-44 years	2,729.0	2,038.7	1,532.7	614.8	811.4	187.4	95.4	147.3	8,157.8
45-64 years	1,451.2	1,066.3	816.8	351.8	421.2	111.8	36.7	71.5	4,328.1
65-84 years	741.0	540.3	369.0	190.7	179.9	56.7	6.7	24.0	2,108.2
85+ years	90.9	69.3	44.2	25.1	22.9	7.1	0.6	2.5	262.7
Males aged									
65+ years	363.7	265.2	186.4	93.6	90.3	28.0	3.8	11.6	1,042.8
Females aged									
65+ years	468.2	344.4	226.8	122.1	112.5	35.8	3.5	14.8	1,328.1
Total	**6,326.6**	**4,661.0**	**3,522.0**	**1,470.1**	**1,828.3**	**460.7**	**188.1**	**310.0**	**18,769.2**
Median age(d)	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	34.0	37.0	29.0	33.0	35.0
	% of population	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**	**% of population**
Persons aged									
0-14 years	20.8	20.3	21.6	19.6	21.5	21.2	25.8	20.9	20.8
15-44 years	43.1	43.7	43.5	41.8	44.4	40.7	50.7	47.5	43.5
45-64 years	22.9	22.9	23.2	23.9	23.0	24.3	19.5	23.1	23.1
65-84 years	11.7	11.6	10.5	13.0	9.8	12.3	3.5	7.7	11.2
85+ years	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Males aged									
65+ years	43.7	43.5	45.1	43.4	44.5	43.9	52.2	43.9	44.0
Females aged									

65+ years	56.3	56.5	54.9	56.6	55.5	56.1	47.8	56.1	56.0

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.
(b) Based on census usual residence counts
(c) Includes Other Territories.
(d) Median age is the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and housing

This slower ageing process may be attributable to Queensland's fertility rate and interstate migration. Only one year in the last 30 has Queensland's fertility rate not been higher than the Australian rate. In 2001 the Queensland rate was 1.795, higher than the Australian rate of 1.726.

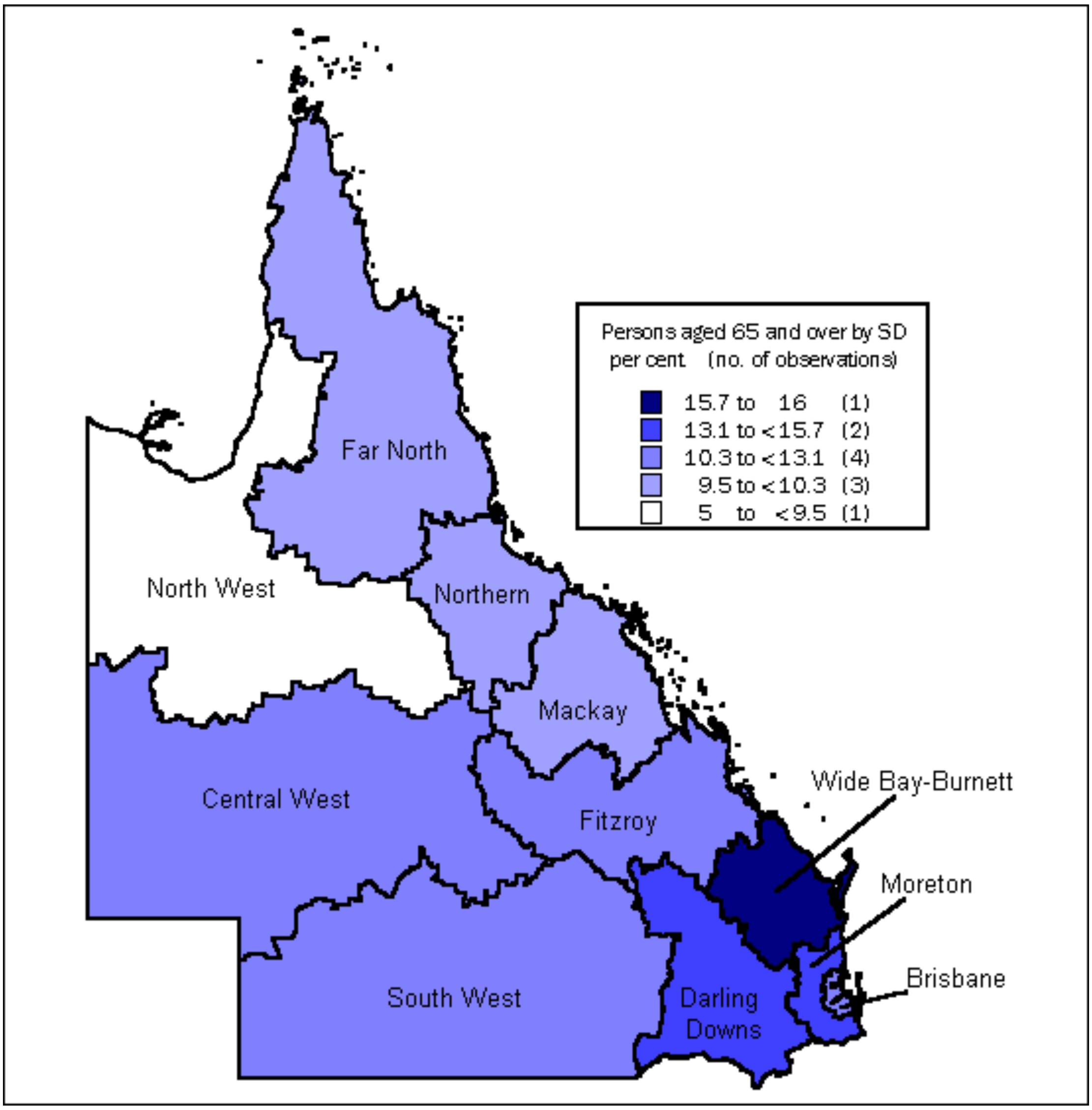
In 2001, 102,500 persons (with a median age of 29.3 years) moved to Queensland from other states and territories (compared with Queensland's median age of 35.0 years). In the same year, 80,500 persons left Queensland to take up residence in other states and territories. This resulted in a net migration gain of 22,000.

Variations in population age structure exist across the different geographic regions of Queensland. Older persons live in 'Major Urban' centres in similar proportions to the Queensland population as a whole (approximately 60%). However, they are more likely to live in 'Other Urban' centres (26.2% compared with 23.8%) and less likely to live in the 'Rural Balance' (areas with a population of less than 200) (10.3% compared with 13.6%), than the total Queensland population.

For information on geographical categories including those used in this article see **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001**.

Regional population ageing has implications for the provision and distribution of funding for public services. For example, regions with a large number of older persons may have a greater need for specialised health services, home help, public transport, and smaller housing as well as reduced needs for schools and child care facilities than regions with a younger population.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER, QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2001



(a) PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER, QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 2001

Statistical Division	Proportion aged 65 and over (%)
Brisbane	10.9
Moreton	14.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	15.7
Darling Downs	13.1
South West	10.5
Fitzroy	10.3
Central West	10.8
Mackay	9.5
Northern	9.8
Far North	9.6
North West	5.9

(a) Based on census usual residence counts.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and housing

Older people in Queensland are more likely to live in urbanised areas. Populations showing the

highest proportions of persons aged 65 years and over are to be found in 'Bounded Localities' (large rural centres with populations of between 200 and 999), where they account for 13.9% of residents, in contrast with the Queensland figure of 11.7%.

'Other Urban' centres (with populations between 1,000 and 99,999) have similar proportions of older persons, who account for 13.6% of residents.

Only 9.4% of the population residing in the 'Rural Balance' of Queensland (made up of areas with populations of less than 200) are aged 65 years or over.

When calculated in total, the proportion of older persons in the population of Queensland's 'Major Urban' areas is less pronounced (12.5%) than other urbanised areas.

Queensland has four 'Major Urban' centres. The largest is the capital city of Brisbane with approximately 1,485,000 residents. The urban centres of Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (Gold Coast Part), Sunshine Coast and Townsville-Thuringowa have approximately 340,000, 155,000 and 115,000 residents respectively. Persons aged 65 years or over account for only 8.9% of Townsville-Thuringowa's population and 10.8% of Brisbane's. In contrast, they account for 17.5% of the Sunshine Coast's population and 14.7% of the population of Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (Gold Coast Part).

The coastal urban centres of Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (Gold Coast Part) and Sunshine Coast may be especially attractive to older people because they also provide relatively easy access to the capital city and all its amenities. This distribution of older persons may also be a reflection of the attraction Brisbane and Townsville-Thuringowa have for younger people because of the availability of educational and employment opportunities as well as the presence of major defence force bases.

Many non-metropolitan regions, including many coastal areas, may lose young and working-age persons to metropolitan centres. They also retain a higher proportion of older residents because of a comparatively lower cost of living. The lack of employment opportunities is usually not an obstacle.

OLDEST AND YOUNGEST POPULATIONS(a), TOP 10 STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS(b), QUEENSLAND, 2001

Oldest			Youngest		
Statistical Local Areas	Proportion aged 65 and over %	Median age (years) (c)	Statistical Local Areas	Proportion aged 65 and over %	Median age (years) (c)
Bribie Island	29.6	52.0	Cook (S) - Weipa only	1.0	29.0
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra (S)	27.0	48.0	Douglas	1.6	21.0
Chermside	26.0	40.0	Upper Kedron	2.5	29.0
Paradise Point	25.3	49.0	Aurukun (S)	2.9	25.5
Coolangatta	24.7	46.0	Parkinson-Drewvale	3.0	30.0
Burleigh Heads	23.5	43.0	Central Pine West	3.1	30.0
Coombabah	23.1	41.0	Duaringa (S)	3.1	29.0
Runaway Bay	22.5	48.0	Hinchinbrook (S) - Palm Island	3.2	22.0
Upper Mount Gravatt	22.5	39.0	Broadsound (S)	3.5	32.0
Bilinga	22.2	44.0	Burke (S)	3.5	24.0

(a) Based on census usual residence counts. Based on the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over.
(b) Excluding migratory SLAs and SLAs with a population of less than 1,000.
(c) Median age is the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing

The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) containing the highest concentration of people aged 65 years and over in 2001 were mainly located in coastal areas of south-east Queensland, specifically, around the Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast. Bribie Island contained the oldest population in Australia, with 29.6% of its residents aged 65 years and over, and a median age of 52.0 years, more than 15 years above the median age for Queensland. Chermside and Upper Mount Gravatt, both part of Brisbane City, were the only non-coastal locations to rank in the top ten. However, they had a relatively younger median age (40.0 and 39.0 years respectively) due to the slightly larger proportion of the population in the younger working age group (20-34 years), compared with other SLAs in the top ten.

Related Reading

On 13 October 2003, the ABS released a new publication on Ageing, **Census of Population and Housing: Ageing in Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 2048.0)**. This publication draws on 2001 Census data and examines the characteristics of Australia's ageing population. Topics covered include population, cultural diversity, living arrangements, work and economic environment, transport, education and the use of computers and the Internet.

In addition, the first issue of a quarterly ABS newsletter called **Age Matters** was released in December 2002. For more information contact Maryann Wood of the National Ageing Statistics Unit, in the Queensland Office of the ABS, on (07) 3222 6206, email: maryann.wood@abs.gov.au.

For further information on the National Ageing Statistics Unit, and for ageing data please refer to the **Ageing Statistics theme page**.

Return to **Queensland Population Characteristics**

This page last updated 19 June 2007

1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
An error was detected in the processing of the 2001 Census data for Queensland prisons which affected the male and female counts for the Queensland and Australian populations. This resulted in the publication of incorrect sex counts for males and females in the following article. Relevant corrections will be loaded as soon as possible.

The following link will direct readers to further information about this issue Correction of Prison Data for Queensland

INDIGENOUS CENSUS COUNTS

At the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, there were 112,772 people who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders, counted in Queensland. The five-yearly Census of Population and Housing is an important source of information about Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, providing a wide range of socioeconomic indicators. Data from the respective censuses also provide historical counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Queensland

Census, place of enumeration	Aboriginal people	Torres Strait Islander people	Total
1971	24,414	7,508	31,922
1976	31,948	9,396	41,344
1981	33,966	10,732	44,698
1986	48,098	13,170	61,268
1991	55,511	14,559	70,070
1996	74,394	16,346	(a)95,518
2001	87,322	16,415	(a)112,772

(a) Includes persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Source: Census of Population and Housing

In Queensland, the number of people who identified as being of Indigenous origin in 2001 increased by 18.1% since 1996. Analysis by the ABS suggests that in Queensland, the Indigenous census count has increased by approximately 13% due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and a further 5% primarily due to an increasing propensity for persons to be identified as Indigenous on census forms.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

In recent years, the ABS has published experimental estimates and projections of the Indigenous population. These statistics are regarded as experimental in that the standard approach to

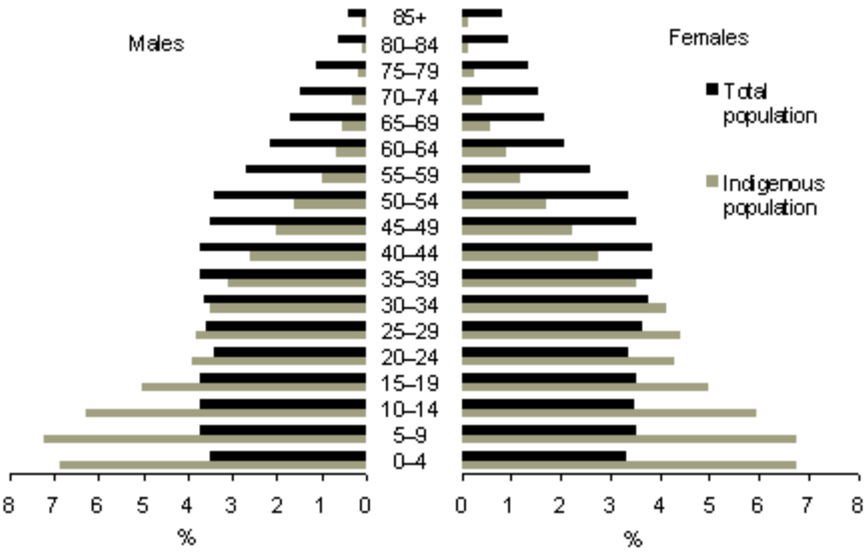
population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population. For more details see **Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 - 30 June 1996** (cat. no. 3230.0) and **Experimental Projections of the Indigenous Population** (cat. no. 3231.0).

Using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the ABS has published the estimated resident Indigenous population. Usual residence census counts were adjusted to allow for cases where indigenous status was unknown and for net census undercount. The resultant estimated resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland at 30 June 2001 was 126,035. This represented 3.5% of the resident Queensland population and more than a quarter (27.4%) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.

The majority of Torres Strait Islander people (58.6%) live in Queensland and this state recorded a 20% increase in people identified as Torres Strait Islander in origin (either solely or as well as Aboriginal origin). This was mainly due to an 89% increase in the population reporting dual origin. Not surprisingly, almost three quarters of the people living in the Torres Shire were Torres Strait Islanders (73.9%).

POPULATION STRUCTURE

INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL POPULATIONS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND - 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland have a much younger age profile compared with the general Queensland population. In 2001, the indigenous population had nearly twice the proportion of children under 15 years (40%) as the total Queensland population (21.3%). This age structure is largely a product of high fertility and high mortality among the Indigenous population.

BIRTHS

One component of this age structure is the comparatively large number of Indigenous children born each year. There are high rates of fertility amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

women in Queensland, who in 2001 had a total fertility rate of 2.2 babies per woman on average. For all women in Queensland, the total fertility rate was 1.8. The median age of Queensland's Indigenous mothers giving birth in 2001 was 24.9 years compared with a median age of 29.3 years for all Queensland mothers.

The large number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births each year can partly be attributed to the widening population base with each generation, as children of mixed parentage can be identified in the Indigenous population. In Queensland in 2001, 3,337 births (7% of the total) were registered with one or both parents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. There were 2,427 births registered to Indigenous mothers.

DEATHS

The high mortality experienced by the Indigenous population is reflected in their life expectancy at birth, which in 1997-99 was about 56 years for males and 63 years for females. These figures are nearly 20 years less than the respective life expectancies of all males and females in the Australian population in 1997-99.

In 2001, the median age at death was 52.5 years for Indigenous males and 54.1 years for Indigenous females, considerably lower than the median age at death for the total Queensland population of 74.7 years for males and 81.4 years for females.

There were 565 Indigenous deaths registered in Queensland in 2001, 2.5% of total deaths registered. Leading causes of death for the Indigenous population in 2001 were malignant neoplasms (cancer) and ischaemic heart diseases, which together accounted for 37% of Indigenous deaths. The same two leading causes accounted for 51% of non-Indigenous deaths. External causes (accidents, poisonings and violence) accounted for 16% of Indigenous deaths, compared to 7% of non-Indigenous deaths. Diabetes accounted for 7% of Indigenous deaths compared with 2% of non-Indigenous deaths in Queensland.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The Indigenous population is more decentralised throughout Queensland than the non-Indigenous population. Based on where people were counted on Census night 2001, almost half (43.4%) of the Indigenous population was located in the Northern, Far North and North West Statistical Divisions, compared with only 12% of the non-Indigenous population counted in Queensland.

Readers with an interest in population data on Indigenous people should refer to **Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 4705.0) for more information. From the 2001census, data are provided on Indigenous status by place of usual residence by ATSIC Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location throughout Australia.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Census of Population and Housing, 2001
Indigenous theme page on the ABS web site

Other sources of information:

Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, at **http://www.aiatsis.gov.au**

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Contents >> Social Characteristics of Population

Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Social statistics provide information about people's living conditions and social arrangements, monitor progress towards social goals, and inform the decisions of governments, community groups, organisations and individuals as they work to create better conditions of life. A variety of data is potentially available concerning areas of concern to the community, such as health, education, personal income and crime.

A few meaningful indicators, that bring out the main features of a social issue, can provide a useful summary of a large mass of information. Such social indicators can give a quick, uncomplicated overview of social conditions, monitor changes over time of important social issues, and are valuable in focusing public discussion and informing government decision making.

Data on many social topics is to be found within ABS publications, listed within the ABS Catalogue of Publications (cat. no. 1101.0). Many of these publications present information on each State, and further data may be available on request.

Researchers and users of data are also encouraged to refer to relevant topics relating to ABS Statistical concepts and classifications within the **ABS Statistical Concepts Library** and for reference material on ABS statistical collections, the **Directory of Statistical Sources**.

The documents within this section of Queensland in Review aim to present a selected range of social statistics. They are certainly not comprehensive of all social issues, nor all the available data concerning the people of Queensland.

BACK TO QUEENSLAND IN REVIEW CONTENTS PAGE

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS TOPIC

This section contains the following subsection :

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Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

INTRODUCTION

Government legislation provides laws, standards and guidelines which define unacceptable behaviour. The criminal justice system enforces these rules, using police forces, the judiciary and corrective services.
Crime can have a major impact on individuals in particular and society in general. Individuals directly affected may suffer physically, psychologically and financially. The flow-on effect from this may be an increase in costs to the criminal justice system, health and community services and to the insurance industry.

Indirectly, there is an increased burden on taxpayers who have to support the government services involved as well as the costs of more insurance, surveillance and security borne by businesses and individuals.

Understanding the factors which may lead to crime and affect crime rates and patterns (e.g. alcohol and age) may help in the development of effective crime prevention strategies. To provide such data, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has a specialist unit called the **National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics.**

CRIMINAL LAW

Queensland, as a 'Code State', has a criminal code and criminal law is mainly based on legislation enacted by the Queensland Parliament.

Unlike the **'Common Law States',** Queensland moved away from adopting English common law in the criminal field with the passing of the **Criminal Code Act 1899**. However, not all the statutory criminal law that applies in Queensland today is contained in the Criminal Code. Some statutes, both Imperial (English) and local, which were enacted before 1899, remain in force and additional legislation relating to crimes has been passed since the introduction of the Criminal Code. Moreover, the Commonwealth Government has powers under the Constitution to make laws relating to criminal offences involving Commonwealth agencies, and can enact overriding legislation where the Commonwealth and states have concurrent powers. The **Crimes Act 1914** is the major piece of Commonwealth legislation relating to criminal offences.

The **Penalties and Sentences Act 1992** marked the first major reform of a critical aspect of criminal law in more than 90 years. It combines most forms of sentencing available to courts in one Act (previously seven statutes) and provides for consistency of sentences throughout Queensland. In particular, it provides a range of sentences to balance protection of the Queensland community with appropriate punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.

It is likely that the Australian reliance on English common law will diminish generally because of

that country's need to enact legislation consistent with European Union conventions. However, there is an increasing tendency to research internationally before new statutes are formulated. For example, account was taken of the experience of the United States when drafting legislation dealing with indigenous issues.

POLICE

Police agencies are responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) enforces Commonwealth criminal law, and protects Commonwealth and national interests from crime in Australia and overseas, with a network of liaison officers in more than 20 countries. The AFP is also the chief source of advice to the Australian Government on policing issues. The Queensland Police Service (QPS) aims to serve Queenslanders by preserving peace and safety, preventing crime, protecting life and property and upholding the law with regard both to the public good and the rights of the individual.

On 1 July 2000, after a decade of work, the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 came into effect. It consolidates the powers contained in more than 130 Queensland statutes.

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner - the Deputy Chief Executive responsible for operations - and a Deputy Chief Executive responsible for Resource Management.

For the purpose of police administration, the state is divided into eight geographical regions, each under the control of an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The regions are divided into districts and divisions. A State Crime Operations Command and an Operations Support Command support police operations state-wide.

Statistics on crime in Queensland are available from this web site on the **Recorded Crime** page. Information about the **Queensland Police Service** and their Annual Statistical Reviews are available from their web site.

COURTS

In Australia, there are federal and state courts. The federal courts are set up under federal laws and tend to deal with matters not covered by state laws. Federal courts include the Family Court which deals with divorce issues, the Federal Court which deals with a wide range of matters including bankruptcy, telecommunications and native title and the High Court. The High Court deals with constitutional and Commonwealth matters and is also the final court of appeal. The state courts handle the vast majority of disputes and offences. There are three levels of state courts which are ranked in order of the seriousness of the cases brought to them. They are the Magistrates Court, the District Court and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court and the District Court sit in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns.

The Supreme Court has a branch called the Court of Appeal which only hears appeals. There are two specially set-up courts to hear cases in which the accused is under seventeen. The Childrens Court is at Magistrate level and the Childrens Court of Queensland is a special District Court.

Where an alleged offender is detected by police, charges may then be laid before a criminal court, which determines the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Childrens Courts.

A juvenile offender first appears before a Childrens Court and an adult before a Magistrates

Court. In Magistrates and Childrens Courts a magistrate or judge determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury.

A juvenile offender still retains the right to elect to be heard by a judge and a jury in the Supreme Court or District Court. An offender before the Magistrates Court or Childrens Court has the right to appeal to either the District Court or the Court of Appeal.

The Criminal Code and other legislation list the offences that a Magistrates Court can hear. If the matter is unable to be dealt with in the Magistrates Court, it is then committed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment. The Director of Public Prosecutions can forgo this committal stage by presenting an ex officio indictment directly to the Supreme or District Court.

Supreme and District Court criminal trials are presided over by a judge who determines all questions of law. Questions of fact, including the ultimate question of guilt or innocence, are determined by the decision of a jury of 12 persons. In civil cases, there may be a jury of four people.

The Court of Appeal is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Appeals may go to the Court of Appeal in civil and criminal matters. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three judges of the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court.

A more detailed description of the various courts which operate in Queensland is given in the **Courts** page of this web site.
Further information about the Queensland judicial system is available from the web site of the **Department of Justice and Attorney-General**. Information about the juvenile justice system is also available from the web site concerning the **Youth Justice Program of the Department of Families**

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Although fines and bonds are the most common penalties handed down by the courts, offenders may be required to serve a period of imprisonment or be placed under community-based supervision. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct their offending behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society on their release.

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Corrective Services for the Minister for Police and Corrective Services. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 14 custodial centres throughout the state.

The majority are run by the Department of Corrective Services. They are Brisbane Womens (Richlands), Capricornia (Rockhampton), Darling Downs, Lotus Glen (Mareeba), the new centre at Maryborough, Moreton (Richlands), Numinbah (Nerang), Palen Creek (Rathdowney), Sir David Longland (Richlands), Townsville, Woodford and Wolston (Richlands). Two others are run by private providers. They are Borallon (Ipswich) and Arthur Gorrie (Darra).

Statistics on prisoners in Queensland are available from this web site in the page **Prisoners**. The web site of the **Department of Corrective Services** will also provide further information.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection :

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Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

RECORDED CRIME IN QUEENSLAND, 1995 TO 2001

In Queensland from 1995 to 2001 rates of most major categories of crime (assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) have generally been lower than for Australia. For the crime categories of homicide and related offences, sexual assault and blackmail/extortion, this is not the case.

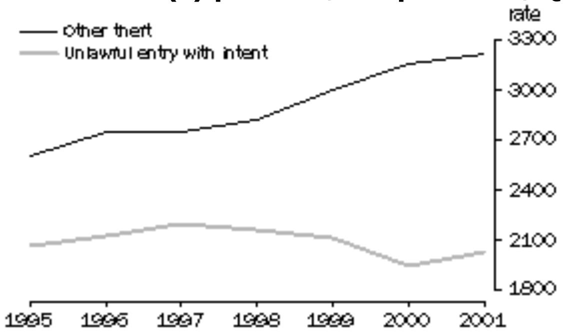
This article provides recent statistics on crime in Queensland, information on various measurements of crime and links to further information on crime.

Property crime

Unlawful entry with intent

The category of 'unlawful entry' is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. It includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. It excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. It also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.

VICTIMISATION RATE(a) per 100,000 persons, Queensland



Source: Recorded Crime, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0)

(a) See the end of this article for further information on this and other crime measurements.

The Queensland rate in 2001 was 2031.9 victims per 100,000 people which was lower than

Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales and South Australia and also lower than the rate for Australia (2246.9). The rate has fluctuated slightly since 1995 with a high of 2191.3 in 1997 and a low of 1953.8 in 2000.

Other theft

Police records show that the category of 'other theft' is the most common offence category. 'Other theft' is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft.

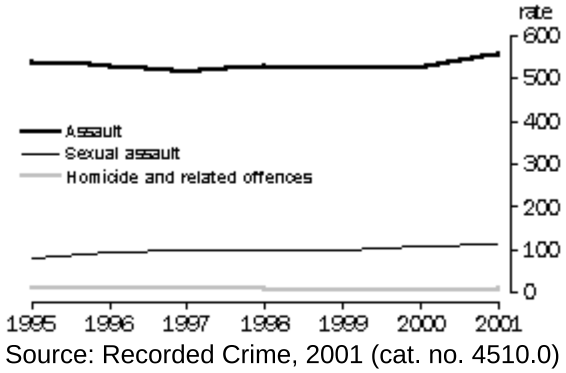
This category includes theft of motor vehicle parts or contents, theft from a person and theft from retail premises. In Queensland the rate in 2001 was 3217.1 victims per 100,000 people, higher than Victoria and Tasmania only and lower than the Australian rate of 3607.5. The rate for Queensland has risen fairly steadily since 1955 when it was 2601.9.

Personal crime

Homicide and related offences

The category of 'homicide and related offences' contains crimes which either did, or potentially could have, resulted in the death of the victim. This group of serious personal crimes represent only a small fraction of overall crime in Queensland. While the victimisation rate has fluctuated these crimes do not show any significant change since 1995. In 2001 Queensland had a higher rate of victimisation than Australia, for 3 out of the 4 categories of homicide and related offences, although differences were relatively small. The rate of homicide and related offences was 7.5 per 100,000 persons for Queensland and 5.4 per 100,000 persons for Australia.

VICTIMISATION RATE(a) per 100,000 persons, Queensland



Source: Recorded Crime, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0)

(a) See the end of this article for further information on this and other crime measurements.

Assault

The most common personal crime recorded is assault, which is the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats. Although the number of assaults recorded in Queensland shows an increase since 1995, the rate of assault per 100,000 persons has been relatively stable. In 2001, the assault victimisation rate for Queensland was 557.4 per 100,000 people, considerably less than the rate of 782.9 for Australia.

Sexual assault

Sexual assault is a less common recorded crime than assault. From 1995 to 2001 the rate of sexual assault relative to the population has trended upwards. The 2001 victimisation rate of sexual crime in Queensland was 110.8, compared to the Australian rate of 86.4 per 100,000 people.

VICTIMS(a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE, Queensland

Offence category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
				NUMBER			
Homicide and related offences	238	240	248	267	233	248(b)	271
Murder	63	65	75	64	64	78(b)	65
Attempted murder	120	135	111	150	112	123(b)	155
Manslaughter	9	9	11	10	14	7	15
Driving causing death(a)	46	31	51	43	43	40(b)	36
Assault	17,694	17,659	17,646	18,329	18,425	18,707(b)	20,220
Sexual assault	2,504	3,034	3,332	3,485	3,550	3,752(b)	4,021
Kidnapping/abduction	74	71	108	98	93	95(b)	76
Robbery	1,983	2,127	2,439	2,531	2,470	2,357(b)	2,556
Armed robbery	892	909	1,251	1,285	1,257	1,198(b)	1,172
Unarmed robbery	1,091	1,218	1,188	1,246	1,213	1,159(b)	1,384
Blackmail/extortion	54	93	85	78	70	63(b)	89
Unlawful entry with intent	67,544	70,847	74,439	74,592	74,189	69,689(b)	73,713
Property theft	51,697	52,863	56,952	56,907	56,361	51,156(b)	55,564
Other	15,847	17,984	17,487	17,685	17,828	18,533(b)	18,149
Motor vehicle theft	18,416	17,274	17,058	15,693	18,249	18,623(b)	17,466
Other Theft	84,954	92,025	93,390	97,384	105,169	112,319(b)	116,712
				RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION			
Homicide and related offences	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.0(b)	7.5
Murder	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
Attempted murder	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.3
Manslaughter	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Driving causing death(a)	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1(b)	1.0
Assault	541.9	528.9	519.4	530.7	525.4	524.5(b)	557.4
Sexual assault	76.7	90.9	98.1	100.9	101.2	105.2(b)	110.8
Kidnapping/abduction	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1
Robbery	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	66.1(b)	70.5
Armed robbery	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	33.6(b)	32.3
Unarmed robbery	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	32.5(b)	38.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5
Unlawful entry with intent	2,068.7	2,122.0	2,191.3	2,159.9	2,115.5	1,953.8(b)	2,031.9
Property theft	1,583.3	1,583.3	1,676.5	1,647.8	1,607.2	1,434.2(b)	1,531.6
Other	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	519.6(b)	500.3
Motor vehicle theft	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	522.1(b)	481.4
Other theft	2,601.9	2,756.3	2,749.1	2,819.9	2,998.9	3,149.0(b)	3,217.1

(a) Victims may refer to individual people, organisations robbed, places or premises entered, or motor vehicles stolen.
(b) Revised figures
Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

NOTES ON CRIME STATISTICS

Police administrative records provide data on offences that become known to the police and are recorded by them. Offences are classified into categories which can be divided into three basic groups. The groups are

- offences against a person
- offences against property
- offences against the state, community or organisations. (This category includes illicit drug offences and road traffic and motor vehicle offences.)

The ABS collates data from police services in all states and territories, and annually publishes summary information of offences against a person or property in **Recorded Crime** (cat. no. 4510.0). In recent years, reported offences against the person have only accounted for about 11 to 12% of all offences covered in that publication.

Detailed statistics on all categories of offences, including those not covered by **Recorded Crime** (cat. no. 4510.0), can be found in the Annual Statistical Reviews in the Reports & Publications Section of the Queensland Police Service web site.

The **recorded crime victimisation rate** is an indicator of the prevalence of a particular type of crime within any region. It is measured by taking the number of incidences recorded and dividing by the size of the population. The crime rate is usually expressed as a rate per 100,000 people.

When interpreting this data, it should be kept in mind that:

- Changes in recorded crime may reflect changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour, but may also reflect changes in community attitudes to reporting crime and changes in policing strategies and recording systems.
- Many crimes are not reported to the police, as evidenced in results from ABS household-based crime and safety surveys. The results from the 1998 National Crime and Safety Survey indicated that the reporting rate of personal crimes was lower than the reporting rate for property crimes. One of the known factors for this difference is the requirement to report property crimes for insurance purposes. In Australia, 78% of household victims of break-ins reported the most recent incident to police, but the reporting rate was only 28% for assault victims and 33% for sexual assault victims. More detailed information is contained in **Crime and Safety, Australia** (cat. no. 4509.0).

Click here for the most recent ABS crime and safety statistics, featured in the publication **Crime and Safety Australia** (cat. no. 4509.0).

Click here for the most recent ABS crime and safety statistics, featured in the publication **Recorded Crime Australia** (cat. no. 4510.0).

Click here to return to **Social Characteristics of the Population**.

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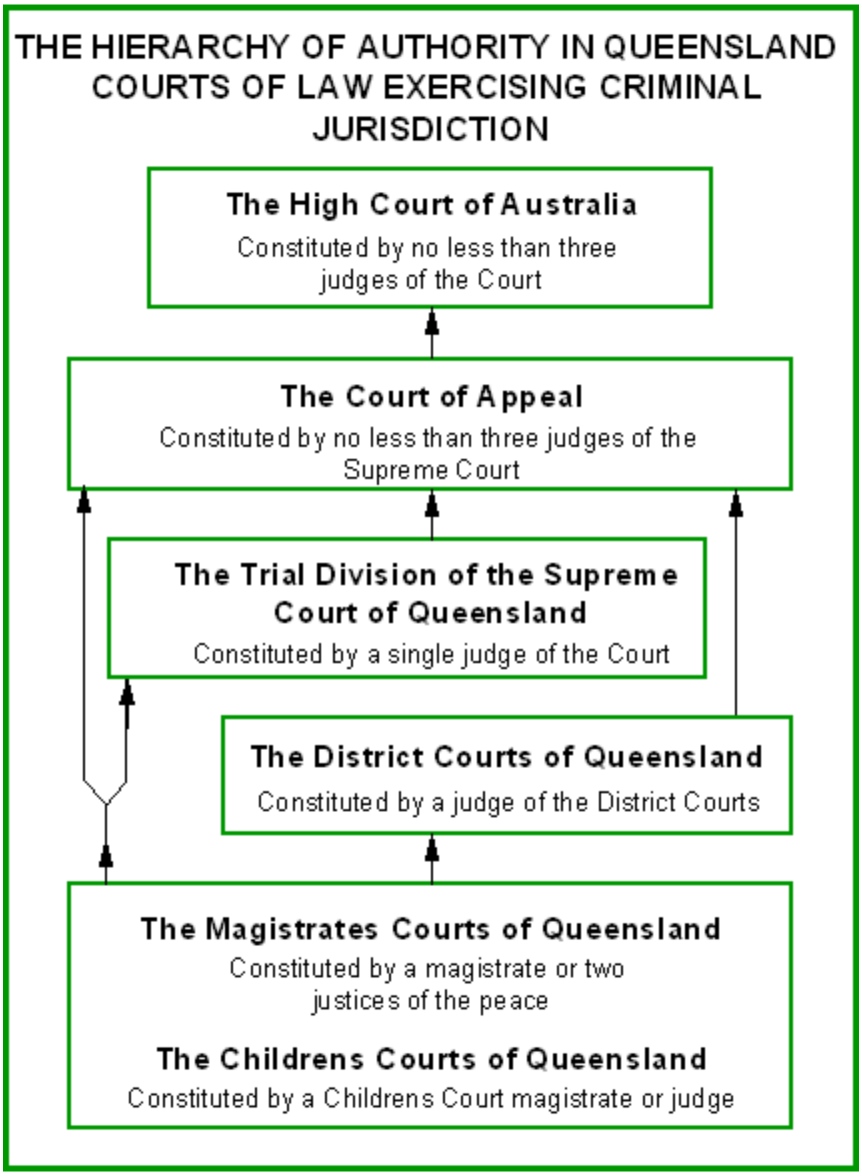

COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

The Supreme Court of Queensland

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice, five Court of Appeal judges and 17 Trial Division judges, who are stationed in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Cairns and Townsville. Cases are heard in circuit courts in other Queensland locations, when necessary.

The Supreme Court hears criminal cases such as murder, attempted murder, treason and major drug offences. It also deals with civil cases where the claim exceeds $250,000, or when people

dispute state government decisions that affect them.

In civil matters, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court hears matters where the amount in issue is in excess of $250,000; matters arising under the cross-vesting legislation and under the Corporations Law; and a multiplicity of other matters including declarations of rights, status of persons and administrative review.

The District Court of Queensland

The District Court of Queensland comprises one Chief Judge and 34 District Court judges, including three in Southport, two in Townsville, two in Cairns, two in Maroochydore, one in Rockhampton, one in Ipswich and one in Beenleigh. In addition to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Maroochydore and Beenleigh, District Courts may be convened in 23 other centres throughout Queensland at various times during the year.

The District Court has three main functions:

- It deals with indictable offences, which are too serious for the Magistrates Court to hear, such as armed robbery, rape and dangerous driving.
- It deals with more serious civil disputes where the amount of money involved is between $50,000 and $250,000.
- It hears all appeals from decisions made in the Magistrates Court.

The District Court hears more than 8000 criminal and 1500 civil cases each year.

Magistrates Court

A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a magistrate sitting alone. There are 75 magistrates in Queensland. Magistrates are stationed at major country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts at smaller centres.

More than 90% of people who appear before a Queensland court appear in the Magistrates Court and up to 96% of criminal matters are dealt with there. About 170,000 criminal cases and over 100,000 civil cases are lodged with the Magistrates Court each year.

The jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts includes civil matters up to $50,000, Small Claims and Minor Debts up to $7,500, industrial matters, coroner's matters, Family Law and domestic violence matters and Commonwealth offences.

In the criminal area, magistrates hear those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Small Claims Tribunal

The Small Claims Tribunal deals with a range of disputes. These include disputes between consumers and traders and between traders as well as property damage, residential tenancy matters and various other residential issues. A referee (usually a magistrate) presides in an informal manner, hearing submissions from the parties involved. No legal representation is allowed in the tribunal and no rules of evidence apply. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed $7,500. The referee’s decision is final and binding on all concerned. No appeals are allowed.

Minor debts claims

These hearings deal with debt claims of $7,500 or less. It is a quick, low-cost process which

deals with simple matters which do not need to be brought before the Small Claims Tribunal.

Childrens Court of Queensland

There are two types of Childrens Court in Queensland. The **Childrens Court** which is a specially set-up Magistrates Court is closed to the public and hears simple offences.

The second one, called the **Childrens Court of Queensland**, is a special District Court without a jury. It deals with cases where the accused is under the age of 17 but the offence is an indictable offence, normally heard in the District Court or the Supreme Court. In this case, the accused can choose whether to be dealt with in the Childrens Court of Queensland, where a Childrens Court judge decides the verdict, or be tried in the District Court or Supreme Court.

If the latter is chosen, the accused will go through the same process as an adult, except that members of the public may not be allowed in to the court and no one is permitted to publish identifying information about the accused.

Other courts

District Court judges preside over various specialist courts including the Planning and Environment Court. The Industrial Magistrates Court is presided over by a magistrate and the Industrial Court and the Mental Health Court (formerly the Mental Health Tribunal) is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court.

The Coroners Court is a special court set up to hold inquests to determine the cause of death if for some reason it is in doubt or to determine the cause of a fire or explosion even if there were no deaths.

The bulk of traffic offences are dealt with by the SETONS (Self Enforcing Ticketable Offence Notice System) electronic court which came into operation in November 1992. SETONS imposes penalties under the provisions of the **Justices Act.**

Court Statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides data on the administration of criminal justice in the Higher (Supreme and Intermediate) Courts of Australia, along with selected data on the characteristics of defendants. **Higher Criminal Courts**, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) presents statistics at the national and state / territory level. There is less information for Queensland as court systems changes impacted on the availability of defendant initiations and pendings data.

The Intermediate Courts finalised the majority of all defendants in Queensland finalising 87% and 90% for each of the 5 financial years, 1996-97 to 2000-01. The number of defendants finalised in Queensland has fluctuated over the period with a high of 7,595 in 1998-99 and a low of 6,264 in 1996-97.

DEFENDANTS FINALISED (a), 1996-1997 to 2000-01

	Supreme Court	Intermediate Court	Total Higher Courts
1996-1997	743	5,521	6,264
1997-1998	813	5,664	6,477
1998-1999	776	6,819	7,595
1999-2000	856	6,523	7,379
2000-2001	785	6,147	6,932

(a) A finalised defendant is a person or corporation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the Higher Courts.

Source: Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 2000-2001 (cat. no. 4513.0).

Of all defendants finalised in 2000-01, only 18.6% were Non-Adjudicated. This term refers to the situation where the charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in any Higher Court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty. This includes situations where a charge is withdrawn by the prosecution, the defendant absconds and a bench warrant is issued, and where a defendant is deemed unfit to plead to the charge. In Queensland, the number of bench warrants is not available.

Where adjudication takes place, 94.4% of the defendants finalised are proven guilty and 93.8% of those had entered a guilty plea.

DEFENDANTS FINALISED (a), METHOD OF FINALISATION, 2000-01

Method	Supreme Court	Intermediate Court	Total Higher Courts	Total Higher Courts (%)
Adjudicated				
Acquitted	13	301	314	4.5
Proven Guilty				
Guilty Verdict	42	287	329	4.7
Guilty Plea	623	4,377	5,000	72.1
Total	665	4,664	5,329	76.9
Total	678	4,965	5,643	81.4
Non-Adjudicated				
Withdrawn	107	1,181	1,288	18.6
Other finalisation	-	1	1	-
Total	(b)107	(b)1,182	(b)1,289	(b)18.6
Total	**(b)785**	**(b)6,147**	**(b)6,932**	**(b)100.0**

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
.. not applicable
(a) A finalised defendant is a person or corporation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the Higher Courts.
(b) These totals exclude Queensland defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued.

Source: Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 2000-2001 (cat. no. 4513.0).

When a comparison is made between the sex and age of defendants finalised in Queensland in 2000-01 and the same characteristics of persons enumerated in Queensland in the 2001 census (excluding overseas visitors), certain differences become evident.

Males accounted for 49.4% of the census count of Queensland but 84.2% of the defendants finalised in the Higher Courts.

In the 2001 Census, 17.9% of persons in Queensland were aged between 17 and 29 whereas 49.7% of finalised defendants were in that age group. Persons aged 30-34 and 35-39 accounted for 7.3% and 7.4% of the Queensland population in 2001, as compared to 12.1% and 9.7% of the defendants finalised in the Higher Courts.

The opposite trend is found amongst older persons counted in Queensland in the 2001 Census with 7.0% in the 45-49 age group and 28.8% aged 50 or over. These two age groups accounted

for only 4.6% and 7.8% respectively of defendants finalised in the Higher Courts in 2000-01.

DEFENDANTS FINALISED (a), SEX AND AGE, QUEENSLAND, 2000-01

Age(b)	Male no.	Female no.	Total no.
Persons			
Under 17	1	-	1
17-19	823	122	945
20-24	1,148	213	1,361
25-29	943	197	1,140
30-34	680	157	837
35-39	551	119	670
40-44	379	76	455
45-49	269	50	319
50 and over	488	52	540
Unknown	554	106	660
Total	**5,836**	**1,092**	**6,928**
Mean age (years)	31.7	31.0	31.6
Median age (years)	28.5	29.2	28.6
Organisations	..	..	4
Total	..	..	**6,932**

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
.. not applicable
(a) A finalised defendant is a person or corporation for whom all charges have been formally completed so that the defendant ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the Higher Courts.
(b) Age calculated for persons at the defendant's date of finalisation.

Source: Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, 2000-2001 (cat. no.4513.0).

PERSONS ENUMERATED IN QUEENSLAND (a), SEX AND AGE, 2001 CENSUS

Age	Male no.	Female no.	Total no.
Under 17	444,367	422,075	866,442
17-19	78,073	75,569	153,642
20-24	119,697	117,996	237,693
25-29	123,626	126,054	249,680
30-34	127,307	133,475	260,782
35-39	129,540	136,932	266,472
40-44	131,536	137,552	269,088
45-49	123,076	126,216	249,292
50 and over	498,332	534,216	1,032,548
Total	**1,775,554**	**1,810,085**	**3,585,639**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Data can be found in the Annual Reports available on the **Queensland Courts** and **High Court of Australia** websites and the **Federal Court of Australia** has an extensive list of 'Legal Research Links'.

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PRISONERS

Imprisonment is the most severe social response to crime in Australia. Other correctional actions that can be applied are non-custodial, such as fines, probation orders, release on parole and community service orders.

Many factors, other than crime levels, affect the number of people in prisons, detention centres and other custodial facilities. These include the attitude of those involved in the court process and prison capacity as well as policing success and policy. The judiciary's use of diversionary sentencing options (e.g. fines) reduces the number of persons sent to prison, whereas they are boosted by defendants held in custody pending court hearings (remandees).

The ABS annually gathers administrative data from each state and territory to form a National Prisoner Census of adults held in Australian prisons on the night of 30 June, published in **Prisoners in Australia** (cat. no. 4517.0). Less detailed data is provided more regularly by the corrective service agencies, and published each quarter in **Corrective Services** (cat. no. 4512.0)

PRISONERS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 2001

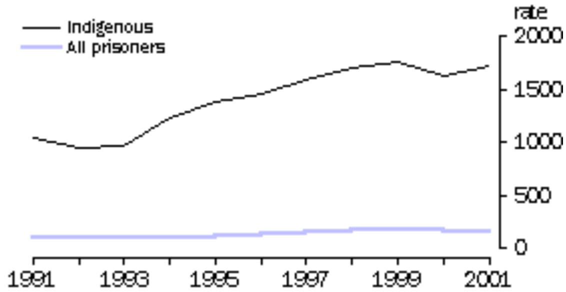
The statistics presented here refer to all persons who were in custody in adult prisons on 30 June of each year. In Queensland, adult prisoners are aged 17 years and over.

This article is based on data from the annual National Prisoner Census, which provides a snapshot of the characteristics of persons in prisons at a point in time. It should be noted that the composition of prisoners at any date consists of many long-term prisoners, and is not representative of the flow of the many short-term prisoners in and out of prisons during the year. For example, the figures below do not provide information about the 6,659 persons who were received into custody in Queensland during 2001, but rather describe the 4,517 people who were prisoners on one date, 30 June 2001, many of whom had begun their prison stay prior to 2001. Refer to **Corrective Services** (cat. no. 4512.0).

NUMBER OF PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND, 30 June 1991-2001

IMPRISONMENT RATE PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Source: Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2001 (cat. no. 4517.0).



Source: Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2001 (cat. no. 4517.0).

There were 4,517 adult prisoners in Queensland on 30 June 2001 - only New South Wales had a larger prisoner population. This was more than twice the 2,094 prisoners on 30 June 1991. The median length of sentence for these prisoners in 2001 was 4.0 years, compared to the Australian median of 3.3 years. The percentage of Queensland prisoners in 2001 who were on remand was 20.1%, compared to 9.5% in 1991. (Remand prisoners include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation.)

The imprisonment rate is the number of people in prison relative to the total adult population. During the decade to 2001, the imprisonment rate in Queensland was lowest in 1993, at 88 adult prisoners per 100,000 adults. It had climbed to twice that rate at its peak in 1999 (177), before dropping back to 163 at 30 June 2001. The much higher Indigenous rates also peaked in 1999, at 1,765 adult prisoners per 100,000 adult indigenous population.

The imprisonment rate in other states and territories ranged from 90 (Victoria) to 511 (Northern Territory) adult prisoners per 100,000 adults.

On 30 June 2001, only 6% of prisoners in Queensland were female and the imprisonment rate for females was 21, much lower than that for males at 309 per 100,000 adults.

RATE OF IMPRISONMENT PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION, 30 June 2001

	NSW(a)	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Aust
Males	330.9	170.9	308.5	228.1	405.0	187.4	934.5	284.5
Females	24.3	12.9	20.8	13.2	29.9	10.8	28.9	19.8
Indigenous	1,970.9	1,060.3	1,724.4	1,651.7	3,036.1	417.7	1,356.5	1,828.5
Non-indigenous	149.2	86.5	125.0	88.6	147.6	87.7	244.3	121.1
All prisoners	175.6	90.4	163.4	118.4	217.6	96.5	510.5	150.5

(a) A majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. ACT figures are not included separately in this table, although included in the total for Australia.
Source: Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2001 (cat. no. 4517.0).

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1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

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INTRODUCTION

Many Queenslanders are faced with the need to balance a job and caring for another person, such as a child or an ill or elderly relative. Some employees have access to flexible working hours, some work part-time and others work from home. In some cases, employees may have to use paid or unpaid leave.

Having caring responsibilities can impact on employees' working arrangements, can influence whether they change jobs or seek promotion, or even change the total number of hours they are available for work.

This article presents information on the labour force experience of those who had caring responsibilities in the six months ending October 2002. The focus is on the use of leave and flexible work arrangements and whether caring responsibilities have an impact on employment. Further information is available in the ABS publication **Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002** (cat. no. 4903.3).

For the purposes of this survey a carer was defined as any person in Queensland aged 18 years or over who, in the six months to October 2002, had a child under 15 years of age, as well as anyone who cared for someone else where this care was not done as part of paid work.

Topics covered include:

CARERS IN QUEENSLAND
EMPLOYEES AND CARING
MATERNITY LEAVE

CARERS IN QUEENSLAND

In the six months to October 2002, an estimated 1,068,300 or 47.1% of persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland provided unpaid care for another adult or child. More than half of all females provided care (52.8%), while 41.4% of males provided care. Table 1 shows the population breakdown of care providers and the frequency with which the care was provided.

Of the total care provided, the majority (68.6%) was on an ongoing or continual basis. Occasional care was provided in just over a quarter of all cases (26.3%) and once only care was used in only 5.1% of cases.

1. PERSONS, WHETHER PROVIDED CARE(a)

Whether provided care	Males '000	Males %	Females '000	Females %	Persons '000	Persons %
Persons who provided care	465.5	41.4	602.8	52.8	1,068.3	47.1
Persons who did not provide care	658.3	58.6	539.5	47.2	1,197.8	52.9
Total persons(b)	**1,123.8**	**100.0**	**1,142.3**	**100.0**	**2,266.1**	**100.0**
Provided care(c)						
Once only	24.5	4.8	37.4	5.3	61.9	5.1
Occasionally	112.8	22.3	205.7	29.2	318.5	26.3
Ongoing or continual(d)	369.2	72.9	460.2	65.4	829.4	68.6
Total responses	**506.5**	**100.0**	**703.3**	**100.0**	**1,209.8**	**100.0**

(a) In the 6 months to October 2002.
(b) Aged 18 years and over.
(c) One person may provide more than one type of care.
(d) Persons with children under 15 were classified as providing care on an ongoing or continual basis.

Source: Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002 (cat. no. 4903.3).

Type of Care Provided

As shown in Table 2, of the care provided, 20.7% was for children aged under six and 20.2% for children aged 6 years to under 15. Elderly persons received 9.4% of the total care with a further 13.4% provided to any other person (including family members). A significant amount (36.3%) of all care was concerned with persons caring for their own children only.

2. TYPE OF CARE PROVIDED

Care provided for	Males '000	Males %	Females '000	Females %	Persons '000	Persons %
Child aged under 6 years	88.1	16.2	188.2	23.9	276.3	20.7
Child aged 6 years to under 15	93.5	17.2	176.0	22.3	269.6	20.2
Elderly person	43.6	8.0	81.9	10.4	125.5	9.4
Any other person (including family members)	63.1	11.6	114.7	14.5	177.8	13.4
Own children only	255.3	47.0	227.6	28.9	482.9	36.3
Total(a)	**543.6**	**100.0**	**788.4**	**100.0**	**1,332.0**	**100.0**

(a) Figures do not reflect actual persons, as carers could have provided more than one type of care with the exception of own children only.

Source: Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002 (cat. no. 4903.3).

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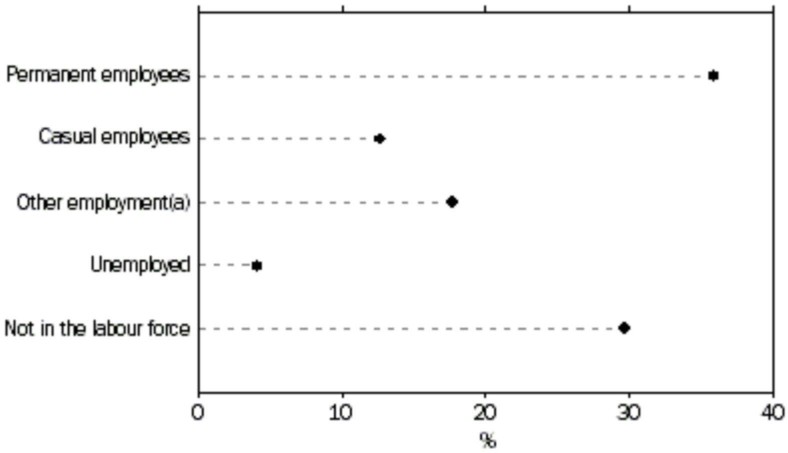
EMPLOYEES AND CARING

Whether Working Arrangements Used for Caring

3. CARERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS



(a) Other employment includes other categories of employment such as employers, own account workers, etc.

Source: Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002 (cat. no. 4903.3).

Graph 3 shows the percentage breakdown by employment status of the estimated 1,068,300 people who provided care in the 6 months ended 2002. Nearly half of all carers (an estimated 518,700 persons) were employees in paid employment, with 73.8% of these permanent employees and 26.2% casual. Of the carers who were also employees, 36.4% had used some form of working arrangement in the last six months to help care for another person. This varied by sex and sector of employment.

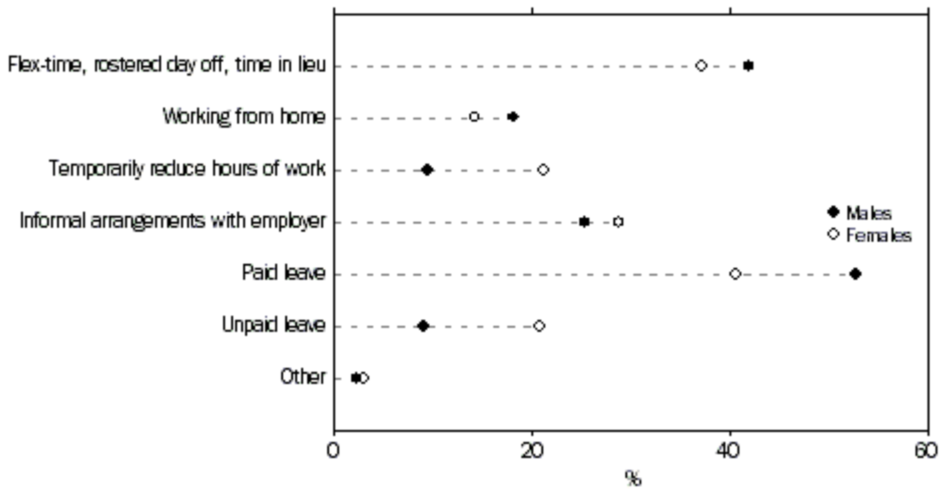
Females were more likely to use work arrangements (42.0%) than males (31.2%). However, the difference between females and males appears to be significant in the private sector rather than the government or public service sector. In the private sector, 39.1% of females used work arrangements to care for another person compared to 27.5% of males. In the government or public service sector similar proportions of females and males used working arrangements to care (47.6% and 44.0%, respectively).

Type of Working Arrangements Used for Caring

Taking paid leave (45.8%) was the most common working arrangement used to care for another person, followed by using flex-time, rostered day off, or time in lieu (39.2%), informal arrangements with employer (27.3%), temporarily reducing hours of work (16.1%), working from home (15.9%) and unpaid leave (15.7%).

Graph 4 shows the variations in the type of arrangements used by males and females. Males were more likely than females to use paid leave (52.7% compared to 40.6%), while females were more likely than males to use temporarily reduced hours (21.2% compared to 9.5%) and unpaid leave (20.8% compared to 9.1%).

4. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS(a) USED TO CARE BY SEX - 2002



(a) Carers could have used more than one type of working arrangement.

Source: Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002 (cat. no. 4903.3).

Whether Wanted to Make More Use of Working Arrangements for Caring

Of those carers who were employees in paid employment, an estimated 68,700 (13.2%) wanted to make more use of some form of working arrangement to care for another person. This varied by sex and sector of employment.

A higher proportion of females than males in the government and public service sector wanted to make more use of working arrangements (20.9% compared to 12.6%). Females in the government and public service sector also wanted to make more use of working arrangements than females in the private sector (20.9% compared to 13.7%).

Working Arrangements Wanted

The types of working arrangements people wanted to make more use of included flex-time, rostered day off, or time in lieu (46.4%), paid leave (33.1%) and working from home (17.7%). The main reasons for not making more use of working arrangements were lack of adequate working arrangements (41.6%) and work commitments (25.6%).

Impact on Employment

In the six months to October 2002, an estimated 39,500 or 7.6% of carers who are employees made a change in employment in order to care for someone. Of these changed arrangements, 4.3% permanently changed usual start time or finish times, 3.2% permanently reduced the number of hours and 1.3% changed jobs.

On the other hand, an estimated 32,700 or 6.3% of carers who are employees were unable to make a change in employment because of their caring responsibilities. Of the changes wanted, 3.6% were unable to change the total number of hours worked, 2.4% were unable to change jobs and 2.0% were unable to apply for a promotion.

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MATERNITY LEAVE

In October 2002, there were an estimated 48,700 women, who were employees, aged 18–54 with a child under the age of six who had taken some form of maternity leave in the last five years. As shown in Table 5, of these, 24,500 (50.3%) had taken a mix of paid and unpaid leave

during their most recent pregnancy and 17,700 (36.3%) had taken unpaid leave, with 66.0% of the women taking more than 26 weeks leave.

5. WOMEN(a) WHO TOOK MATERNITY LEAVE (b)(c), WHETHER THEY TOOK PAID AND UNPAID LEAVE

	0-26 weeks	More than 26 weeks	Total
Weeks of paid leave	'000	'000	'000
Taken a mix of paid leave types	*2.5	*1.3	*3.8
Taken paid maternity leave only	*2.2	**0.5	*2.7
Taken a mix of paid and unpaid leave	6.1	18.4	24.5
Taken unpaid leave	5.8	11.9	17.7
Total	**16.6**	**32.1**	**48.7**

(a) Aged 18-54 with a child under the age of six.
(b) The most recent maternity leave taken in the last five years.
(c) All categories are mutually exclusive.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
** Estimate had a relative standard error greater than 50% and is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, October 2002 (cat. no. 4903.3).

Of women who had taken maternity leave in the last five years, 67.6% had returned to work by October 2002, 17.2% did not return to work and 15.2% were still on maternity leave. Of women who returned to work, 43.2% were in exactly the same job with the same employer, 43.6% were in the same job with the same employer but with reduced hours, 2.5% with the same employer but in a different job and 6.9% with a different employer.

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"Relationships and networks are at the core of society and are essential to individual well-being. People are linked together with family and friends, and in wider communities characterised by shared interests, sympathies or living circumstances. Individuals may also form looser networks with people encountered through various activities and life situations. A person's networks may be concentrated in a local area, or more dispersed and sustained by travel and communications systems. There is a growing exploration of the ways in which social attachment may contribute to positive outcomes for individuals in areas such as health and employment, and for communities in broader opportunities for participation and in safer environments." (footnote 1)

The 'Social Interaction of Queenslanders' web pages explore a range of data about Queenslanders from the General Social Survey and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, both conducted in 2002. Topics discussed include Support Outside the Home, Barriers to Social Interaction, Influences on Social Interaction and Social Interaction of National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Most (95%) Queensland adults (aged 18 years and over) reported having contact in the previous week with family or friends they did not live with.
- In 2002, one-third (37%) of Queensland adults had undertaken voluntary work in the previous twelve months. The age groups with the highest representation were those aged 35 to 44 years (44%) and persons aged 45 to 54 years (42%).
- The most popular social activity for all Queensland adults (aged 18 years and over) was to visit a cafe, restaurant or bar (82%), followed by attending a movie, theatre or concert (60%).
- Persons aged 65 years or over had the highest proportion (53%) of any age group that indicated having no personal stressors in the previous 12 months.
- In 2002, most Queenslanders aged 18 years or over (87%) felt that they could easily get to places where they needed to go. The proportion of young adults (18 to 24 years) and older persons (65 years or over) were below that for all Queensland adults, with 78% and 84% respectively.
- In 2002, 11% of Queenslanders experienced physical or threatened violence and, 13% actual or attempted break-ins. Young adults (aged 18 to 24 years) were the group most at risk with 19% experiencing physical or threatened violence and 23% actual or attempted break-ins.

FOOTNOTES

footnote 1 General Social Survey, Summary Results, cat. No. 4159.0

This section contains the following subsection :

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Strong family life and involvement with the wider community are important for the functioning of any society. Participation in social activities and voluntary work, availability of community support, and the presence of stressors can provide some insight into the resilience of Queensland communities.

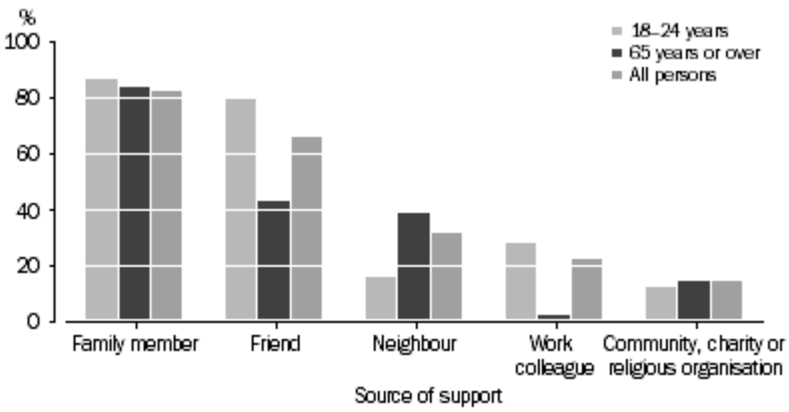
There were 2,703,000 persons aged 18 years or over in Queensland in the 2002 General Social Survey. Most (95%) reported having contact in the previous week (either in person or via telephone, mail or e-mail) with family or friends with whom they did not live. There were also 94% who reported they would be able to ask people outside their household for small favours, such as looking after pets, collecting mail, watering gardens, minding a child for a brief period, or borrowing equipment.

Family and Community Support

Most persons (95%) reported that, in a time of crisis, they could get support from outside their household. Of these, 83% indicated that support would come primarily from family members followed by friends (66%). Less than 15% of Queensland adults reported that they would seek support from Community, charity or religious organisations, while 11% indicated Health, legal or financial professionals and 5% Local council or other government service providers.

The majority (95%) of both males and females felt that they had support in a time of crisis with 99% of 18 to 24 year olds feeling this way.

Selected Sources of Support, Young Adults and Older Persons, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Younger and Older Persons

Young adults were more likely to get support from friends in a time of crisis (81%) than older persons (43%). Neighbours were a strong source of support for older persons (39%), while the incidence of younger persons seeking support from neighbours was considerably lower (16%).

Regions

The overall pattern on sources of support were the same for both genders in the Brisbane and regional areas. A slightly lower proportion of persons from regional areas reported family members as a source of help in time of crisis, possibly due to the likelihood of not having family within close range. Conversely neighbours were reported as a more likely source of support for these persons.

Queensland women were more likely to seek support than men. A comparison of various support organisations indicated that 18% of women sought support from Community, charity or religious organisations, 13% from Health, legal or financial professionals and 7% from Local council or other government service providers. The comparative figures for men were 11%, 9% and 4% respectively.

The proportion of Queensland adults (95%) who indicated that they could get support was slightly higher than the national average (94%), with other states and territories ranging from 97% of adults in the Australian Capital Territory, down to 93% in both New South Wales and Victoria.

Volunteering

Voluntary work is an important contribution to the social fabric of Queensland. It meets needs within the community and helps to develop and reinforce social networks and cohesion. Many people provide support to the wider community by voluntary work through organisations. The 2000 Survey of Voluntary Work showed the rate of volunteering in Queensland to have noticeably increased, from one quarter (26%) of all adults aged 18 years and over in 1995 to one third (31%) in 2000. footnote 1

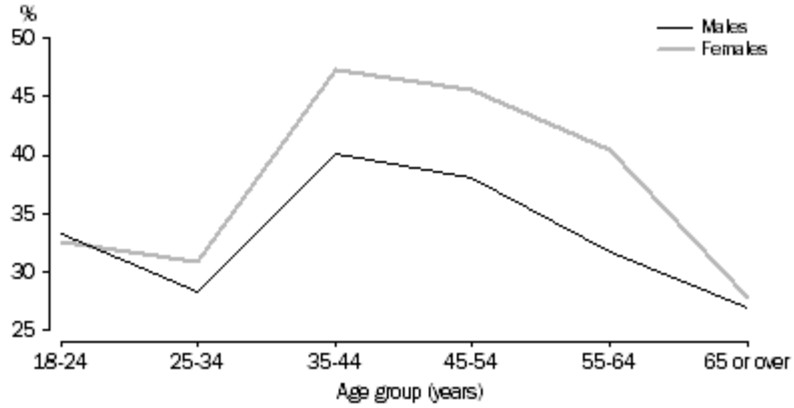
In the 2002 General Social Survey, 36% (965,000) of Queensland adults reported undertaking some form of voluntary work in the previous 12 months, marginally higher than the national average (34%).

Organisations involved in Sport, recreation or hobbies, and Welfare or community services attracted most support with 12% of all adults volunteering. Men were more likely to have volunteered for sport and recreation groups (14%) as opposed to women who had a higher proportion indicating welfare and community groups (13%). Women also indicated a higher propensity to volunteer in all other types of organisations except for emergency services.

The rate of volunteering differed slightly between the sexes (34% for males and 38% for females), with greater differences exhibited with age, life cycle and location. People aged 35 to 44 years reported the highest rate of volunteering (44%). At these ages, people are more likely to be married with children and their higher than average volunteer rate reflects their commitments to family related activities. This is most marked for women.

Volunteer rates were slightly lower in the Brisbane region (33%) than inner regional and other areas of the state, 37% and 40% respectively.

Volunteer Rate by Age and Sex, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Adults in couple families with dependent children present (45%) were more likely to have undertaken voluntary work in the previous 12 months than persons in other household types. Their participation rates were higher than both those for total Queensland adults (36%) and total Australian adults (42%). Sport/recreation/hobby and education organisations attracted volunteers, with many parents most likely volunteering around activities in which their children were involved.

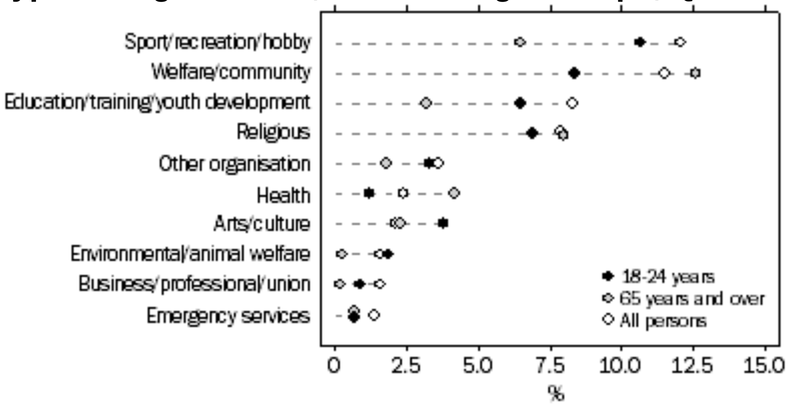
The participation rates for voluntary work in sport/recreation/hobby organisations increased progressively across each income distribution quintile from lowest (5%) to highest (18%). For welfare/community organisations the reverse pattern occurred, declining from 14% for the lowest income quintile to 9% for the highest quintile.

Younger and Older Persons

The participation rates for Australian younger persons (aged 18 to 24 years) undertaking some form of voluntary work has increased, from 17% in 1995 to 27% in 2000.(footnote 2) In 2002, 33% of Queensland young persons aged 18 to 24 years reported having undertaken some voluntary work during the previous 12 months, compared with 28% recorded for that age group nationally. Volunteer rates for young people were highest for sport/recreation/hobby (11%) and welfare/community organisations (8%).

In the group, persons aged 65 years or over, 27% had performed some voluntary work during the previous 12 months, with welfare/community organisations (13%), and religious organisations (8%) being the main beneficiaries. The proportion of older persons undertaking voluntary work had also increased over time, up from 21% in 1995. (footnote 1) Older adults were notably less likely than young adults to volunteer in education/training/youth development organisations, but slightly more likely to work voluntarily in welfare/community and health organisations.

Voluntary Work by Type of Organisation, Selected Age Groups, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

The proportion of Queensland adults (36%) that indicated having undertaken voluntary work in the previous 12 months was higher than the national average (34%). New South Wales and Victoria had the lowest proportions who volunteered (33%), while the Australian Capital Territory had the highest (41%).

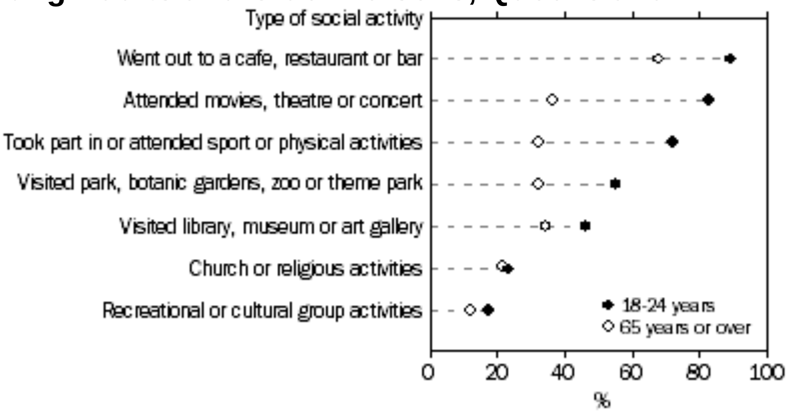
Social Activities

Involvement in social activities plays a role in personal interaction, and while particular activities are somewhat restrictive by cost, the majority can be undertaken by virtually any member of the community. Participation rates for involvement in social activities generally decline with age, depending on the social activity in question. Going to a cafe, restaurant or bar was the most popular social activity for Queensland adults, with 82% eating/drinking outside the home in the previous three months. This was followed by attending movies, the theatre or concerts (60%) and taking part in or attending sport or physical activities (58%). Only a small proportion of Queensland adults (6%) indicated they had not participated in any social activity in the previous three months.

Younger and Older Persons

In Queensland, young adults were the most likely age group to have participated in a social activity in the last three months, with older people (aged 65 years or over) the least likely. The most commonly reported social activity for both groups was visiting a cafe, restaurant or bar (89% and 68% respectively). Young adults were more than twice as likely as older persons to have attended movies, theatre or concert, or to have taken part in or attended sport or physical activities in the previous three months. One in seven older Queenslanders (14%) indicated not having participated in any social activity during the reference period.

Social Activities, Young Adults and Older Persons, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

(footnote 1) Voluntary Work, State Tables, Queensland (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).
(footnote 2) Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0).

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Glossary

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Social Isolation

Social isolation exists when members of society are denied access to and involvement with the wider community. There are numerous ways in which people can be involved within the community, through employment, education, volunteering, contact with neighbours and community interest groups.

Young adults are often involved in study or employment (or both), activities which facilitate social interaction. As older adults exit the labour force they lose an important source of social interaction. As the population ages and the number of persons leaving the work force increases, there may be a need to assist persons in older age groups to establish or increase their involvement in the wider community in order to avoid social isolation.

Emerging technologies allow easy and rapid communication between people. These same technologies however, also reduce the need for personal contact with the wider community. Utilising technology to maximise involvement with the community and minimise social isolation remains a challenge for governments and communities.

Transportation / Accessibility

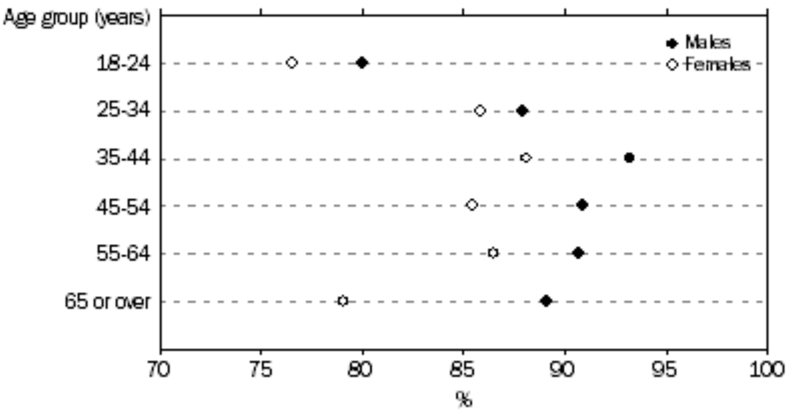
The ability to access services, and to be involved in the community through participating in activities outside of the home is of key interest in looking at the issue of social isolation within the broader community. Lack of access to transport due to problems of affordability, safety, availability, convenience, and appropriateness of the type of transport available can act as a barrier to people's participation in the range of social, civic and economic activities of mainstream society.

In 2002, most Queenslanders aged 18 years or over (87%) felt that they could easily get to the places where they needed to go; 9% felt that they sometimes had difficulty getting to such places; while 4% felt that they either could not get to places needed to go or often had difficulties in doing so. On a gender basis 89% of men and 84% of women indicated that they were able to easily get to places when needed, with men less likely than women to report difficulties with transport across all age groups.

Younger and Older Persons

The greatest difference occurred for those aged 65 years or over, with 89% of men reporting no difficulty with transport, compared with 79% of women. Young men and women (aged 18 to 24 years) also indicated slightly higher transport difficulties than other age groups, with 80% and 77% respectively reporting that they could easily get to places, compared with 87% of all Queensland adults.

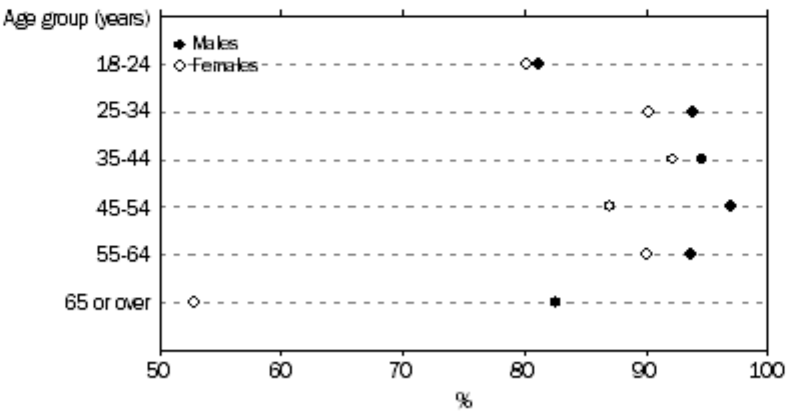
Can Easily Get to Places When Needed by Age and Sex, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

With respect to ease of getting to places there was little difference between Brisbane and regional areas. A slightly higher proportion of adults indicated having access to motor vehicle/s to drive outside of Brisbane, 90% and 88% respectively for inner regional and other areas, compared with 86% for Brisbane. Of all states/territories, the ACT had the highest proportion of persons who indicated being able to easily access places (91%), while New South Wales had the lowest proportion (81%).

Has Access to a Motor Vehicle to Drive by Sex, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Most Queensland adults (87%) had access to a motor vehicle to drive for personal use. Access was greatest for adults aged 35 to 44 years at 93%, and dropped to 67% for older adults (aged 65 years or over). Access also varied by gender, with men having higher levels of access to a motor vehicle than women across all age groups, with the greatest difference for the older age group (83% for men and 53% for women). This could partly be attributed to greater life expectancy for women compared to men within Queensland.

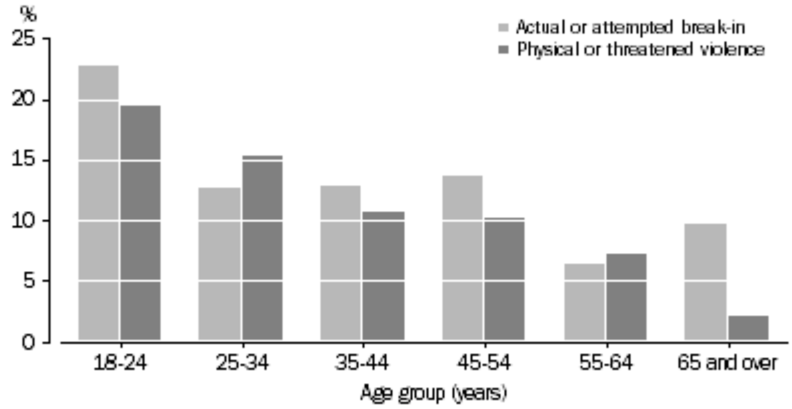
Comparisons across states and territories indicate the lowest proportion of adults having access to a motor vehicle was in New South Wales (82%), while the highest proportion was in Western Australia (90%).

Crime victimisation

The 2002 General Social Survey collected information on the prevalence of the use or threat of violence against a person, and break-ins to homes, garages or sheds. For all Queenslanders aged 18 years or over, 11% (297,000 persons) reported being victims of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months, while 13% (351,000 persons) reported being victims of actual or

attempted break-ins during the same period. These levels were both above the national average. The proportion of Queensland adults who were victims of violence or break-in declined in general with age, with the highest rates for both types of crime experienced by persons aged 18-24 years (19% and 23% respectively).

Victims of Violence or Break-in, in 12 Month Period Prior to Survey, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

In Queensland, men were more likely to be victims of physical or threatened violence (13%) than women (9%). Young adult males (aged 18 to 24 years) were most at risk with 29% reporting physical or threatened violence in the last twelve months, above the national figure of 21% for this age group.

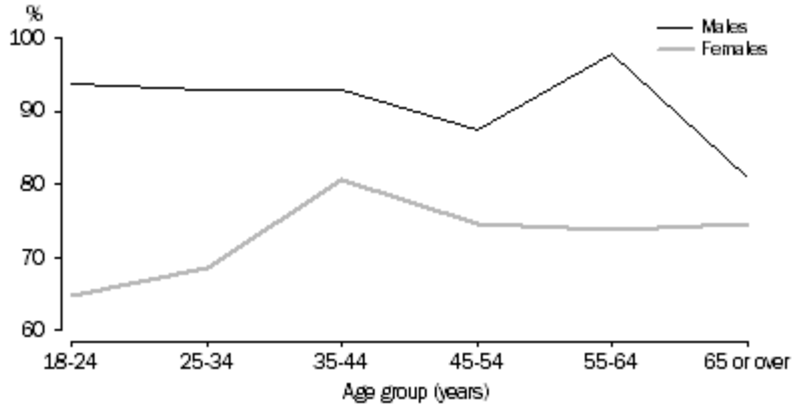
Across the states and territories, the Northern Territory had the highest rates for both violence (17%) and actual or attempted break-ins (29%), with break-ins in Western Australia (16%) and Queensland (13%) also above the national average.

Feeling safe

The feelings people have of safety or lack of safety when alone at home are influenced by a number of factors, including their perceptions of crime levels in their vicinity; previous experience as a victim of assault or household break-in; relationships with people living nearby; sense of their own strength and capacity to be in control; and their level of trust in their local community.

A large majority (82%) of Queensland adults felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark. Of the remaining 18%, half reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe, the rest either were never at home alone after dark or felt neither safe nor unsafe. This varied with age, with those aged 35 to 44 years less likely to feel unsafe/very unsafe (5.5%), while the youngest age group (18 to 24 years) indicated they were more likely to feel vulnerable at home alone after dark (12%).

Feels Very Safe or Safe at Home Alone after Dark by Age and Sex, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Men (91%) were more likely to feel safe/very safe at home alone after dark compared with women (73%). This was true across all age groups, despite the fact that males were more likely to have been the victim of crime during the previous 12 months. While men aged 65 years or over were the males least likely to feel safe/very safe (81%), among females, this age group was the second most likely to feel safe/very safe (75%).

Across states and territories, the highest proportions indicating feeling unsafe/very unsafe at home alone after dark were in Western Australia (11%), followed by the Northern Territory and South Australia (both 10%). In Queensland, 9% of adults aged 18 years or over reported they felt unsafe/very unsafe at home alone after dark.

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Many factors influence an individual's social interaction. While social participation is to some degree a matter of choice, personal circumstances can affect interactions with others and involvement in social activities. Some groups in the community are at greater risk of disadvantage or social isolation compared to the rest of the population. Disabilities or long term health conditions which restrict everyday activities can be barriers to social participation. Similarly, the inability to understand or speak English can cause social isolation and limit interactions. Employment status and income level may influence the number of social networks a person has, while remoteness and population size can limit the opportunities for social interaction and access to services and support networks.

Personal Stressors

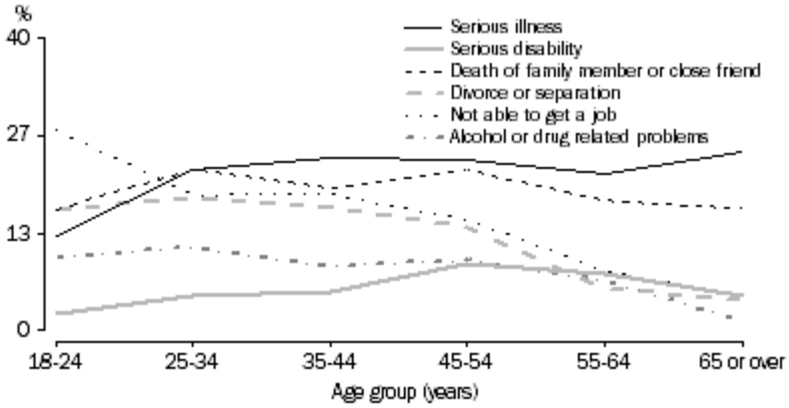
Serious illness was the highest individual reported personal stressor for all age groups over 35 years, with over one in five persons experiencing serious illness (either themselves, or to someone close to them) in the previous 12 months for each of these age groups. The proportions of persons affected by alcohol or drug related problems declined with increasing age, as did divorce or separation and the inability to get a job.

Younger and Older Persons

The highest reported personal stressor for Queensland young adults (aged 18 to 24 years) was not being able to get a job. There were 99,000 young adults (27%) who reported experiencing difficulty in this area during the previous 12 months. Other frequently report personal stressors for this age group included death of a close family member (17%) and divorce or separation (16%).

Older persons (aged 65 years or over) had the highest proportion of any age group that indicated having no personal stressors in the last 12 months (53%). This is despite having the highest proportion of people indicating the personal stressor of serious illness in the previous 12 months. Older persons had the equal lowest rate for having experienced the death of a family member or close friend.

Selected Personal Stressors by Age, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Disability

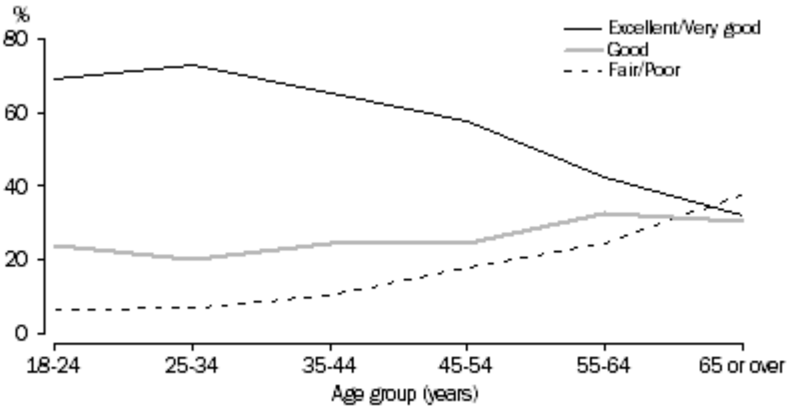
In 2002, 13% of Queensland adults indicated having a core activity limitation, which was equal to the national average. Of all states and territories, the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest proportion (9%), while Tasmania had the highest (17%).

In Queensland, similar proportions of people with a disability or long term health condition were able to get support in time of crisis (90%), compared to those with no disability or long term health condition (96%). However, only 20% had participated in organised sport or physical recreation activities compared with 40% of those with no disability or long term health condition. Persons with disabilities or long term health conditions were also less likely to be able to easily get to places needed (76%) compared to others in the community (89%).

Health

The majority (84%) of Queenslanders aged 18 years or over, consider themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health. The proportion of persons reporting fair or poor health generally increased with age, from 7% of those in the 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 years age groups to 38% of those aged 65 years or over. Persons with fair or poor health were less likely to have volunteered, less likely to feel safe, more likely to have experienced a personal stressor, and more likely to have a core activity limitation. They were also less likely to have access to a motor vehicle to drive and less likely to easily be able to get to places needed. These factors all impact on the ability to have social interaction.

Self Assessed Health Status by Age, Queensland



Source: ABS 2002 General Social Survey, Queensland (cat. no. 4159.3.55.001).

Queensland adults (58%) had the third lowest percentage of adults indicating an excellent or very

good self assessed health status, ahead of South Australia (55%) and Tasmania (56%). The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had the highest proportions, (both 65%) of their adult populations indicating excellent or very good health.

Labour force status

Generally, employed persons were more likely to have family and community support, have access to motor vehicles to drive, be easily able to get to places and to have undertaken voluntary work than those who did not work. Those employed part-time were the most likely to have undertaken voluntary work during the previous 12 months.

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In 2002 the ABS conducted the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). This was the second national survey of Indigenous Australians undertaken by the ABS, the first being the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). The 2002 NATSISS was designed to be comparable with both the 2002 General Social Survey and the 1994 NATSIS. This combination provides a rich source of data which allows aspects of social well-being to be compared between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population as well as providing some indicative time series data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

This article presents a summary of data comparing Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous persons in Queensland.

A high proportion of both the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations indicated that they were able to get support from outside their household in time of crisis. However the rates were high for both Indigenous populations in indicating that they would be unable to raise $2,000 for something important, with the Torres Strait Islander population over four times less likely to raise $2,000 than the non-Indigenous population.

The Indigenous populations were less likely to have undertaken voluntary work, however were more likely to have participated in sport or physical recreation activities in the last 12 months than the non-Indigenous population. Indigenous persons were more than twice as likely to have been the victim of physical or threatened violence.

A significantly lower proportion of Indigenous adults had access to a motor vehicle to drive than non-Indigenous adults, with Torres Strait Islander adults the least likely to have access. While the differences were not as significant in terms of being able to easily get to the places needed, the proportions were still lower for both the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

SELECTED INDICATORS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, 2002

	Aboriginal(a) %	Torres Strait Islander(a) %	Non-Indigenous %
Able to get support in time of crisis	92	87	95
Undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	29	23	36
Participated in sport or physical recreation activities in last 12 months	51	58	34
Unable to raise $2,000 for something important	51	64	15
Victim of physical or threatened violence	27	24	11
Has access to motor vehicle	56	46	87
Able to easily get to the places needed	68	67	87

(a) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.3) and General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4159.0).

Key Points - Young persons

The age category for young adults in the NATSIS was persons aged 15-24 years, slightly different to the 18-24 years used in the GSS.

- In 2002, 96% of Indigenous young persons reported that they had been involved in social activities in the last three months, 70% had participated in sport or physical recreation activities in the last 12 months and 23% had undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months.
- In 2002, Indigenous young persons reported their health as either excellent/very good (58%), good (32%) or fair/poor (8%), with 25% indicating that they had a disability or long term health condition.
- Over one third (39%) of Queensland Indigenous young persons reported being a victim of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months.
- Almost one third (31%) of young Indigenous adults had access to a motor vehicle to drive, while more than half (59%) indicated being able to easily get to places needed.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the 2002 NATSISS can be found in the following publications:
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0);
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Data Reference Package, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0.55.022)

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Core activity limitation
There are four levels of core activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and mild) which are based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities (self care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.

The four levels are:

- profound - always needs help/supervision with core activities
- severe - does not always need help with core activities
- moderate - has difficulty with core activities
- mild - uses aids to assist with core activities

Disability or long term health condition
A disability or long-term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, had lasted, or was likely to last for at least six months, and which restricted everyday activities.

Feelings of safety at home alone
How safe a person feels when alone at home, both during the day and after dark. Feelings are reported on a five point scale, from very safe to very unsafe. If respondents indicated that they were never home alone this response was recorded.

Indigenous status
Refers to persons who identified themselves, or were identified by another household member, as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Participation rate
For any group, the number of participants in the last 12 months, expressed as a percentage of the population of that group.

Personal Stressor
Any of the following events or circumstances which the person considers have been a problem for themselves or someone close to them in the last 12 months:

- serious illness
- serious accident
- mental illness
- serious disability
- death of family member or close friend
- divorce or separation
- not able to get a job

- involuntary loss of job
- alcohol or drug related problems
- gambling problem
- abuse or violent crime
- witness to violence
- trouble with the police.

Remoteness areas
Broad geographical regions which share common characteristics of remoteness based on the Remoteness Structure of the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). In the publication the categories Major Cities of Australia (Brisbane), and Inner Regional Australia from the Remoteness Structure are presented along with a residual category labelled 'Other areas'. As the General Social Survey did not cover sparse areas of Australia, 'Other Areas', encompasses most of Outer Regional Queensland, part of Remote Queensland, and only a small proportion of Very Remote Queensland.

Selected person
In the GSS only one adult (aged 18 years or over) in each dwelling was selected for the survey. This person was randomly chosen after all usual residents of the household were listed.

Social attachment
Social attachment refers to the nature and strength of relationships that people have with each other. It includes the more intimate relationships with family and friends as well as people's associations with individuals and organisations in the wider community.

Support in time of crisis
Refers to whether there is someone outside the person's household that could be asked for support in a time of crisis. Support could be in the form of emotional, physical or financial help. Potential sources of support could be family members, friends, neighbours, work colleagues and various community, government and professional organisations.

Transport difficulties
The person's assessment of how difficult it is for them to travel to places they may need to go to in normal circumstances. Four options were provided:

- can easily get to the places needed
- sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed
- often have difficulty getting to the places needed
- cannot get to the places needed.

If respondents indicated that they never go out or are housebound this response was recorded. Difficulties which may have been taken into account are traffic problems, parking and distances, as well as those difficulties not directly related to transport such as poor health or lack of finances.

Victim of actual or attempted break-in
A person who had experienced a break-in or attempted break-in at any place they had lived in the last 12 months. Break-ins to homes, garages or sheds are included. However, break-ins to cars or gardens are excluded.

Victim of physical or threatened violence
A person who in the last 12 months had physical force or violence used against them, or were threatened in person that physical force or violence would be used against them. It includes violence or threats made by persons known to the victim.

Voluntary work
The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through any of the following types of organisations or groups:

- sport/recreation/hobby
- welfare/community
- health
- emergency services
- education/training/youth development
- religious
- environmental/animal welfare
- business/professional/union
- law/justice/political
- arts/culture
- foreign/international (excluding work done overseas).

REFERENCES
1 General Social Survey, Summary Results, 2002 (cat. no. 4159.0)
2 Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0)

Further details on the General Social Survey are available in **General Social Survey, Summary Results** (cat. no. 4159.0).

A national information service is also operated between the hours of 8.30am and 5.00pm on 1300 135 070 or can be contacted by emailing **client.services@abs.gov.au.**

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Selected data regarding the Queensland Indigenous population aged 15 years or over is presented in the links below. The majority of the information comes from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Included are previously unpublished comparisons with results from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) and reference to Census 2001 data.

Selected findings from the 2002 survey:

- Aboriginal people comprised 87% (66,400) of the Indigenous population of Queensland and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 23% (16,600). Included in both figures were the 7,000 who identified as both an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person.
- Almost a quarter (24%) of Torres Strait Islander people reported their main language spoken at home as neither English nor an Indigenous language. Languages spoken include Torres Strait Creole and Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles.
- 26% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had obtained a non-school qualification. This was more than double the 12% recorded in 1994.
- The neighbourhood problems most frequently reported by Indigenous people in remote areas were alcohol and illegal drugs (reported by more than 70% of people), followed by problems involving youth and family violence (65%).
- Overcrowded housing conditions were much more prevalent in remote areas, with 44% of people living in dwellings that required at least one extra bedroom, compared with 20% of people in non-remote areas.
- Between 1994 and 2002, there was an increase from 29% to 34% in the proportion of Indigenous people employed in work outside the Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme.

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations of Queensland (ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

A comparison of social survey data for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is only available for the population aged 18 years or over. When these comparisons are made they appear in these boxes, to separate them from the rest of the data which refers to people aged 15 years or over.

This section contains the following subsection :

Health and disability
Population and geography
Income and financial stress
Cultural attachments
Characteristics of Torres Strait Islander persons
Neighbourhood problems
Sources of data and related publications
Family and community
Law and justice

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Many Indigenous people in Queensland experience housing conditions significantly different to the State average. The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) also indicates differences between remote and non-remote areas of the state.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Remote areas %	Non-remote areas %	Total %
House is owned by a household member	*5.7	10.7	9.4
House is rented	81.9	67.9	71.4
Dwelling has major structural problems	55.0	29.2	35.7
Repairs and maintenance carried out in last 12 months	50.6	68.8	64.2
Dwelling requires additional bedroom(s)(a)	44.0	20.2	26.2
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**

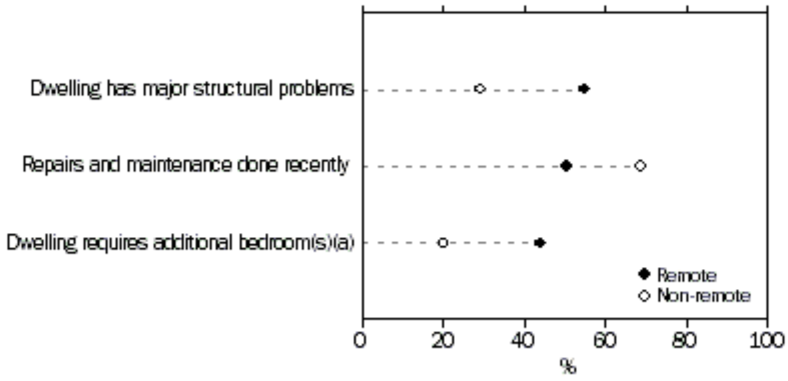
* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Based on the Canadian Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

Seven out of ten Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in rented accommodation in 2002, similar to the 1994 figure. In 2002, this proportion was greater for those in remote areas (82%) and for Torres Strait Islander people (80%). One-third of people lived in housing provided by an Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community housing, and another one-third lived in housing provided by the Queensland Department of Housing.

In 2002, 36% of Indigenous people reported that they were living in a dwelling which had structural problems (29% in non-remote areas and 55% in remote areas). Repairs and maintenance had been carried out in the previous year on the dwellings of 64% of Indigenous people (69% in non-remote areas and 51% in remote areas).

Overcrowding was much more prevalent in remote areas, with 44% of people living in dwellings that required at least one extra bedroom, compared with 20% of people in non-remote areas.

HOUSING PROBLEMS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



(a) Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous people were less likely than non-Indigenous people to be living in dwellings that were being purchased with a mortgage (17% compared with 33% of non-Indigenous) or in dwellings that were owned outright (10% compared with 35%).
- Indigenous people were more likely to be in rented accommodation (71% compared with 30%).
- Indigenous people were far more likely to be renting from either the Queensland Department of Housing or an Indigenous Housing Organisation (44% compared to 4%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

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TELEPHONE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACCESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

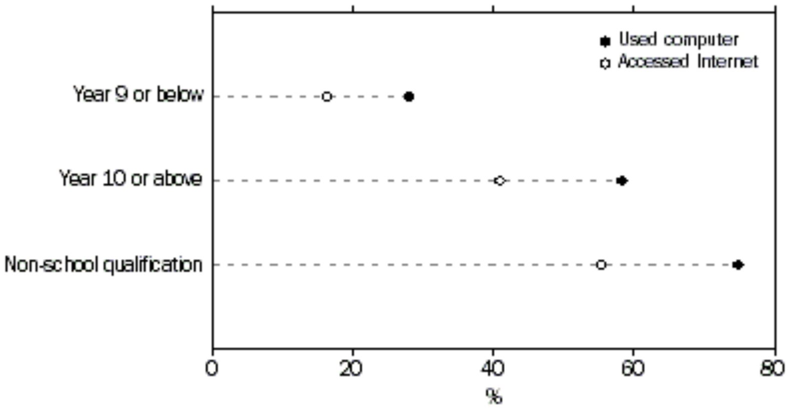
	Used computer in last 12 months	Accessed internet in last 12 months	Has a telephone in the home	Total
	%	%	%	Persons
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	57.8	41.4	74.3	**76,000**
Remote areas	44.0	28.4	57.5	**19,200**
Non-remote areas	62.5	45.7	80.0	**56,900**
Aboriginal persons(a)	59.1	42.2	74.9	**66,400**
Torres Strait Islander persons(a)	51.8	33.5	69.2	**16,600**
Aged 15-24	72.5	57.1	69.6	**22,300**
Aged 25-44	61.3	42.6	78.6	**35,400**
Aged 45 and over	33.3	19.9	71.9	**18,400**
Employed	66.9	49.8	80.8	**34,700**
Unemployed	61.9	46.9	66.7	**12,000**
Not in labour force	45.4	29.1	69.8	**29,300**
Has a non-school qualification	75.0	55.5	82.1	**19,900**
Does not have a non-school qualification and no longer at school	46.4	31.3	71.5	**50,200**

(a) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

In 2002, 58% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over reported that they had used a computer in the last 12 months and 41% reported that they had accessed the Internet in the last 12 months. Use of information technology (IT) was much higher in non-remote areas with computer usage and Internet access rates substantially above those for remote areas. Those living in non-remote areas were also much more likely to have a working telephone in the home (80% compared with 58%).

People with a disability or long term health condition were less likely to use information technology, as were older people and those in low income households. While the employed and unemployed recorded similar rates of use, those who were not in the labour force were less likely to use either a computer or the internet. There was also a correlation between the highest year of school completed by Indigenous people and their use of information technology.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over and no longer at school, Queensland, 2002



Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (age standardised figures for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous people aged 18 years or over were less likely to have used a computer (46% compared to 68%) or have accessed the Internet in the last 12 months (31% compared to 58%) by comparison to non-Indigenous people.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 5 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Note: As the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations have different age structures, it can be misleading to make direct comparisons concerning characteristics which are largely age-dependent. Rather, age-standardised rates are used in this comparison.

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For some Indigenous people, participation in education may be affected by economic disadvantage, social marginalisation, health problems and geographical isolation. A lack of formal education has implications for future employment prospects and hence economic independence. The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) provides some indicators of the educational attainment of Indigenous people in Queensland.

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

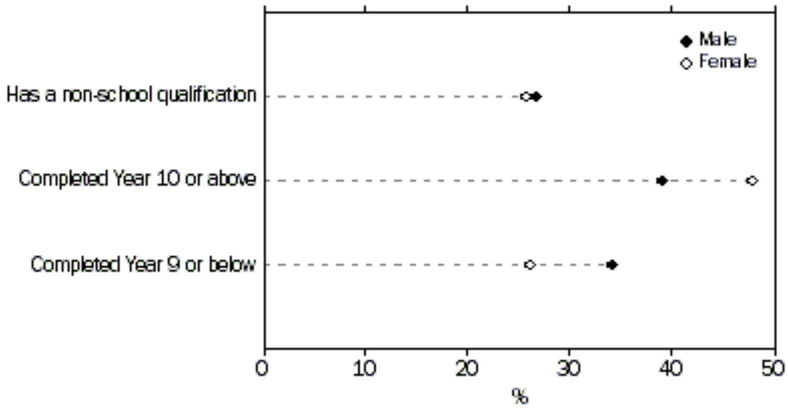
	Remote %	Non-remote %	Total %	15-24 years %	25-44 years %	45 years and over %
Has a non-school qualification	17.3	29.2	26.2	17.8	32.0	25.1
Does not have a non-school qualification						
Completed Year 10, 11 or 12(a)	47.5	42.6	43.8	52.1	50.1	21.6
Completed Year 9 or below(a)(b)	35.3	28.2	30.0	30.1	17.9	53.2
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**	**22,300**	**35,400**	**18,400**

(a) Includes persons currently attending secondary school.
(b) Includes persons who never attended school.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

In 2002, 26% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had obtained a non-school qualification. This was more than double the 12% recorded in 1994. Another 44% had completed Year 10 or above at school, similar to the 1994 figure. Indigenous people living in non-remote areas were more likely than those in remote areas to have a non-school qualification (29% compared to 17%).

While half of the Indigenous people aged 45 years or over in 2002 had not completed Year 10 at school, a quarter of this older age group had gained a non-school qualification. A similar proportion of males and females had attained a non-school qualification, but females were more likely to have completed year 10 or above. (See tables 3 and 6 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- 29% of Indigenous adults had a post-school qualification, compared to 46% of non-Indigenous adults.
- 28% of Indigenous adults recorded year 9 or below as their highest level of school completed, compared to 15% of non-Indigenous adults.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people generally experience higher levels of unemployment and lower levels of labour force participation than the non-Indigenous population. Limited employment opportunities in remote areas where many Indigenous people live and lower levels of educational qualification both contribute to this. Recognising these barriers to alternative employment, the Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was established to provide employment on local community projects. The figures below were reported in the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

13 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

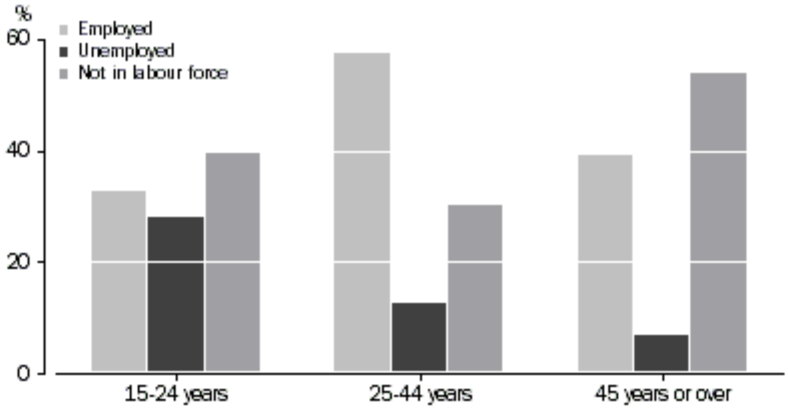
	Remote %	Non-remote %	Total %
Employed	57.6	41.6	45.7
CDEP	*34.1	*4.3	11.8
Non-CDEP	23.4	37.4	33.9
Unemployed	*5.9	19.1	15.8
Not in the labour force	36.5	39.3	38.6
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (%)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

At the time of interview in 2002, 46% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over were employed. This included 12% participating in the Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme (further information is provided below). Another 16% were unemployed, and 39% were not in the labour force.

People aged 25-44 years recorded the highest proportion of employed people (57%). By contrast, just one-third (33%) of the younger age group (aged 15-24 years) were employed, while 28% were unemployed and another 39% were not in the labour force. For those aged 45 years or over, 39% were employed, a small percentage were unemployed and more than half were not in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, Queensland, 2002



Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

The total proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 and over who were in the labour force remained constant at around 60% in both 1994 and 2002. However, there were positive changes in employment status. Between 1994 and 2002, the proportion of Indigenous people in employment rose from 40% to 46%, with small increases in both mainstream and CDEP employment. The proportion of unemployed Indigenous people fell from 20% to 16%. In 1994, 8% of Indigenous people in the labour force had been unemployed for one year or longer - by 2002 this had reduced to 4%. (See table 6 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (age standardised figures for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous people aged 18 years or over were less likely to be employed than non-Indigenous people (44% compared with 63%).
- The proportion of Indigenous adult population who were unemployed (11%) was more than twice that for non-Indigenous adults (4%).
- A greater proportion of Indigenous adults reported not being in the labour force (45% compared with 32%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 5 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Note: As the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations have different age structures, it can be misleading to make direct comparisons concerning characteristics which are largely age-dependent. Rather, age-standardised rates are used in this comparison.

The Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme

In recognition of the particular difficulties faced by Indigenous people, the Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was established as an alternative to paying unemployment allowance. The CDEP scheme provides community organisations with funds to pay participants working on community projects.

The CDEP scheme provides jobs for 1 in 4 of all employed Indigenous people. In non-remote areas, 9 out of 10 employed Indigenous people were in mainstream (non-CDEP) employment. By contrast, in remote areas the majority (6 out of 10) were CDEP participants, reflecting both the location of projects and lack of mainstream employment opportunities in remote areas.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland,

2002

	CDEP %	Non-CDEP %	Total %
Hours usually worked			
Part-time - 1 to 34 hours	79.4	35.1	46.5
Full-time - 35 hours or more	20.6	64.9	53.5
Work allows for cultural responsibilities to be met	62.4	38.9	45.0
Equivalised gross household income(a)			
First and second quintile	75.3	38.7	47.4
Third to fifth quintile	24.7	61.4	52.6
Employed Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**9,000**	**25,800**	**34,700**

(a) Based on national quantile boundaries from the 2002 General Social Survey.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

There were significant differences in the employment conditions of people in CDEP and non-CDEP employment. The majority of people involved in CDEP employment (79%) worked part-time hours, compared to 35% of those in non-CDEP employment. Those with CDEP employment were more likely to be in low income households (as defined in the section INCOME AND FINANCIAL STRESS).

Seven out of ten employed Indigenous people had cultural responsibilities. While 62% of those with CDEP employment stated that work allowed them to meet cultural responsibilities, this was the case for only 39% of those with non-CDEP employment.

Between 1994 and 2002, the proportion of Indigenous people employed in mainstream (non-CDEP) jobs increased from 29% to 34%.

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While access to transport was not a major problem for most Indigenous people, 1 in 3 reported that they had some difficulty getting to the places needed.

TRANSPORT AVAILABILITY, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Has access to motor vehicle to drive	Can easily get to the places needed	Cannot, or often has difficulty getting to places needed	Total
	%	%	%	Persons
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	53.8	68.5	11.8	**76,000**
Remote areas	41.8	65.3	15.1	**19,200**
Non-remote areas	57.9	69.6	10.7	**56,900**
Aboriginal persons(a)	55.5	68.2	12.1	**66,400**
Torres Strait Islander persons(a)	46.3	67.1	12.2	**16,600**
Aged 15-24	31.2	58.6	15.8	**22,300**
Aged 25-44	67.2	73.7	9.7	**35,400**
Aged 45 and over	55.6	70.7	10.9	**18,400**
Employed	74.5	81.1	7.4	**34,700**
Unemployed	40.6	59.8	13.3	**12,000**
Not in labour force	34.9	57.2	16.4	**29,300**
Has a disability or long term health condition	44.3	57.2	15.0	**26,600**
Does not have a disability or long term health condition	59.0	74.6	10.1	**49,500**

(a) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

In 2002, 69% of Indigenous people said that they could easily get to the places needed and 54% reported that they had access to a motor vehicle to drive. Those living in remote areas were more likely than those in non-remote areas to have limited access to transport, with 58% not having access to a motor vehicle to drive and 15% reporting they often had difficulty getting to the places needed.

Fewer Indigenous people with a disability reported they could easily get to the places needed (57%), compared to of those without disability (75%). Similarly, 59% of young Indigenous people aged 15-24 years reported they could easily get to the places needed, compared to more than 70% of those aged 25 years or over.

Ten percent (10%) of unemployed Indigenous people reported either transport problems or distance as their main difficulty in finding work.

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- 70% of Indigenous adults stated they could easily get to the places needed, compared to 87% of non-Indigenous adults.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

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The poor health status of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has been widely documented. The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) survey provides data for a number of health indicators, such as self-assessed health status, smoking, alcohol consumption and disability status. Selected data for Queensland are presented here.

HEALTH AND DISABILITY INDICATORS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

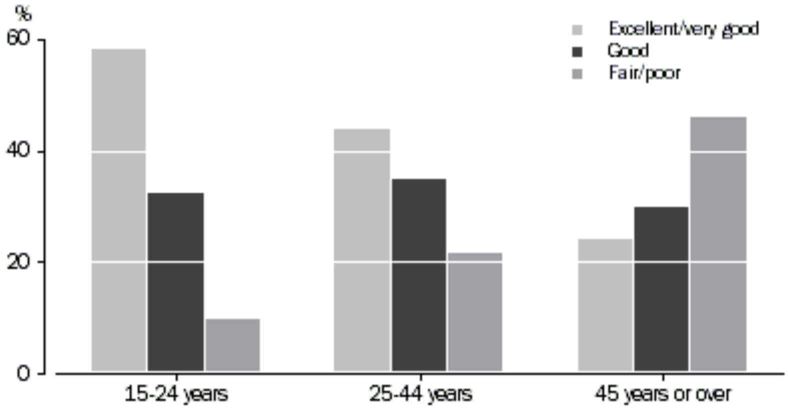
	Remote areas	Non-remote areas	Total	Age 15-24 years	Age 25-44 years	Age 45 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good	36.9	45.4	43.2	58.2	43.6	24.2
Good	35.1	32.2	32.9	32.1	35.0	29.9
Fair/poor	28.0	22.5	23.9	*9.7	21.4	45.9
Has a disability or long-term health condition	42.0	32.6	35.0	25.4	29.3	57.5
Risk behaviour/characteristics						
Current daily smoker	52.2	48.2	49.2	48.2	54.6	40.0
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption in last 12 months(a)	24.4	12.6	15.5	12.9	17.8	14.6
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**	**22,300**	**35,400**	**18,400**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Usual daily consumption of alcohol greater than 50 mls per day for males and 25 mls per day for females.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

Health status

In 2002, 43% of all Indigenous people aged 15 years or over reported their health as excellent or very good. One-third (33%) rated their health as good and 24% gave a rating of fair or poor. Self-reported health status declined with age. While 58% of Indigenous people aged 15-24 years reported excellent/very good health, this proportion was 24% for people aged 45 years or over.

SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

Those with higher incomes had better self-reported health status, with 55% of people in the three highest income quintiles reporting excellent/very good health compared with 36% of those in the lowest quintile. Overall, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over who reported their health as excellent or very good was similar in 1994. In contrast, those reporting their health status as fair or poor had risen from 17% in 1994 to 24% in 2002. (See tables 6 and 9 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (age standardised figures for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous adults were less likely than non-Indigenous adults to report excellent or very good health (33% compared to 58%).
- Indigenous people were twice as likely to report their health as fair or poor (34% compared to 17%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 5 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Note: As the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations have different age structures, it can be misleading to make direct comparisons concerning characteristics which are largely age-dependent. Rather, age-standardised rates are used for this comparison.

Disability

Among Indigenous people aged 15 years or over in 2002, just over one-third reported a physical disability or long-term health condition (35%). Those in remote areas were more likely to report a disability or long-term condition (42% compared to 33% of those in non-remote areas).

Compared to those without a disability, people with a reported disability or long-term health condition were more likely to report their health as fair or poor (48% compared to 11%), less likely to have continued their schooling beyond Year 9 (59% compared to 76%) and less likely to be participating in the labour force (50% compared to 68%). (See table 10 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Smoking

One half of the Indigenous population aged 15 years or over in 2002 reported smoking cigarettes either regularly or occasionally. The rate was similar for men and women, remote and non-remote areas, and for both Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people. The highest rates of smoking were reported for those aged 25-44 years, of whom 55% smoked daily.

Unemployed people reported a rate of daily smoking (64%) higher than employed people (44%) and those with higher incomes reported lower rates (37% of those in the three highest income quintiles compared to 58% of those in the lowest quintile). The proportion of smokers was similar in 1994 (at just over 50% of all Indigenous people). (See tables 6, 8 and 9 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Alcohol consumption

In 2002, 78% of Indigenous people reported low risk or zero consumption of alcohol in the previous 12 months and 15% reported risky or high risk alcohol consumption in the last 12 months (i.e. usual daily consumption of alcohol greater than 50 mls per day for males and 25 mls per day for females).

The level of risky or high risk alcohol consumption in the last 12 months was higher for Indigenous people in remote areas (24%) compared to those in non-remote areas (13%). People with a non-school qualification reported a lower rate of risky or high risk alcohol consumption (10%) than did people whose highest educational attainment was Year 9 or below (21%). (See table 7 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Further information

Other reports have detailed a number of health concerns among the Indigenous population of Australia, although separate data for Queensland are usually not available. These problems include high rates of diabetes, heart disease and respiratory conditions. For remote communities, isolation and limited access to health services may exacerbate these problems. For more information, see **National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001** (cat. no. 4715.0).

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The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of Queensland are a young population, living in different regions of the state and recording many other different characteristics when compared to the non-Indigenous population. The 2001 Census recorded that:

- Queensland's Indigenous population constituted 28% of the total Indigenous population of Australia, and 3% of the total population of Queensland.
- More than half of the Torres Strait Islander population of Australia lived in Queensland.
- The Indigenous population of Queensland had a median age of 20 years, compared to 36 years for the non-Indigenous population.
- One in four Indigenous people lived outside the major urban centres in remote areas, compared with only one in thirty non-Indigenous Queenslanders. These remote areas are the combined Remote and Very Remote regions as defined in the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) Remoteness structure - see map below.

REMOTE AND NON-REMOTE AREAS, QUEENSLAND

At the time of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey in 2002, there were an estimated 76,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in Queensland. Aboriginal people comprised 87% of the Indigenous population of Queensland and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 23%. Included in both figures were the 7,000 who identified as both an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person. This dual identification is the reason that, throughout these articles, figures for the Aboriginal population (66,400) and Torres Strait Islander population (16,600) add to more than the total Indigenous population of Queensland (76,000).

The Census of Population and Housing provides further demographic information on the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Further data for Queensland is available in the article **Queensland Indigenous Population**.

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The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) provides some Queensland figures regarding this aspect of well-being.

Income

Definition: **Equivalised gross household income** is an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to income received. The income of other households are adjusted according to the number, age and relationship of household members.

Definition: **Low income households** are those with an equivalised gross household income between $214 - $338 per week. These are the boundaries of the second and third income decile of the Australian population (using results of the 2002 General Social Survey), containing 20% of all Australians.

INCOME AND FINANCIAL STRESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Lives in a low income household %	Does not have access to short-term funds(a) %	Total Persons
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	36.2	53.4	**76,000**
Remote areas	37.1	69.0	**19,200**
Non-remote areas	35.9	48.1	**56,900**
Aboriginal persons(b)	34.3	50.9	**66,400**
Torres Strait Islander persons(b)	45.4	64.0	**16,600**
Employed	25.1	40.1	**34,700**
CDEP	47.5	*74.1	**9,000**
Non-CDEP	18.0	28.2	**25,800**
Unemployed	*47.0	68.1	**12,000**
Not in labour force	44.6	63.2	**29,300**
Has a non-school qualification	30.1	36.0	**19,900**
Does not have a non-school qualification(c)	38.9	61.5	**50,200**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Unable to raise $2,000 within a week for something important.
(b) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
(c) Includes persons still attending secondary school.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001 and data available on request.

In 2002, 36% of Indigenous people aged 15 or over lived in low income households. Almost half (47%) of unemployed Indigenous people were in low income households, similar to the

proportion (48%) of those with CDEP employment. By contrast, only 18% of Indigenous people employed outside of CDEP were in low income households.

The mean equivalised gross household income of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over was $388 per week in 2002, up from $350 in 1994. Incomes were similar in remote and non-remote areas.

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- The mean equivalised gross household income of Indigenous adults was $392 per week, two-thirds of the mean equivalised gross household income of non-Indigenous people ($587).
- Thirty seven percent (37%) of Indigenous adults lived in low income households, and 22% of non-Indigenous adults lived in low income households.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Source of income

Government pensions and allowances were the main source of income for half of all Indigenous people aged 15 years or over. This varied from 53% of those in non-remote areas, to 38% in remote areas. In remote areas, participation in the CDEP scheme provided wages for a further 28%.

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Government pensions and allowances were the main source of income for 52% of Indigenous and 30% of non-Indigenous adults.

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Financial stress

In 2002, just over half (53%) of all Indigenous people aged 15 years or over were living in households in which the household spokesperson reported that they could not raise $2,000 within a week in a time of crisis. A higher proportion of people in remote areas were in this situation (69% compared with 48% in non-remote areas).

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Compared to non-Indigenous adults, Indigenous adults were almost four times as likely to live in a household without access to short-term funds (54% compared to 15%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can identify with a unique cultural heritage. For many Indigenous people, participating in the various forms of cultural expression is an important vehicle for personal development, regeneration and healing. Cultural activities have a uniting influence on communities.

Indicators of cultural attachment include identification with a clan or tribe or language group, use of an indigenous language, and attendance at cultural events. Information from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) indicates higher rates of cultural retention in remote areas and amongst Torres Strait Islander people.

INDICATORS OF CULTURAL ATTACHMENT, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Remote areas	Non-remote areas	Total	Aboriginal persons(a)	Torres Strait Islander persons(a)
	%	%	%	%	%
Speaks an Indigenous language	21.1	13.3	15.2	12.0	31.5
Main language spoken at home is English	72.2	94.2	88.7	95.0	58.0
Identifies with clan, tribe or language group	65.4	53.0	56.2	56.8	58.1
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	29.4	8.2	13.6	12.7	17.0
Attended cultural event(s) in last 12 months	86.0	70.7	74.5	72.7	87.4
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**	**66,400**	**16,600**

(a) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote areas were more likely to be living in their homelands or traditional country (29% compared to 8% in non-remote areas). Similar proportions of Aboriginal people (13%) and Torres Strait Islander people (17%) were living in their homelands or traditional country.

Three quarters of all Indigenous people had attended a cultural event in the last 12 months (87% of Torres Strait Islander people and 73% of Aboriginal people). More than half (56%) of all Indigenous people identified with a clan, tribal or language group.

The survey recorded both the ability to speak an Indigenous language and the main language spoken at home. Torres Strait Islander people and Aboriginal people recorded significantly different results in both categories.

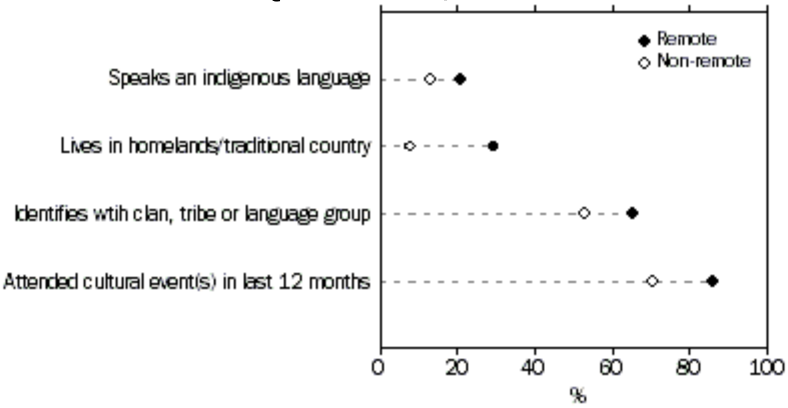
The ability to speak an Indigenous language was higher amongst Torres Strait Islander people

where 32% spoke an Indigenous language compared to 12% of Aboriginal people.

English was the main language spoken at home by the great majority of Aboriginal people (95%). By contrast, 58% of Torres Strait Islander people reported English as the main language spoken at home, and another 18% reported an Indigenous language as their main language spoken at home.

Almost a quarter (24%) of Torres Strait Islander people reported their main language spoken at home was neither English nor an Indigenous language, and this figure was 71% for those living in the Torres Strait. Languages spoken include Torres Strait Creole and Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles. (See the table CHARACTERISTICS OF TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS.)

INDICATORS OF CULTURAL ATTACHMENT, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

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CHARACTERISTICS OF TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS(a), aged 15 years or over, 2002

	Torres Strait Area	Balance of Queensland	Queensland	Australia excluding Torres Strait Area	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%
Family and culture					
Involved in social activities in last 3 months	100.0	87.0	89.8	88.1	89.5
Participated in sport or physical recreation activities in last 12 months	88.7	48.8	57.5	47.8	52.8
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside household	87.0	86.8	86.9	90.1	89.8
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	95.7	80.7	83.9	80.2	82.1
Identifies with clan, tribal or language group	*63.9	56.5	58.1	41.6	44.3
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	*45.4	*9.2	17.0	12.4	16.4
Attended cultural events in last 12 months	98.7	84.2	87.4	66.5	70.4
Speaks an Indigenous language(b)	*54.6	57.8	57.1	46.1	47.1
Main language spoken at home					
English	**20.0	68.5	58.0	82.2	74.7
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language	*8.9	*20.2	*17.8	11.7	11.4
Other(c)	*71.1	**11.3	24.2	**6.0	13.9
Health and disability					
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good	38.8	42.0	41.3	45.7	44.9
Good	*38.1	35.1	35.8	31.5	32.3
Fair/poor	*23.1	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8
Has a disability or long-term health condition	*33.0	38.1	37.0	35.1	34.8
Education					
Has a non-school qualification	*18.4	27.9	25.9	29.4	28.0
Does not have a non-school qualification					
Year 12	*20.8	13.8	15.3	12.8	13.8
Year 10 or Year 11	*34.9	32.5	33.0	32.6	32.9
Year 9 or below(d)	*25.9	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.3
Total with no non-school qualification(e)	81.6	72.1	74.1	70.6	72.0
Employment					
Employed					
CDEP	*44.2	**15.9	*22.0	*9.1	*13.3
Non-CDEP	*16.2	29.7	26.8	39.3	36.5
Total employed(e)	*60.4	45.6	48.8	48.4	49.8
Unemployed	**2.5	*15.1	*12.4	18.1	16.2
Not in the labour force	*37.1	39.3	38.8	33.5	33.9
Income					
Equivalised gross household income - second and third deciles	*49.4	44.3	45.4	46.9	47.2
Financial stress					

Unable to raise $2,000 within a week for something important	75.3	60.9	64.0	50.0	53.1
Housing					
Household tenure type					
Owner with or without a mortgage	**6.2	*20.9	17.7	34.9	31.4
Renter	*84.6	79.1	80.3	63.8	66.3
Dwelling has major structural problems	*69.6	33.0	40.9	28.4	33.4
Repairs and maintenance carried out in last 12 months	54.1	59.4	58.2	67.5	65.8
Dwelling requires additional bedroom(s)(f)	*41.9	*32.3	34.4	*27.6	29.3
Law and justice					
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	*29.8	22.8	24.4	25.3	25.9
Transport access					
Has access to motor vehicle(s) to drive	*31.9	50.3	46.3	54.0	51.4
Mobility					
Moved dwellings in last 12 months	*16.3	36.9	32.4	30.9	29.2
Information technology					
Used computer in last 12 months	*39.4	55.2	51.8	60.5	58.0
Accessed Internet in last 12 months	*27.4	35.1	33.5	43.5	41.6
Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**3,600**	**13,000**	**16,600**	**26,200**	**29,800**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
(a) Includes persons who identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
(b) Includes persons who speak only some Indigenous words.
(c) May include some speakers of Oceanian pidgins and creoles.
(d) Includes persons who never attended school.
(e) Total may include persons for whom some specific information could not be determined.
(f) Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, cat. no. 4714.0

Note: This is a reproduction of Table 23 in the publication **National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0)**

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The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) indicates significant differences between remote and non-remote areas in the reported rates of neighbourhood problems.

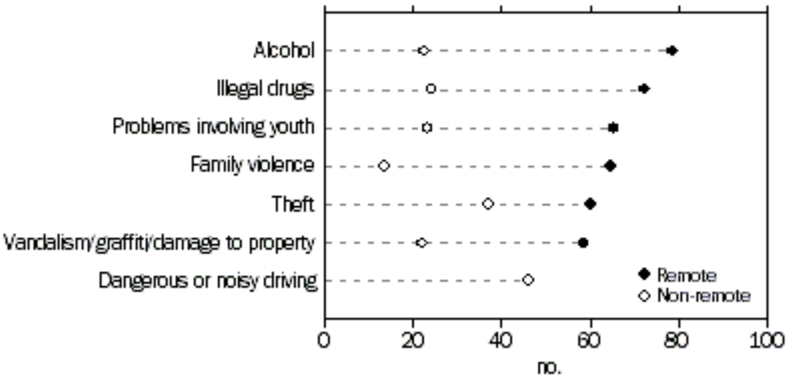
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS(a), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Remote areas %	Non-remote areas %	Total %
No neighbourhood/community problems reported	10.6	29.2	24.5
One or more neighbourhood/community problems(a)	89.0	69.5	74.4
Theft	60.2	37.3	43.1
Alcohol	78.6	22.5	36.6
Illegal drugs	72.5	24.2	36.4
Problems involving youth	65.4	23.4	34.0
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	*58.7	22.2	31.4
Family violence	64.5	13.6	26.4
Dangerous or noisy driving(b)	na	46.3	na
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19,200**	**56,900**	**76,000**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Respondents may have indicated more than one problem.
(b) Data collected for non-remote areas only.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

Three quarters of Indigenous people reported that they had experienced at least one problem in their neighbourhood or community, with significant differences between responses from remote and non-remote areas. For people living in remote areas, the most frequently reported problems were alcohol and illegal drugs (reported by more than 70% of people), followed by problems involving youth and family violence (65%). The neighbourhood problem most frequently reported by Indigenous people in non-remote areas was dangerous or noisy driving (reported by 46% of people) and theft (37%), while family violence was reported as a problem by comparatively few respondents (14%).

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS(a), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



(a) Respondents may have indicated more than one problem
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

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Sources of data

The information in these sections comes from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Included are previously unpublished comparisons with results from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Table 23 from the Australian publication National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0), is reproduced in the section **CHARACTERISTICS OF TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS**, as it is particularly relevant to Queensland.

Other Queensland data quoted in this article is available from the data cube National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.3.55.001. This data cube can be downloaded from the ABS website for a cost of $35.

Results from the 2002 General Social Survey (GSS) have been used to provide some comparisons between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations of Queensland.

The Census of Population and Housing has been used to construct the population estimates underlying the estimates from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Related publications

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, cat. no. 4714.0

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994, cat. no. 4190.0

Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, cat. no. 3238.0

National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, cat. no. 4715.0

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2001, cat. no. 4704.0

Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001, cat. no. 4713.0

Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 4710.0

General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, cat. no. 4159.0

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Contents >> National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 - Queensland >> Family and community

Strong family life and involvement with the wider community are important for the functioning of any society. Indicators of these from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) include participation in social activities and voluntary work, availability of community support, and the presence of stressors.

SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Remote areas	Non-remote areas	Total	Age 15-24 years	Age 25-44 years	Age 45 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Involved in social activities in last 3 months	94.8	92.6	93.1	96.4	92.6	90.1
Participated in sport or physical recreation in last 12 months	64.8	47.9	52.2	70.2	50.0	34.3
Undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	23.3	30.5	28.7	23.3	31.3	30.2
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household	89.5	91.5	91.0	91.8	91.1	89.8
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	90.4	84.5	86.0	85.7	87.7	83.0
Person or relative removed from natural family	30.9	44.7	41.2	36.1	42.3	45.4
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (number)	**19.2**	**56.9**	**76,000**	**22,300**	**35,400**	**18,400**

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001

Participation in social or community activities

In 2002, more than 9 out of 10 Indigenous people reported that they had been involved in social activities in the last three months. One half had participated in sport or physical recreation activities in the last 12 months and 29% had undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months. Participation in both social activities and physical recreation declined with age while voluntary work was more common amongst those aged over 25 years.

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- The proportion of adults involved in social activities was similar in both populations.
- Participation in sport or physical recreation activity was higher in the non-Indigenous

population (63% compared to 47% of Indigenous people).
- The proportion of adults involved in voluntary work was higher in the non-Indigenous population (36% compared to 29%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Support in times of crisis

A large majority of Indigenous people (91%) reported that, in a time of crisis, they could get support from outside their household. There was little difference in this figure by sex, by age groups or whether they lived in remote or non-remote areas. Those living in households with higher income were more likely to report positively to this question. (If households are ranked according to equivalised gross household income, 95% of people in households in the 3rd to 5th quintiles felt they could get support, compared to 89% of those in the 1st and 2nd quintile households). (See tables 3 and 9 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- A slightly higher proportion of people in the non-Indigenous population reported they could get support in time of crisis (95%, compared to 91% of the Indigenous population).

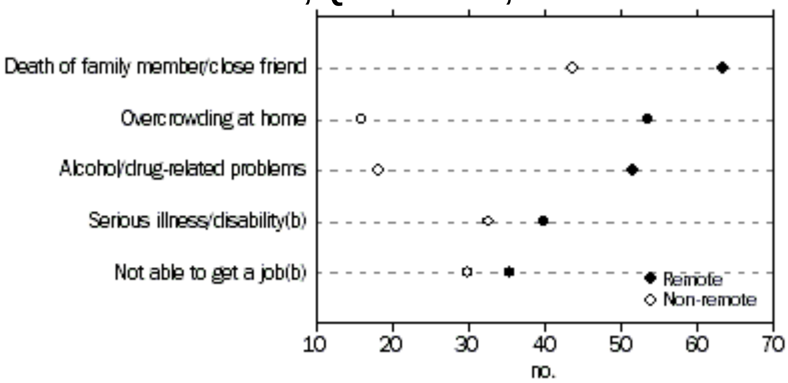
Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Stressors experienced in the last 12 months

The majority (86%) of Indigenous people reported that they had experienced at least one stressor in the last 12 months. The most frequently reported stressors were the death of a family member or close friend (49%), serious illness or disability (34%) and inability to get a job (31%).

Those living in remote areas were slightly more likely than those living in non-remote areas to report experiencing a stressor (90% compared with 85%). The most frequently reported stressors of those living in remote areas were the death of a family member or close friend (63%), overcrowding at home (54%) and alcohol and drug-related problems (52%).

REPORTED STRESSORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS(a), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002



(a) Respondents may have reported more than one type of stressor
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2002 (4714.3.55.001)

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (ages 18 years or over,

Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous adults were almost one-and-a-half times more likely than non-Indigenous adults to report experiencing at least one stressor (86% compared with 59%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 4 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Removal from natural family

To measure the number of Indigenous people potentially impacted by the removal of children from their families, the 2002 NATSISS asked Indigenous people aged 15 years or over whether they or any of their relatives had been removed from their natural families. About 7% of Indigenous people reported that they themselves had been removed from their natural family. In addition, 40% reported that they had relatives who, as a child, had been removed from their natural family, while 45% reported they had no relatives removed.

Indigenous people living in non-remote areas were more likely to either have been removed or had relatives removed from their natural family (45% of people in non-remote areas compared to 31% of those in remote areas).

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people tend to have relatively high rates of contact with the criminal justice system, as victims or offenders, and are over-represented in the prison system. Some indicators of this which were collected by the 2002 NATSISS were the prevalence of victimisation, and the level of involvement of Indigenous people with the criminal justice system in relation to arrests and incarceration. Information was also collected on the age at which Indigenous people first came into contact with the criminal justice system, in terms of their first formal charge.

LAW AND JUSTICE INDICATORS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, Queensland, 2002

	Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months	Used legal services in last 12 months	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Formally charged at some time	Total
	%	%	%	%	Persons
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	26.5	20.5	14.3	33.6	**76,000**
Males	26.8	21.1	22.5	47.7	**35,900**
Females	26.1	20.0	7.0	*21.0	**40,100**
Remote areas	29.7	23.7	17.5	32.8	**19,200**
Non-remote areas	25.4	19.4	13.3	33.9	**56,900**
Aboriginal persons(a)	27.0	21.6	14.9	35.2	**66,400**
Torres Strait Islander persons(a)	24.4	15.0	11.9	30.6	**16,600**
Aged 15-24	38.5	17.7	19.1	33.1	**22,300**
Aged 25-44	23.8	23.7	15.4	35.2	**35,400**
Aged 45 and over	17.1	17.7	*6.4	31.3	**18,400**
Employed	23.4	20.4	12.0	31.5	**34,700**
Unemployed	33.9	21.3	25.6	50.1	**12,000**
Not in labour force	27.1	20.3	12.4	29.4	**29,300**

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
(a) Includes persons identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Queensland, 2002, cat. no. 4714.3.55.001 and data available on request.

Victimisation

In 2002, more than 1 in 4 Indigenous people reported that they had been a victim of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months. Rates of victimisation were similar for those living in remote and non-remote areas, for both men and women and regardless of educational attainment. Younger people (aged 15-24 years) had the highest reported victimisation rate (39%). People in higher income households tended to have lower rates of victimisation, but those with

higher educational attainments reported similar rates.

The proportion of Indigenous people who reported that they had been a victim of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months rose significantly from 9% in 1994 to 27% in 2002. Some of this increase may reflect under-reporting by respondents in the 1994 NATSIS.

The proportion of Indigenous people who reported using legal services in the previous 12 months increased from 12% in 1994 to 21% in 2002. Aboriginal people were more likely than Torres Strait Islander people to have used legal services in the last 12 months (22% compared to 15%). People living in remote areas were more likely to have used legal services in the last 12 months (24% compared to 19% for those living in non-remote areas).

Comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (age standardised figures for ages 18 years or over, Queensland, 2002)

- Indigenous people experienced double the victimisation rate of non-Indigenous people (22% compared to 11%).

Source: General Social Survey, 2002 and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002. (See table 5 in the data cube 4714.3.55.001 - charges apply).

Note: As the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations have different age structures, it can be misleading to make direct comparisons concerning characteristics which are largely age-dependent. Rather, age-standardised rates are used in this comparison.

These data are consistent with the very much higher rates in the Indigenous population of both hospitalisation and mortality due to assault. For more information, see **The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2003** (cat. no. 4704.0).

Involvement in the criminal justice system

Two thirds of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had never been formally charged for a criminal offence. Males were far more likely to have been charged (48%) compared with 21% of females. Half of those currently unemployed had been charged at some time, compared to 32% of those currently employed.

The proportion of Indigenous people who reported that they had been arrested in the previous 5 years remained stable between 1994 and 2002.

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ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Economic statistics provide information about material living standards, which is important in both the study of economy and social science. From a social perspective, the value and distribution of personal income reflects the capacity of individuals to purchase goods and services. Data on people's income and employment provide, in aggregate, information on the State's economy.

As well as providing information on the State's economy, this data often contains important information about the living standards and material well-being of the population within Queensland. For example, Labour force participation provides a measure of the degree of economic dependency of the population, by looking at the proportion of the working age population involved in income generating economic activity.

A few meaningful indicators, that bring out the main features of people's economic characteristics, can provide a useful summary of a large mass of information. Such indicators can give a quick, uncomplicated overview of social conditions, monitor changes over time of important social issues, and are valuable in focusing public discussion and informing government decision making.

Data on many topics is to be found within ABS publications, listed within the **ABS Catalogue of Publications** (cat. no. 1101.0). Many of these publications present information on each State, and further data may be available on request.

Researchers and users of data are also encouraged to refer to relevant topics relating to ABS Statistical concepts and classifications within the **ABS Statistical Concepts Library** and for reference material on ABS statistical collections, the **Directory of Statistical Sources**.

The documents within this section of Queensland in Review aim to present a selected range of statistics as they relate to the economic characteristics of the population. They are certainly not comprehensive of all issues, nor all the available data concerning the people of Queensland.

This section contains the following subsection :

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Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

LABOUR

A large amount of effort has been put into defining and measuring work which is directly linked to economic production, because of the relevance of work to both social and economic issues. Labour statistics are important economic indicators; changes in measures of employment, unemployment, earnings, job vacancies and industrial disputes provide insights into the economy and the effects of labour market policy settings.

Employment statistics are also very much about people. Paid employment is a major source of personal finances and security for most individuals. Work can enhance a person's skills, social networks and identity, and allows individuals to contribute to their community.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts a monthly survey of households across Australia, to ascertain work-related characteristics of the Australian population. This regular Labour Force Survey provides important indicators of changing economic and human activity within each of the States and Territories. Data is published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary** (cat. no. 6202.0) and **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0). In addition to employment information, much data is gained on a variety of other social issues from this regular survey of the Australian population, such as family characteristics and participation in education.

The average weekly earnings for Queensland employees, are published each quarter in **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0). This information is gained from a survey of employers.

Sources of information:
Qld Government sites:-
Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR)

Commonwealth Government sites:-
Employment and Workplace Relations

Community & Research websites:-
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection :

Labour Force Status in Queensland (June 1992 to June 2002)
Unemployment in Queensland (1962-2002)
Labour Force Participation Rate in Queensland (1985-2002)

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS AT JUNE 2002

The **labour force** is the total number of all civilian males and females aged 15 years or over who either actively participate in paid economic activity **(employed)** or actively seek to participate **(unemployed)**.

In June 2002, there were an estimated 1,053,700 men and 842,500 women in the Queensland labour force, a participation rate of 73.3% and 57.2% respectively.

The number of employed persons in Queensland in June 2002, was 1,756,900, an increase of 32.2% on the figure ten years previously. Of the 982,800 males employed in June 2002, 84.2% were employed full-time; only 53.7% of the 774,100 females were employed full-time.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Original Series, Annual Average(a)

	1991-1992			2001-2002		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Employed						
- Employed full-time	689,600	315,900	1,005,500	818,200	416,600	1,234,800
- Employed part-time	78,500	235,800	314,300	142,600	349,800	492,500
- Total employed	768,100	551,700	1,319,800	960,800	766,400	1,727,200
Unemployed						
- Looking for full-time work	79,600	42,200	121,900	70,300	43,600	113,900
- Looking for part-time work	7,200	14,300	21,400	13,500	20,800	34,300
- Total unemployed	86,800	56,500	143,300	83,800	64,300	148,200
Labour force	854,900	608,200	1,463,100	1,044,700	830,700	1,875,400
Not in the labour force	286,300	558,500	844,800	381,400	627,100	1,008,400
Civilian population aged 15 and over	1,141,200	1,166,700	2,307,900	1,426,000	1,457,800	2,883,800
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	9.3	9.8	8.0	7.7	7.9
Participation rate (%)	74.9	52.1	63.4	73.3	57.0	65.0

(a) Average of 12 monthly surveys July 1991 to June 1992 and average of 12 monthly surveys July 2001 to June 2002
Source: Labour Force, Australia, (cat. no. 6203.0).

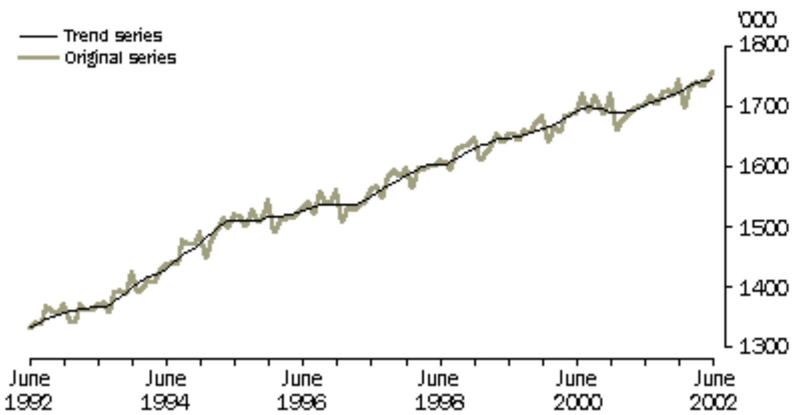
From 1991-92 to 2001-02, the available labour force in Queensland increased by 28.0%, whereas the civilian population aged 15 and over rose only 25.0%. This was due to an increasing rate of participation by the population in the labour force. There was also a significant shift in the composition of the work-force: while the number of full-time workers rose 22.8%, there was a 56.7% increase in those working part-time.

The number of unemployed men fell from 86,800 to 83,900 from 1991-92 to 2000-01. Although there were increasing numbers of men looking for part-time work (7,200 to 13,500), the number looking for full-time work decreased from 79,600 to 70,300. The percentage of men participating in the labour force fell from 74.9% to 73.3% and their unemployment rate fell from 10.2% to 8.0%.

In contrast, over the same period the number of women unemployed rose from 56,500 to 64,300, despite a decrease in the female unemployment rate. This was due to increased numbers of women participating in the labour force, shown by the participation rate rising from 52.1% to 57.0%. There was an increase in the number of women looking for both full-time and part-time work.

Survey data inevitably displays some random variation. Because the labour force survey has been conducted regularly for many years, the raw data can be adjusted for seasonal variation and then smoothed to better display trends. The resulting **trend** estimates more accurately reflect **changes** in labour market conditions.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, (cat. no. 6203.0)

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Four times each year the Labour Force Survey includes questions regarding the industry within which people work.

The Retail trade industry division provided the highest number of jobs in 2001-02, in both Queensland and nationally. This industry division was the largest employer of females in Queensland with 140,725 or 18.4% and the second largest employer of males with 135,775 or 14.2%. The ratio of male to female employment was highest in the Mining industry, and smallest in the Health and community services division.

Of all industry divisions, the largest employer of males was the Manufacturing division, accounting for 14.2% of employed men (136,200), slightly more than the 135,775 men employed in the Retail trade industry. These two industries together provided 28.4% of jobs for Queensland men. The same industry divisions were also the highest employers of males nationally. The Electricity, gas and water division employed the smallest number of men.

The Health and community services division was the second highest employer of females with 128,250 or 16.7%. Together with Retail trade, 35.1% of female employment was concentrated in these two industry divisions. Mining employed the smallest number of women.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, Annual Average, 2001-2002(a)

	Queensland				Australia	
	Males		Females		Males	Females
	Number	%	Number	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	72,850	7.6	32,125	4.2	5.9	3.4
Mining	18,025	1.9	1,550	0.2	1.4	0.2
Manufacturing	136,200	14.2	45,975	6.0	15.8	7.0
Electricity, gas and water	10,850	1.1	2,925	0.4	1.0	0.4
Construction	119,600	12.5	19,625	2.6	12.0	2.2
Wholesale trade	59,800	6.2	23,275	3.0	5.9	3.3
Retail trade	135,775	14.2	140,725	18.4	13.3	17.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	44,550	4.7	59,875	7.8	3.9	6.5
Transport and storage	62,400	6.5	19,600	2.6	6.2	2.4
Communication services	16,800	1.8	7,900	1.0	2.3	1.2
Finance and insurance	18,700	2.0	26,575	3.5	3.0	4.8
Property and business services	93,775	9.8	79,750	10.4	11.2	11.5
Government administration and defence	40,125	4.2	34,925	4.6	4.2	4.4
Education	36,000	3.8	86,100	11.2	4.0	10.8
Health and community services	34,950	3.6	128,250	16.7	3.9	17.4
Cultural and recreational services	18,675	1.9	21,875	2.9	2.4	2.8
Personal and other services	38,675	4.0	34,675	4.5	3.7	4.3
Total	**957,750**	**100.0**	**765,725**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Average of surveys conducted in August 2001, November 2001, February 2002 and May 2002
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

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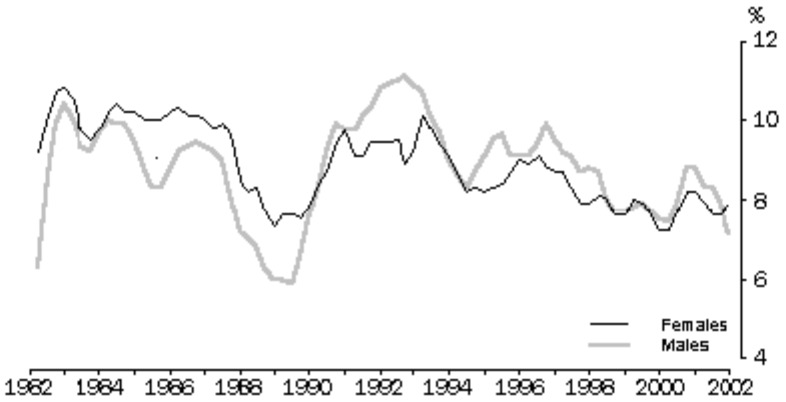
Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

UNEMPLOYMENT TO JUNE 2002

Unemployment is a widely used measure of underutilised labour resources and economic hardship among the population.

Broadly, persons are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria - not employed, available for work and taking active steps to find work. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force, indicating the extent to which people who would like to work cannot find employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, QUEENSLAND - Trend Series



Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland was 140,400 in June 2002, an unemployment rate of 7.4%. Unemployed females accounted for 7.9% of the Australian workforce and unemployed males for 7.1%.

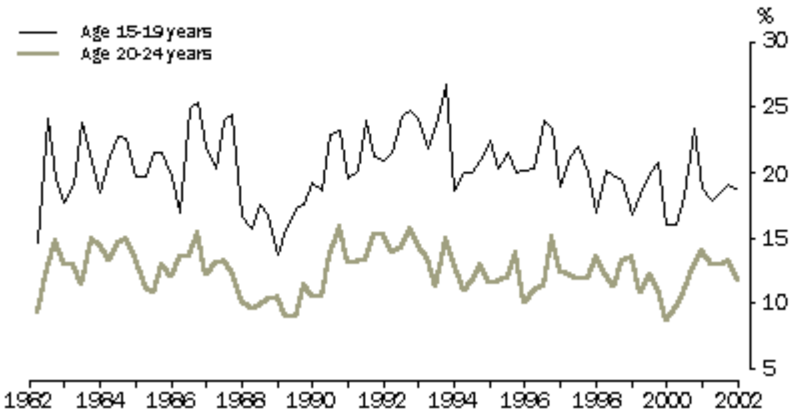
During the previous twenty years, the unemployment rate initially rose to 10.5% in June 1983 then gradually decreased to 6.5% in June 1989. Unemployment rose again to over 10% during 1992-1993 and has since gradually declined, to 7.4% in June 2002.

Although unemployment was higher for females prior to 1990, more recently the female unemployment rate has generally not been as high as the male rate. However, in June 2002, the unemployment rate for males decreased to 7.1%, while the female unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.9%.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

In June 2002, the unemployment rate for 15-19-year olds was 18.6% and for 20-24-year olds it was 11.7%; that is, 18.6% of 15-19-year olds and 11.7% of the 20-24-year olds in the Queensland labour force reported that they were looking for work.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)

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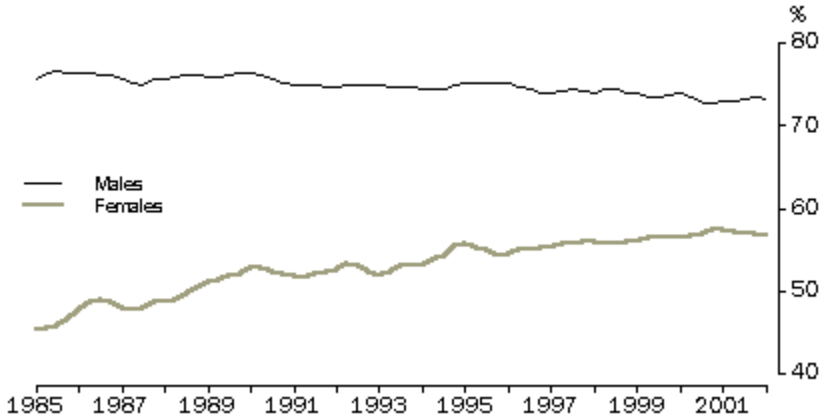
Contents >> Economic Characteristics of Population >> Employment >> Labour Force Participation Rate in Queensland (1985-2002)

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE TO JUNE 2002

The labour force participation rate is, for any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

In June 2002, 64.9% of people aged 15 or over were either employed or actively looking for work. This increase on the participation rate of 60.4% in June 1985 resulted from an increasing participation rate by women.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, QUEENSLAND - Trend series

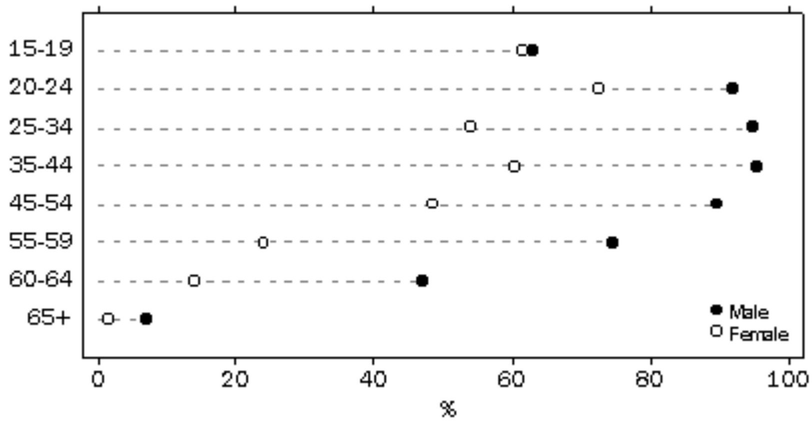


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 6202.0)

Between June 1985 and June 2002, the percentage of working-age males in the labour force has shown a slight downward trend in Queensland. Varying between a high of 76.7% in December 1985 to the lowest point of 72.8% in December 2000, the male participation rate was 73.2% in June 2002.

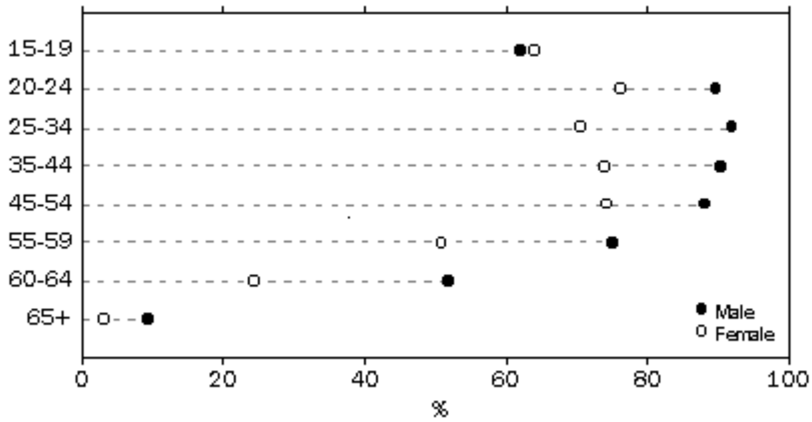
The female participation rate has increased from 45.2% in June 1985 to 56.8% in June 2002.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, QUEENSLAND, Age-groups, June 1985



Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, QUEENSLAND, Age-groups, June 2002



Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)

In June 1985 and June 2002, the participation rate for males and females aged 15-19 was approximately 63%.

For both June 1985 and June 2002, males over 20 show a high participation rate in the labour force of around 90%, until the decline to 75% for the age-group 55-59 years.

Since 1985, female participation rates increased in most age-groups, particularly for the age-groups 45-54 (from 49% to 74%) and 55-59 years (from 24% to 51%), indicating a significant change in life-experience for women. In June 2002, the participation rate for women was highest in the 20-24 year age-group, at 76.3%, and higher than 70% for all age-groups until the 55-59 age group.

Only 10% of men and 3% of women aged 65 or more were participating in the labour force.

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INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Australia and Queensland's economic development has been characterised by contrast and change. One of the most noticeable changes has been the broad shift from being solely reliant on agricultural production in Australia's early colonial days, to a broader economic base.

Industry statistics provide useful information which have wide reaching impacts. These add to our understanding of industry contributions and supply us with data to measure the changes over time. For example, the expansion of industry fuels growth in employment, which has an affect on material standards of living and which will also impact on the environment.

Statistics produced by the ABS reflect this complex industry structure and provide measures for specific industries as well as the many aspects of industry, for example, output, employment, profits, wages, and industry performance.

The documents within this section of Queensland in Review aim to present a selected range of these statistics as they relate to industry in Queensland. They are certainly not comprehensive of all industry issues, nor representative of all the available data.

Data on many topics is to be found within ABS publications, listed within the ABS Catalogue of Publications (cat. no. 1101.0). Many of these publications present information on each State, and further data may be available on request.

Researchers and users of data are also encouraged to refer to relevant topics relating to ABS Statistical concepts and classifications within the **ABS Statistical Concepts Library** and for reference material on ABS statistical collections, the **Directory of Statistical Sources**.

This section contains the following subsection :

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Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. The industry is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its role as a major export earner.

Agricultural commodities produced include:

- crops such as sugar cane, cereal grain crops, vegetables, fruit, cotton, sunflower and safflower and peanuts
- livestock such as cattle, sheep and pigs
- livestock products such as wool, dairy products and meat

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The estimate of the gross value of Queensland production of principal agricultural commodities was $7,249.9m in 2000-01, an increase of 7.1% on 1999-2000. In 2000-01, crop production contributed $3,391.2m or 46.8% of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock slaughterings and disposals were valued at $3,368.4m (46.5%) and livestock products were valued at $490.3m or 6.8% of the total 2000-2001 Queensland production figures.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES(a), QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1998-99 $m	1999-2000 $m	2000-01
Crops	3,542.8	3,557.1	3,391.2
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	2,274.2	2667.9	3,368.4
Livestock products	567.3	545.7	490.3
Total	**6,384.3**	**6,770.7**	**7,249.9**

(a) For 1999-2000 and 2000-01, the reference period for crops, pastures and grasses was 30 June. Prior to those years, the reference period was 31 March.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0); Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0)

CROPS

The estimate of the gross value of crops in Queensland decreased by $165.9m (4.7%) to $3,391.2m in 2000-2001. The main contributors to the decrease were sugar cane for crushing, down by 24.8% to $601.2m, due mainly to decreased production; cotton, down 28.8% to $414.1m, as a result of decreases in both production and average price; and cereal for grains, down by 15.5% to $500.9m. These movements were partially offset by the value of fruit and nuts increasing by 33.9% to $714.2m in the same period.

GROSS VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS(a), QUEENSLAND

Crop	1998-99 $m	1999-2000 $m	2000-01 $m
Cereals for grains	596.2	593.1	500.9
Cotton(b)	527.8	581.3	414.1
Crops for hay	13.2	*14.5	22.3
Legumes for grain	40.3	34.0	44.4
Fruit and nuts	490.1	533.5	714.2
Grapes	18.6	16.8	18.4
Nursery production	175.6	180.4	204.1
Oilseeds	62.8	49.9	24.5
Sugar cane for crushing	960.8	813.3	601.2
Vegetables	528.6	540.6	638.5
Total(c)	**3,542.8**	**3,557.1**	**3,391.2**

(a) For 1999-2000 and 2000-01, the reference period for crops, pastures and grasses was 30 June. Prior to those periods, the reference period was 31 March.
(b) Includes value of cotton seed.
(c) Total value of all crops and pastures, not the total of the selected items.
* Relative standard error between 25% and 50%.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0); Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0)

LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS

The estimate of the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals in Queensland increased over the year by 26.3% to $3,368.4m in 2000-2001. Most of this increase occurred in cattle and calves slaughterings, up by 30.3% to $2,963.9m, and was mainly due to higher average prices.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS(a), QUEENSLAND

Livestock	1998-99 $m	1999-2000 $m	2000-01 $m
Cattle and calves	1,914.1	2,275.5	2,963.9
Sheep and lambs(a)	47.7	54.2	63.8
Pigs	149.9	177.0	177.1
Poultry	158.2	157.1	159.9
Other livestock	4.2	4.1	3.7
Total	**2,274.2**	**2,667.9**	**3,368.4**

(a) Excludes value of wool on skins.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0); Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The estimate of the gross value of livestock products in Queensland decreased by 10.2% to $490.3m between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. This was due to a fall in the gross value of milk, down by 27.8% to $232.3m, but was partially offset by a rise in the gross value of wool, up by 18.7% to $195.4m due to a higher average price.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Product	1998-99 $m	1999-2000 $m	2000-01 $m
Wool(a)	169.8	164.6	195.4
Total milk production	341.4	321.6	232.3
Eggs	50.3	56.0	58.6
Honey	5.5	3.4	3.8
Beeswax	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**567.3**	**545.7**	**490.3**

(a) Includes dead wool and wool on skins.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0); Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0)

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

At 30 June 2001, there were 29,643 establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations greater than $5,000. For the majority of these establishments (29,397) their primary activity was agriculture. The majority of agricultural establishments were engaged in either beef cattle farming (39.6%), sugar cane growing (14.8%), fruit growing not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) (7.4%), dairy cattle farming (5.4%), grain growing (5.4%) or mixed grain/sheep/beef cattle farming (5.1%).

Between June 2000 and June 2001, the number of agricultural establishments in Queensland decreased by 1,055 (3.4%). The main contributors to this decline were engaged in either grain growing (522), dairy cattle farming (238), mixed grain/sheep/beef cattle farming (217) and sugar cane growing (150). These changes were partially offset by an increase of 293 beef cattle farms.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, QUEENSLAND

ANZSIC Code	Industry	As at 31 March 1999 no.	As at 30 June 2000 no.	As at 30 June 2001 no.
0111	Plant nurseries	765	754	680
0112	Cut flower and flower seed growing	207	206	214
0113	Vegetable growing	1,466	1,455	1,463
0114	Grape growing	75	*143	157
0115	Apple and pear growing	102	117	79
0116	Stone fruit growing	79	104	83
0117	Kiwi fruit growing	**	*3	9
0119	Fruit growing n.e.c.	2,169	2,267	2,194
0121	Grain growing	2,262	2,112	1,590
0122	Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming	1,896	1,730	1,513

0123	Sheep-beef cattle farming	918	804	889
0124	Sheep farming	651	576	461
0125	Beef cattle farming	10,853	11,458	11,751
0130	Dairy cattle farming	1,849	1,842	1,604
0141	Poultry farming (meat)	122	145	136
0142	Poultry farming (eggs)	99	128	112
0151	Pig farming	346	340	359
0152	Horse farming	608	499	480
0153	Deer farming	*54	**	23
0159	Livestock farming n.e.c.	291	*202	124
0161	Sugar cane growing	4,706	4,534	4,384
0162	Cotton growing	607	484	490
0169	Crop and plant growing n.e.c.	495	455	604
Agriculture		30,622	30,367	29,397
All other industries		130	331	245
Total all industries		**30,753**	**30,698**	**29,643**

* Relative standard error between 25% and 50%.
** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes (i.e. relative standard error greater than 50%).

Source: Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0).

LAND USE

Queensland has the largest estimated land area in agricultural use, with about 146 million hectares, or 84.3% of the total State total. The estimated area planted to crops decreased by 5.6% between June 2000 and June 2001 to 2,955,000 hectares. In contrast, the estimated area of pastures and grasses increased by 27.7% to 5,691,000 hectares.

LAND USE, AREA, QUEENSLAND

Type of land use	1998-99 '000 ha	1999-2000 '000 ha	2000-01 '000 ha
Crops(a)	3,014	3,130	2,955
Pastures and grasses	4,004	4,455	5,691
Agricultural land(b)	140,310	145,420	145,955
Non-agricultural land(c)	32,755	27,645	27,110
Total land	**173,065**	**173,065**	**173,065**

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed.
(b) Total area of establishments with estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of $5,000 or more. Includes land used for crops, pastures and grasses.
(c) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban and unused land such as vacant Crown land, commercially unused land on Aboriginal and other Crown reserves and waste land, ephemeral lakes, mangrove swamps, etc. as well as establishments not included in the scope of the Agricultural Census.

Note: Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and grasses and a broad balance comprising grazing land, land lying idle or under fallow, etc.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0); Agricultural Commodities (cat. no. 7121.0)

FARM BUSINESS FINANCES

The value added of farm businesses in Queensland rose by 16.2% between June 1999 and June 2000 to $3,367.8m. In the same period, the net worth of farm businesses in the State increased

by 9.0% to $30,672.6m. In contrast, net capital expenditure declined by 11.6% to $539.9m over the year to June 2000.

FARM BUSINESS FINANCES(a), QUEENSLAND

Items	1997-98 $m	1998-99 $m	1999-2000 $m
Sales from crops	3,463.1	3,190.8	3,270.5
Sales from livestock	1,823.6	2,144.9	2,449.6
Sales from livestock products	567.0	577.2	517.0
Rent and leasing revenue	73.1	60.7	80.2
Other miscellaneous revenue	462.8	661.1	582.6
Turnover	6,389.5	6,634.7	6,899.8
Value added(b)	3,350.5	2,898.4	3,367.8
Cash operating surplus(c)	1,399.1	1,453.0	1,766.5
Total net capital expenditure	635.2	610.8	539.9
Total value of assets	34,356.9	34,801.6	37,095.5
Net worth	28,492.9	28,142.9	30,672.6

(a) Years ended 30 June.
(b) Includes an estimate for the change in the value of livestock.
(c) Excludes any estimate for the change in the value of livestock.

Source: Agriculture (cat. no. 7113.0);

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on agriculture related topics can be found within ABS publications, listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). Many of these publications present information on each State, and further data may be available on request.

Also available on the ABS web site is

- the **Agriculture and Rural Theme Page** which has been developed to assist users to access agricultural information, products and services and
- the **Agricultural State Profile** which is produced by the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Centre and provides data on crops, livestock, farms, land use and the value of agricultural production.

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Contents >> Industry >> Tourism

TOURISM

Tourism encompasses most short-term travel away from the normal place of work and residence, including travel undertaken for business or pleasure. It is defined by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) as: "the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes."

The articles in this section of Queensland in Review present information about two aspects of tourism: international tourism into Australia and Queensland, and tourist accommodation.

Further information on tourism related topics can be found within ABS publications, listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). Many of these publications present information on each state, and further data may be available on request. Of particular interest may be the information provided in **Tourism Indicators** (cat. no. 8634.0). The June quarter 2002 issue includes a special feature article: "A profile of two tourism regions: the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast".

Also available on the ABS web site is the **Tourism Theme Page** which has been redeveloped to assist users to access tourism information, products and services. Included in this theme page are links to non-ABS sources of tourism statistics, including **Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR)** <www.btr.gov.au>, **Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (DITR)** <www.industry.gov.au> and **Tourism Queensland** <www.tq.com.au>.

Alternatively, for information on these and other non-ABS tourism data sets and related contact details, try the free ABS **Directory of Tourism Statistics** (cat. no. 1130.0).

This section contains the following subsection :

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION AS AT JUNE QUARTER

Between June quarter 2001 and June quarter 2002, the number of rooms available in Queensland for short-term accommodation in licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units, increased 1% to 52,827 and bed spaces increased 0.2% to 162,903. In the quarter ending June 2002, licensed hotels with facilities had 20,806 rooms or units, motel and guest houses had 18,433 and serviced apartments had 13,588.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, YEAR ENDED JUNE

	Unit	Year ended June 2001	Year ended June 2002	Percentage change 2001 to 2002
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	167	170	1.8
Guest rooms	no.	20,516	20,806	1.4
Bed spaces	no.	62,247	62,660	0.7
Room occupancy rates	%	62.7	61.1	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	38.5	37.8	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	622,633	622,359	-0.04
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	513	513	0.0
Guest rooms	no.	18,343	18,433	0.5
Bed spaces	no.	54,328	53,830	-0.9
Room occupancy rates	%	55.6	57.0	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.0	34.5	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	299,023	311,721	4.2
SERVICED APARTMENTS				
Establishments	no.	274	286	4.4
Guest rooms	no.	13,420	13,588	1.3
Bed spaces	no.	46,028	46,413	0.8
Room occupancy rates	%	57.6	62.3	..
Bed occupancy rates	%	41.4	44.4	..
Takings from accommodation	$'000	287,322	320,806	11.7

.. not applicable
Source: Tourist Accommodation, June Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8635.3.40.001)

In June quarter 2002, 26.8% of the rooms available for short term accommodation in Australia in licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, with 15 or more rooms or units, were located in Queensland.

CAPACITY OF LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS, STATE AND TERRITORY - JUNE QUARTER 2002

State/Territory	Number of rooms	Proportion of total
New South Wales	64,072	32.5
Victoria	32,894	16.7
Queensland	52,827	26.8
South Australia	10,955	5.6
Western Australia	19,081	9.7
Tasmania	5,557	2.8
Northern Territory	6,297	3.2
Australian Capital Territory	5,171	2.6
Australia	**196,854**	**100.0**

Source: Tourist Accommodation, June Quarter (cat. no. 8635.0)

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS: REGIONAL INFORMATION

Of the total number of Queensland hotel, motel, guest house and serviced apartment rooms available for short-term accommodation in June quarter 2002, 24.7% of guest rooms were located in the Gold Coast Tourism Region, 19.6% in the Tropical North Tourism Region and 18.4% in the Brisbane Tourism Region.

Queensland's room occupancy rate increased from 58.9% for the year ended June 2001 to 60.0% for the year ended June 2002. The Tourism Regions of Brisbane, the Gold Coast and Tropical North Queensland recorded the highest occupancy rates in Queensland for year ended June 2002, with 66.6%, 64.7% and 58.8% occupancy levels respectively.

Takings from accommodation in Queensland increased 3.8% from the previous year, to $1,255 million for the year ended June 2002. The Sunshine Coast, Bundaberg and Darling Downs Tourism Regions all had large increases in takings between year ended June 2002 and the previous year, with 16.9%, 13.3% and 9.5% increases respectively.

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS BY TOURISM REGIONS, QUEENSLAND

Region	Year Ended June 2001	Year Ended June 2002	Percentage Change 2001 to 2002
TOTAL GUEST ROOMS OR UNITS (no.)			
Gold Coast	13,184	13,028	-1.2
Brisbane	9,734	9,719	-0.2
Sunshine Coast	4,501	4,670	3.8
Hervey Bay/Maryborough	1,571	1,601	1.9
Darling Downs	1,634	1,606	-1.7
Bundaberg	620	685	10.5
Fitzroy	3,187	3,166	-0.7
Mackay	1,764	1,647	-6.6
Whitsundays	2,321	2,625	13.1
Northern	2,206	2,216	0.5
Tropical North Queensland	10,133	10,368	2.3
Outback	1,424	1,496	5.1
Great Barrier Reef(a)	2,468	2,702	9.5

Queensland	**52,279**	**52,827**	**1.0**
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)			
Gold Coast	62.8	64.7	..
Brisbane	64.1	66.6	..
Sunshine Coast	50.4	56.4	..
Hervey Bay/Maryborough	45.7	47.6	..
Darling Downs	49.9	53.8	..
Bundaberg	52.6	54.2	..
Fitzroy	55.3	57.3	..
Mackay	54.0	55.2	..
Whitsundays	56.8	49.8	..
Northern	59.2	58.1	..
Tropical North Queensland	60.1	58.8	..
Outback	49.4	48.3	..
Great Barrier Reef(a)	59.0	52.4	..
Queensland	**58.9**	**60.0**	**..**
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)			
Gold Coast	325,299	334,654	2.9
Brisbane	233,758	247,588	5.9
Sunshine Coast	99,130	115,885	16.9
Hervey Bay/Maryborough	21,343	21,364	0.1
Darling Downs	22,055	24,140	9.5
Bundaberg	9,568	10,845	13.3
Fitzroy	54,717	56,023	2.4
Mackay	25,650	26,829	4.6
Whitsundays	84,278	83,831	-0.5
Northern	41,995	41,796	-0.5
Tropical North Queensland	273,101	272,705	-0.1
Outback	18,083	19,227	6.3
Great Barrier Reef(a)	112,855	112,205	-0.6
Queensland	**1,208,978**	**1,254,886**	**3.8**

.. not applicable
(a) Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region data are not included in Queensland totals because the establishments in this region are included in the figures for other tourism regions.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

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Links to ABS publications mentioned in the text can be found under 'Other Related Articles' at the bottom of the page.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

For the year ended June 2002, an estimated 1.3 million departing short-term international visitors reported that Queensland was the state in which they had spent the most time, a drop of 2% from the previous year. The total number of short-term international visitor movements to Australia decreased by 4.3% to 4.8 million during this period. However, the proportion of short-term international visitors who visited Australia and who reported Queensland as the state in which they had spent the most time, increased from 26.3% for the year ended June 2001 to 26.9% for the year ended June 2002.

SHORT TERM MOVEMENT (a) - DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS, STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT

	Year Ended June 2001		Year Ended June 2002		
State/Territory in which most time was spent	Number of visitors '000	% of Australian total	Number of visitors '000	% of Australian total	Percentage change 2001 to 2002
New South Wales	2,268.9	44.9	2,053.6	42.4	-9.5
Victoria	746.2	14.8	756.3	15.6	1.4
Queensland	1,327.4	26.3	1,300.3	26.9	-2.0
South Australia	113.0	2.2	114.9	2.4	1.7
Western Australia	466.1	9.2	450.3	9.3	-3.4
Tasmania	30.9	0.6	37.1	0.8	20.1
Northern Territory	57.7	1.1	78.0	1.6	35.2
Australian Capital Territory	40.5	0.8	46.6	1.0	15.1
Other Territories	5.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	-86.5
Australia	**5,055.8**	**100**	**4,837.8**	**100**	**-4.3**

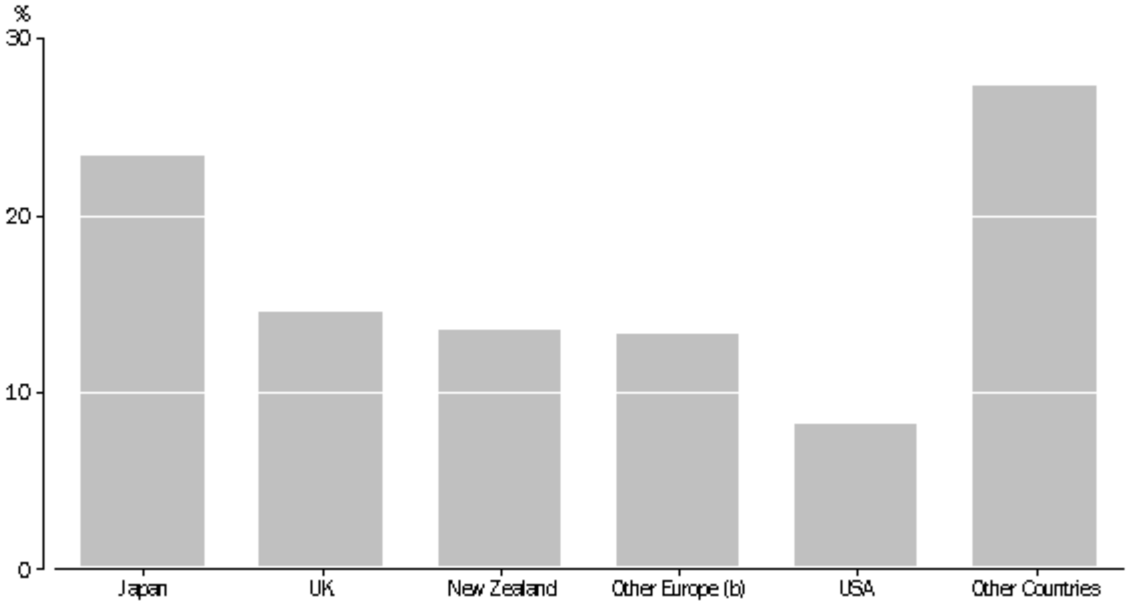
(a) Figures for short-term movement (less than 12 months) are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, (cat. no. 3401.0).

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND

An estimated 1.89 million international visitors spent some time in Queensland during the year ended June 2002. Japan was the largest source of visitors during the period, accounting for 23%, followed by the United Kingdom (14%) and New Zealand (13%). Including visitors from Japan, 43% of visitors to Queensland were from Asian countries.

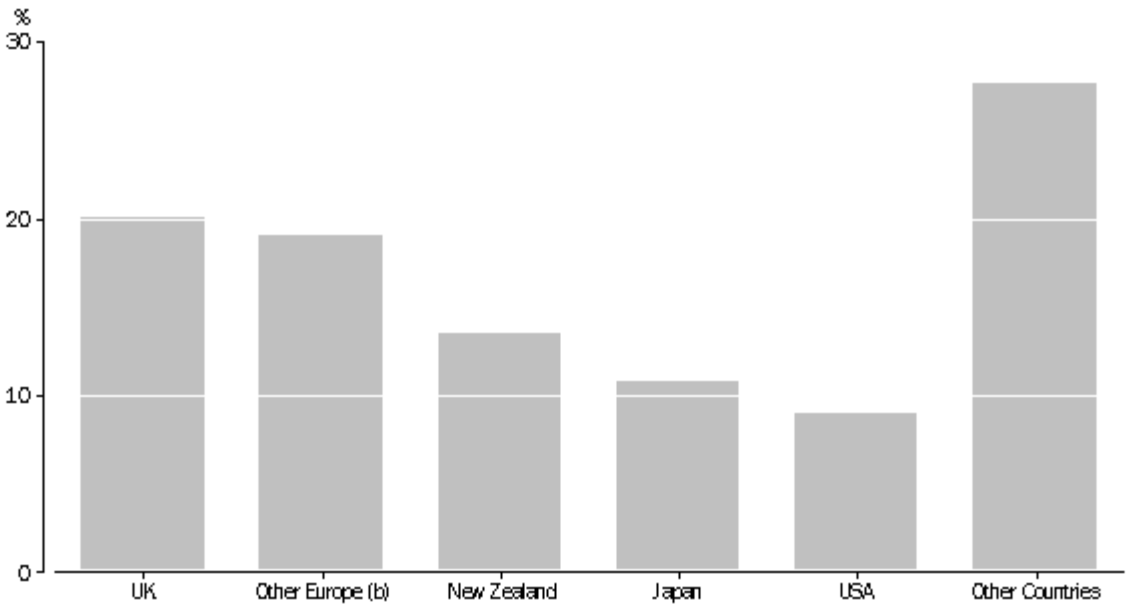
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF VISITORS(a) TO QUEENSLAND - YEAR ENDED JUNE 2002



(a) Data relate to those who spent less than 12 months in Australia, and who were aged 15 years or older at the time of the survey. (b) Includes Germany.
Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, June 2002.

International visitors spent 24 million visitor nights in Queensland for the year ended 30 June 2002. These accounted for 20% of the international visitor nights in Australia during this period. Visitor nights of those from New Zealand, Japan, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Other Europe including Germany were the biggest contributors to international visitor nights in Queensland for the year ended June 2002. Visitors from these regions accounted for 72% of the Queensland visitor nights of international visitors for this period.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS (a) IN QUEENSLAND: PROPORTION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

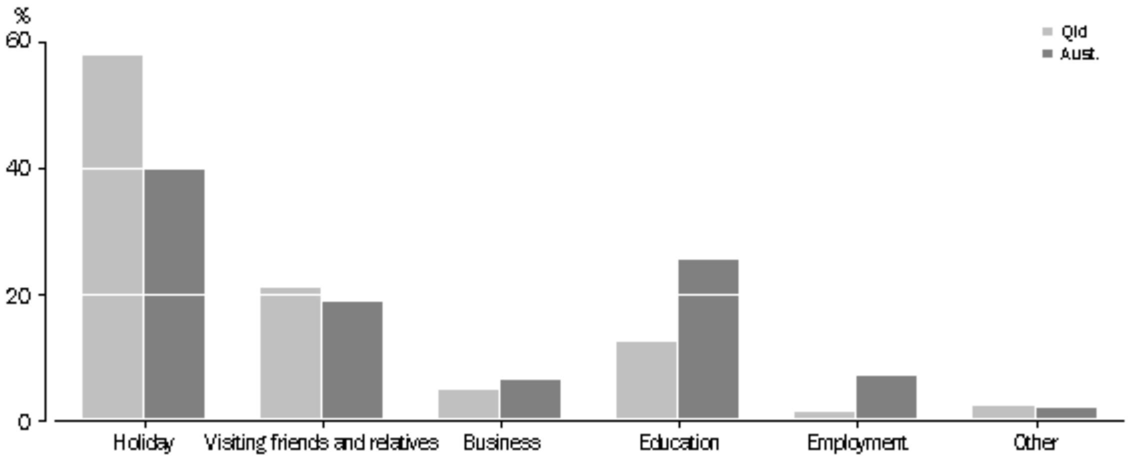


(a) Data relate to those who spent less than 12 months in Australia, and who were aged 15 years or older at the time of the survey. (b) Includes Germany.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, June 2002.

In terms of international visitors staying overnight during the year ended 30 June 2002, the main purpose of visiting Queensland was for holidays. In 2002, 58% of visitors stated "holiday" as their reason for coming to Queensland compared with 40% for Australia as a whole. The other main reasons for visiting Queensland were for visiting friends and relatives (21%) and for education (13%).

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS: MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA - Year Ended 30 June 2002



Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, June 2002.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS

Queensland has four international airports, Brisbane, Cairns, Coolangatta and Townsville. For the year ended June 2002, these airports received 1.7 million inbound passengers, or 20% of Australian inbound international passengers. During this period, there was a reduction in the number of inbound international aircraft for Queensland and Australian airports, with a 1.6% drop for Queensland and a 7.1% drop for Australia.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

	Year ended June 2001	Year ended June 2002	Percentage change 2001 to 2002
Passengers			
Brisbane	1,351,459	1,280,706	-5.2
Cairns	352,671	349,332	-0.9
Coolangatta	17,330	34,022	96.3
Townsville (a)	-	185	-
Queensland	1,721,460	1,664,245	-3.3
Australia	8,604,518	8,254,075	-4.1
Aircraft movements			
Brisbane	8,844	8,444	-4.5
Cairns	3,069	3,081	0.4
Coolangatta	178	339	90.4

Townsville (a)	-	39	-
Queensland	12,091	11,903	-1.6
Australia	**56,725**	**52,717**	**-7.1**

(a) International operations recommenced October 2001 and ceased again in March 2002.
Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics

FURTHER INFORMATION

Non-ABS sources:

Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) <www.btr.gov.au>

Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics <http://www.dotars.gov.au/btre/>

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This page last updated 7 July 2006

1387.3 - Queensland in Review, 2003

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There are many factors that affect the health of the Queensland economy. The ABS produces data and statistical reports on a wide range of **key economic indicators**, which enable assessments of many aspects of the **Queensland economy**.

The **articles** linked below draw upon these data to provide an analysis of the Queensland economy from various aspects.

This page also provides **links** to other available Queensland economic information and links to national economic information relating to Queensland, as well as background information on **statistical concepts**.

Articles on the Queensland economy

THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY: 1991-92 TO 2001-02.
This article explores the main features of the Queensland economy between 1991-92 and 2001-02. It will cover, gross state product (GSP), GSP per person, economic growth and purchasing power.

COMPONENTS OF QUEENSLAND'S ECONOMIC GROWTH PER PERSON.
This article analyses the contribution of labour productivity, average hours worked, the employment rate, participation rate and the ratio between the population aged 15 years and the total population to economic growth in Queensland between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

More articles on the Queensland economy are to be released in the future.

LINKS TO QUEENSLAND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Queensland Key statistics

Time Series spreadsheet: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Queensland Labour force Status at June 2002

Queensland Unemployment to June 2002

Queensland Labour Force participation rate to June 2002

1362.3 Queensland Regional Statistics

Queensland Agriculture State Profile

LINKS TO NATIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION (RELATED TO QUEENSLAND)

5675.0 Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia

5673.0 Experimental Estimates, Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Electronic Delivery

Year Book Australia 2003 National Accounts State accounts

6345.0 Wage Cost Index, Australia

This section contains the following subsection :

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The Queensland Economy: 1991-92 to 2001-02

Note:

1. All years stated in this article refer to the year ended in June.

2. The time series data from National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0) used in this article refer to the data available for the 2001-02 issue. Please note that time series data in the 2002-03 issue has been revised. See end note 2 for further information

OVERVIEW

This article will explore the main features of the Queensland economy over two time periods:

- **2001-02**
  Gross state product (GSP)
  GSP per person
  Economic growth
- **1991-92 to 2001-02**
  GSP
  GSP per person
  Economic growth
  Purchasing power

2001-02

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Of the Australian States and Territories, Queensland in 2001-02, was the **third largest** economy as measured by **gross state product** (GSP), behind New South Wales and Victoria.

GSP is the total value of goods and services produced in a **state or territory**, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses **chain volume measures** to remove the direct effects of change in prices of goods and services in the economy. The resulting estimates are conventionally described as **'real'**.

The value of the Queensland economy, estimated by real GSP chain volume measures for 2001-02, was $115,530 million. The value of the New South Wales economy for the same period, measured by real GSP, was more than twice the size at $243,171 million.

While GSP is an aggregate measure of the value of economic production in a state or territory, **gross domestic product (GDP)** is an aggregate measure of the value of production in a **nation.** In 2001-02 Queensland's real GSP contributed 16.6% towards Australia's GDP. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland combined contributed 77.3% to GDP, giving these states considerable influence in the Australian economy.

GSP PER PERSON

GSP per person is calculated as the ratio of real GSP to the estimated resident population for the state. In 2001-02, Queensland's GSP per person (measured by GSP per head of mean population) was $31,479. This was $4,214 less than Australia's GDP per person and the third lowest rate of all Australian states and territories.

REAL GSP(a)**, GSP PROPORTION OF GDP**(b) **AND GSP PER PERSON**(c)**, 2001-02**

State and Territories	Real GSP	GSP Proportion of GDP	GSP Per Person
	$m	%	$
New South Wales	243,171	35.0	36,614
Victoria	179,369	25.8	36,943
Queensland	115,530	16.6	31,479
South Australia	45,765	6.6	30,136
Western Australia	77,495	11.1	40,399
Tasmania	11,976	1.7	25,310
Northern Territory	9,061	1.3	45,328
Australian Capital Territory	13,928	2.0	43,168
Gross Domestic Product (Australia)	**695,663**	**100.0**	**35,693**

(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.
(b) Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the proportion of GDP and the totals.
(c) Based on GSP per head of mean population.

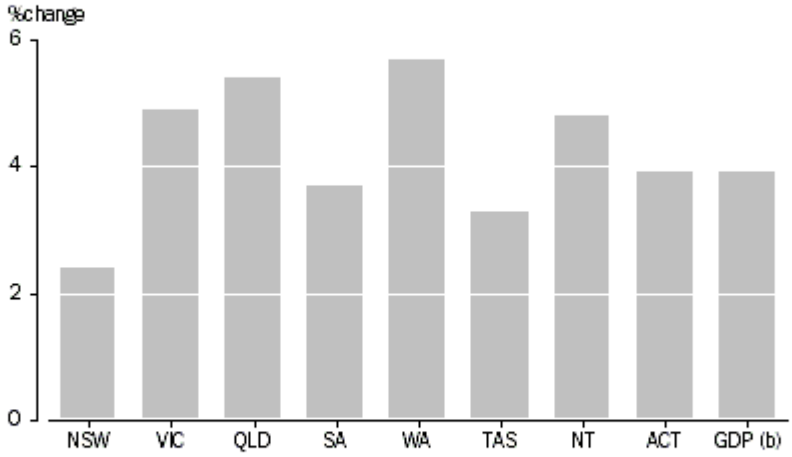
ECONOMIC GROWTH

The growth rate of the Queensland economy can be measured by the rate at which GSP is increasing. Generally, growth rates are used to monitor economic development over periods of time.

Economic growth in Queensland, measured by growth in real GSP, rose 5.4% in 2001-02, while economic growth for Australia, as measured by real GDP, rose 3.9%. Western Australia was the only state or territory to experience higher growth for 2001-02, at 5.7%.

While the New South Wales economy was more than twice as large as Queensland's in 2001-02, GSP growth was less than half, at 2.4%.

GROWTH IN REAL GSP(a)**, 2001-02**



(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.
(b) GDP measure for Australia.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

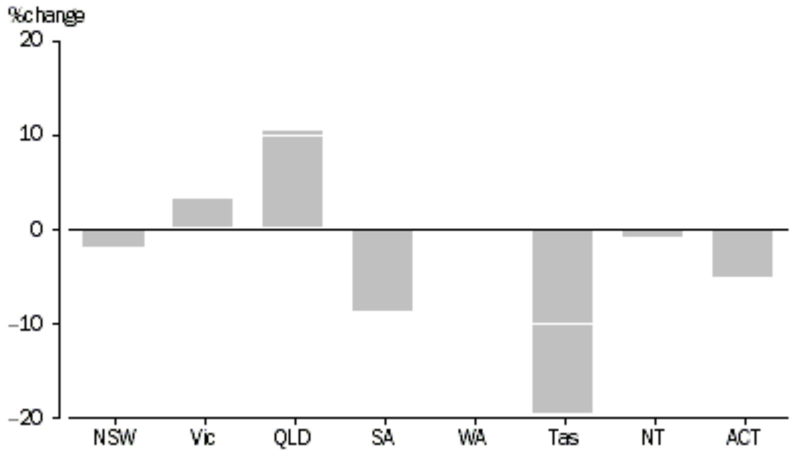
1991-92 to 2001-02

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Queensland's real GSP in 1991-92 was $68,895 million. By 2001-02, real GSP had increased by 67.7% to $115,530 million, the largest percentage increase of all Australian states and territories.

Queensland's GSP as a proportion of Australia's GDP between 1991-92 and 2001-02 has increased from 15.0% to 16.6%, an increase of 10.4%. Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia were the only states or territories to increase their percentage contribution to Australia's GDP between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

GROWTH IN CONTRIBUTION TO AUSTRALIA'S GDP, 1991-92 TO 2001-02



(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

REAL GSP PER PERSON

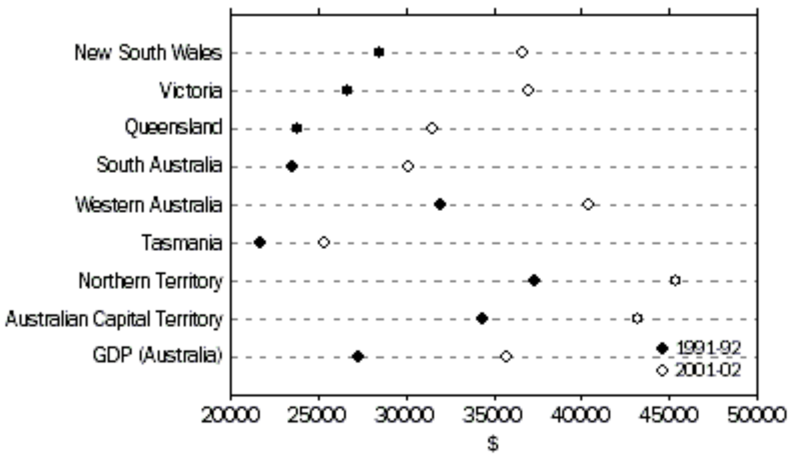
Population is a major factor determining the size of the economy. Comparing states based on

their gross state product per head of population removes the effect of this factor.

Real GSP per person, measured by GSP per head of mean population for Queensland, was $31,479 in 2001-02, compared with $23,777 in 1991-92, an increase of 32.4%.

While Queensland's strong growth in real GSP, between 1991-92 and 2001-02, indicates strong economic growth, the real GSP per person for Queensland is low in comparison to the other states. This may be due to the high population growth in Queensland. Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the rate of population growth in Queensland surpassed the rate of growth in every other state and territory. This had the effect of suppressing the ratio between real GSP and the estimated resident population in Queensland, as well as contributing to continual growth in GSP.

REAL GSP(a) PER PERSON



(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Average economic growth

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's GSP growth in real terms has on average outperformed all states and territories. Queensland's GSP between 1991-92 and 2001-02, grew 5.0% on average each year, while growth in Australia's GDP rose on average 3.9% each year. Average annual growth for all Australian states and territories between 1991-92 to 2001-02 was effected by the economic downturn in the early 1990's.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN REAL GSP(a)**, 1991-92 TO 2001-02**

State/Territories	% change
New South Wales	3.7
Victoria	4.2
Queensland	5.0
South Australia	3.0
Western Australia	4.0
Tasmania	1.7
Northern Territory	3.8
Australian Capital Territory	3.4
Gross Domestic Product (Australia)	3.9

(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

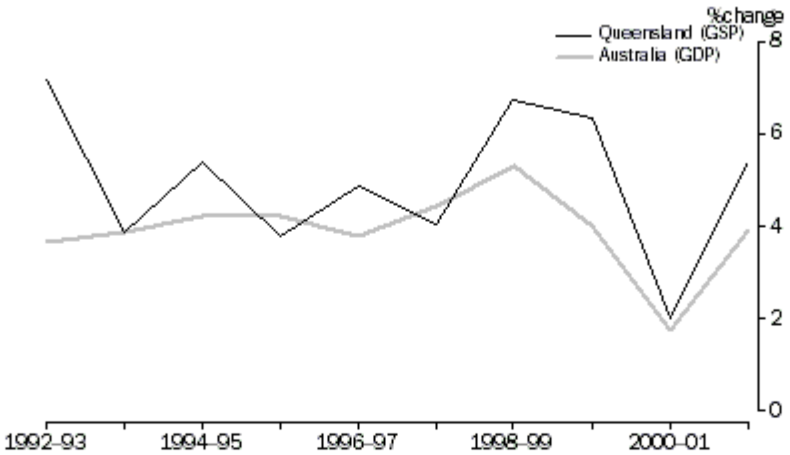
Over the decade

Queensland's real GSP in 1992-93 recovered strongly, recording a 7.2% increase in growth. Australia's GDP grew 3.7% in 1992-93. In 1993-94, Queensland's GSP and Australia's GDP, in real terms, both increased by 3.9%. In each period between 1994-95 and 1997-98, the difference between Queensland's GSP and Australia's GDP was no more than 1.2 percentage points. In 2000-01, Queensland's real GSP growth was 2.0%, which was 3.0 percentage points below Queensland's annual average growth for real GSP in the period between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

Domestic conditions such as high interest rates between November 1999 and August 2000 and the rise in oil prices as well as the effects of the introduction of the goods and services tax restrained growth in private investment expenditure (as measured by private gross fixed capital formation) and household consumption expenditure in 2001-02. These combined with slow international economic growth were likely reasons for the decline in Queensland's GSP growth over 2000-01.

From 1998-99 to 2001-02, with the exception of 2000-01, economic growth in each period has been more than 1.4 percentage points stronger in Queensland than in Australia. Reasons for stronger growth in Queensland compared to Australia may have included population growth, particularly from net migration (both international and inter-state), labour productivity, lower taxation levels, household final consumption expenditure, and private investment expenditure.

GROWTH IN REAL GSP(a) QUEENSLAND COMPARED WITH AUSTRALIA'S GROWTH IN REAL GDP



(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Household consumption and private investment

Household final consumption expenditure includes expenditure on cars, furniture, clothing, food and services and contributed 62.4% of Queensland's GSP in 2001-02. Private gross fixed capital formation expenditure (or private investment) includes dwellings, other buildings and structures and machinery and equipment and contributes 20.8% of Queensland's GSP. Consequently,

changes in household consumption and private investment have considerable impact on movements in Queensland's GSP.

Since 1992, household final consumption expenditure and private investment expenditure have contributed strongly to Queensland's real GSP growth.

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's average annual growth in household final consumption expenditure, outperformed all states and territories, except Northern Territory. Between 1992-93 and 2001-02, average annual household final consumption expenditure growth was 4.2%, compared with 3.6% for Australia.

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's average private investment annual growth (as measured by fixed capital formation expenditure) was 7.4%, compared with 7.0% for Australia.

QUEENSLAND'S PURCHASING POWER

Real GSP does not account for changes in the purchasing power of income generated by states or territories. The purchasing power between two economies will be equal when a unit of currency can buy the same basket of goods in both economies. For example, if the price of imports into Queensland increases relative to the price of exports (i.e. a change in the terms of trade), then the purchasing power of the income generated by Queensland will reduce. That is, the Queensland economy will not be able to afford the same basket of goods with the same unit of currency.

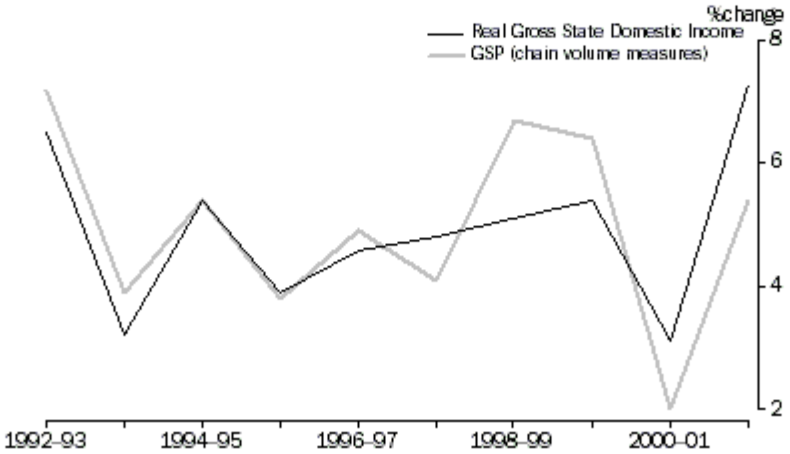
A better measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by domestic production is chain volume GSP adjusted for changes in the terms of trade, which is referred to as **real gross state domestic income** (RGSDI).

Generally, between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the pattern of RGSDI growth for Queensland follows the pattern of growth in Queensland's GSP. However there are some notable differences between 1998-99 and 2001-02.

For 1998-99 and 1999-2000, Queensland's RGSDI growth was less than Queensland's real GSP growth. In 1998-99, RGSDI growth was 5.6%, compared with growth in GSP of 6.7%. In 1999-2000, RGSDI growth was 5.4%, compared with growth in real GSP growth of 6.4%. This had the effect of suppressing the benefits of economic growth such as higher incomes and standard of living.

On the other hand, for 2000-01 and 2001-02, Queensland's RGSDI growth was greater than real GSP growth. In 2000-01, RGSDI growth was 3.1%, compared with growth in GSP of 2.0%. For 2001-02 RGSDI growth was 7.3%, compared with growth in real GSP growth of 5.4%. This had the effect of enhancing the benefits of economic growth, for example improving the ability of the Queensland population to purchase goods and services.

REAL GROSS STATE DOMESTIC INCOME AND REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a)**, QUEENSLAND**



(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Further details can be found in end note 1.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

THE QUEENSLAND ECONOMY 2002-03

On 12 November 2003, the ABS will release Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0). This will include **annual** data on all Australian states and territories for the year ended June 2003.

END NOTES

1. Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the state series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the state estimates does not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator

2. The estimates contained in this the 2002-03 National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0) issue are based on annual supply and use benchmarks for Australia as published in the 2002-03 issue of Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0). They incorporate new and revised estimates from the annual supply and use tables for 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02, and from other sources which normally become available by this time each year. The revised annual supply and use tables contain revisions to the contributions of each industry. The most significant revision is to Agricultural value added following a review of compilation methods. All states are affected by this revision. Although the supply and use table revisions have not had a significant impact on the aggregate GDP movements for Australia, because the structure of economic activity varies across states there are revisions to GSP for each state in response to the industry changes at the Australia levels.

LINKS

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

Summary of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0)

National Accounts Glossary

RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS

Key Statistics Queensland

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0) Annual Publication.

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0) Quarterly Publication.

Time Series spreadsheet: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

NON- ABS SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of Economic and Statistical Research
Queensland Government, Treasury

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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY,
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED,
EMPLOYMENT RATE,
PARTICIPATION RATE,
PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE

Note:

1. All years stated in this article refer to the year ended in June.

2. The time series data from National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0) used in this article refer to the data available for the 2001-02 issue. Please note that time series data in the 2002-03 issue has been revised. See end note 2 for further information.

3. The calculations for labour force and population data are based on averages for the financial year ended June.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to identify some components which contributed to Queensland's economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02. The components of economic growth per person used in this analysis are labour productivity, average hours worked, employment rate, participation rate and the proportion of the population aged 15 years or more. The average annual growth of these components are summed together to equal the average annual economic growth per person. Queensland is compared to Australia in this article.

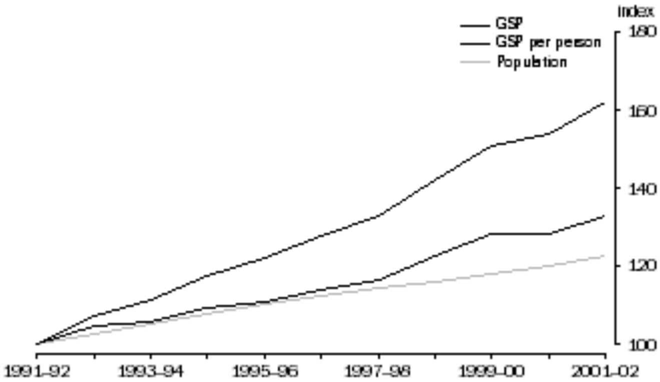
ECONOMIC GROWTH PER PERSON

Following the national economic growth downturn in the early 1990's, Queensland experienced a decade of strong economic growth.

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's real gross state product (GSP) increased by 62.2%, an annual average increase of 5.0%, compared with 3.9% growth in Australia's gross domestic product (GDP). Refer to The Queensland Economy 1991-92 to 2001-02 for further information on the Queensland economy.

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's population grew at an annual average rate of 2.0%, leading to an average annual growth in real GSP per person of 2.9%. Over the same period, Australia's population grew at an annual rate of 1.2%, leading to an average growth in real GDP per person of 2.7%, which was 0.2 percentage points less than Queensland.

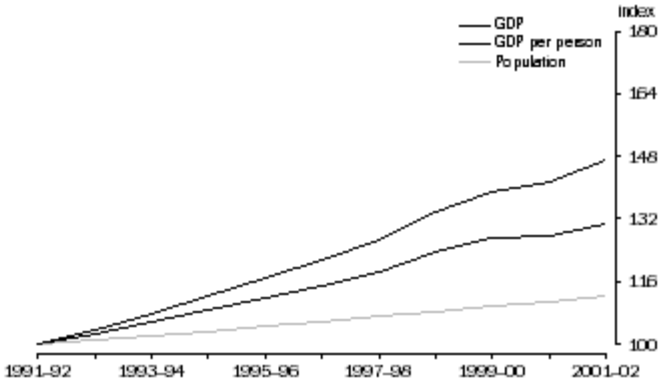
QUEENSLAND'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POPULATION GROWTH



Index Base: Year Ended June 1992 = 100.0
(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. See endnote 1 for further details.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0); Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0)

AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POPULATION GROWTH



Index Base: Year Ended June 1992 = 100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0); Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0)

Growth in real GSP per person can be attributed to a number of factors. For example, increasing inputs such as labour and capital can increase economic growth. Labour productivity growth and population growth can also stimulate economic growth. Labour productivity may be more important for long term economic growth per person because increases in productivity can lead to increases in output, without influencing the total population.

ANALYSING ECONOMIC GROWTH

The article uses an analysis based on the 'Intergenerational Report: 2002-03 Budget Paper No. 5' . This report was released by the Commonwealth Treasurer in May 2002 and analyses Australia's economic growth in terms of changes in the amount and productivity of labour. The analysis begins from the following composition:

Economic Growth: Components of Real GDP/Population

Real GDP / Hours worked	+	**Hours worked / Employed persons**	+	**Employed persons / Labour force**	+	**Labour force / Population aged 15 years and over**	+	**Population aged 15 years and over / Total population**
This expression is referred to as **labour productivity**. Changes in this ratio can reflect technological changes and changes in other factor inputs (such as capital) as well as labour efficiency. For example, increases in labour productivity means an economy is producing more output from less inputs, and possibly leading to growth in		The ratio between hours worked and employed persons is known as **average hours worked**. Increases in average hours worked is likely to lead to increases in total production, and influence the growth in real GSP per person.		This expression is referred to as the **employment rate**. The effect of an increase in the employment rate may be an increase in total production, and possibly increasing real GSP per person.		The ratio between labour force and the population aged 15 years and over is referred to as the **participation rate** and measures the proportion of the population who form the labour supply. The effect of an increase in the participation rate is an increase in the labour force available to work, and possibly increasing real GSP per person.		This expression is referred to as the **proportion of the population aged 15 years or more**. Increases in this ratio indicate a greater proportion of the population who is available to work. This may also indicate an ageing population.

real GSP per person.

= Real GDP / Population (% change)

Each of these components is examined in more detail for Queensland in the following sections. Click on the links above to jump to the specific section.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (click here for definition)

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02 labour productivity measured by real GSP per hour worked rose by 28.1%, an annual average growth of 2.5%. Over the same period, Australia recorded an annual average growth in labour productivity of 2.2%. Between 1991-92 and 1998-99, Queensland's labour productivity growth was similar to Australia's. From June 1999-00 to 2001-02, Queensland's labour productivity has been higher than Australia's. Growth in Queensland's labour productivity has contributed positively to the 2.9% annual average economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

Queensland's labour productivity growth reflects two kinds of change. The first is where each worker has more capital to work with. This is referred to as capital deepening. The second relates to an increase in output per worker and capital combined. This is referred to as multifactor productivity. Underlying these changes were influences such as technological advances, improvements to the quality of labour or management practices, and shifts of labour, capital and other inputs towards firms or industries that are more productive. Please refer to Measuring Australia's Progress, Productivity for further information on productivity.
Additional information on labour productivity can be found in the paper by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research on **'The Drivers of Economic Growth'**.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY(a)

Index Base: Year Ended June 1992 = 100.0
(a) Real GSP(b) per hour worked
(b) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. See endnote 1 for further details.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0); Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED (click here for definition)

Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the average hours worked in Queensland fell by 3.3%, an annual average fall of 0.3%. Average hours worked fell by 0.2% in Australia. Queensland's general downward trend in average hours worked suppressed economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

Underlying the decrease in average hours worked in Queensland was a strong rise in the number of part-time employees. The number of part-time employees rose by 56.7% between 1991-92 and 2001-02, whereas the number of full-time employees rose by 22.8%.

Queensland experienced stronger growth than Australia in both full-time and part-time employed persons. The number of part time employees in Australia rose by 45.9% between 1991-92 and 2001-02, and the number of full time employees rose by 12.9%.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Index Base: Year Ended June 1992 = 100.0

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

EMPLOYMENT RATE (click here for definition)

In 2001-02, the employment rate in Queensland was 92.1%, compared with 90.2% in 1991-92, an annual average growth of 0.2%. This was mirrored by a fall in the unemployment rate from 9.8% in 1991-92 to 7.9% in 2001-02 and was reflected in part by the economic downturn in the early 1990's and the general improvement in the Queensland economy since then. Improvement in Queensland's employment rate has positively contributed to the 2.9% annual average increase in economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

The employment rate in Australia compared to Queensland has been higher in every year between 1995-96 and 2001-02. The average annual employment rate growth in Australia between 1991-92 and 2001-02 was 0.4%.

For further articles on Queensland's labour force status, refer to the following links Labour Force Status at June 2002, Unemployment to June 2002 and Labour Force Australia (cat no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYMENT RATE

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

PARTICIPATION RATE (click here for definition)
Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's labour force participation rate rose from 63.4% to 65.0%, an annual average growth of 0.3%. Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, Queensland's participation rate has been consistently higher than Australia's. Australia's labour force participation rate rose from 62.9% to 63.7%, an annual average growth of 0.1%. The increase in the participation rate for Queensland between 1991-92 and 2001-02 positively contributed to the increase in Queensland's annual average economic growth per person over this period.

Males and females, between 1991-92 and 2001-02, have shown the opposite trends: the participation rate for males fell from 74.9% to 73.3%, whereas the rate for females rose from 52.1% to 57.0%.

Refer to the Labour Force Participation Rate to June 2002 and Labour Force Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) for further information regarding Queensland's participation rate.

PARTICIPATION RATE

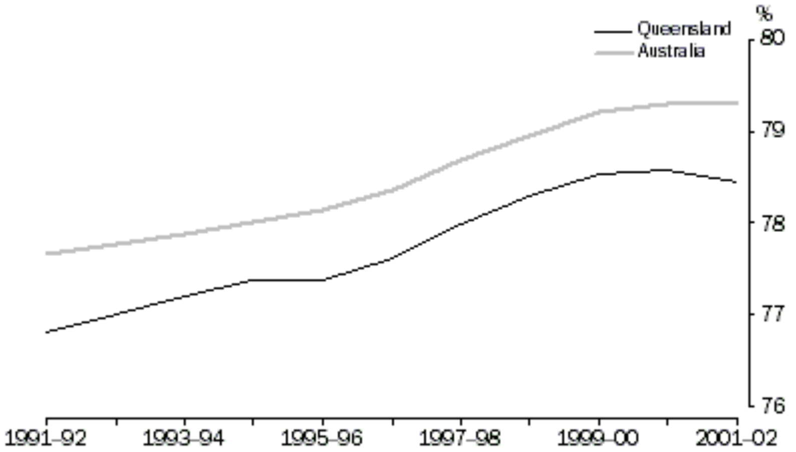
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE (click here for definition)
Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the proportion of the population aged 15 years or more in Queensland rose from 76.8% to 78.5%, an annual average growth of 0.2%. Australia's annual average growth was also 0.2% between 1991-92 and 2001-02. Australia's proportion of the population aged 15 years or more has been greater than Queensland's in every year between 1991-92 and 2001-02. An increase in the proportion of Queensland's population aged 15 years or more partly contributed to Queensland's economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

This change is consistent with the pattern of structural population ageing in Australia. The trend towards an ageing population may constrain future economic growth and may lead to a greater number of workers retiring reducing growth in the labour force.

Refer to The Ageing Population in Queensland article and the ABS theme page on ageing for further information regarding the ageing population.

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001); Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0)

CONCLUSION

The analysis used in this article is summarised below. The summary compares components of economic growth for Queensland and Australia as well as the resulting economic growth per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02.

Queensland's growth in real GSP per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02 was 2.9% on average each year. This was 0.2 percentage points higher than Australia's growth in real GDP per person.

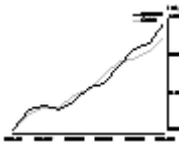
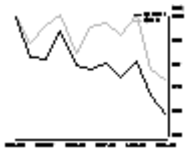
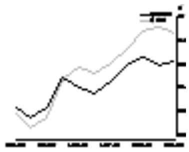
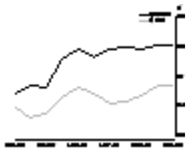
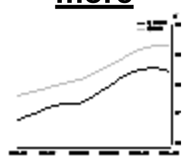
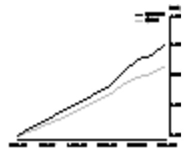
Of the five components which contribute to real GSP per person, the largest contributor to Queensland's growth in real GSP per person between 1991-92 and 2001-02 has been the improvement in labour productivity. This growth in labour productivity may reflect improvements in labour efficiency, capital and technology. These improvements meant that Queensland was able to produce more outputs (GSP) per person.

The combined labour force composition changes have contributed significantly to Queensland's economic growth between 1991-92 and 2001-02. Possible changes that led to increases in economic growth per person include the growth in the employment rate, an increase in the number of women participating in the workforce and an increase in growth of the proportion of the population aged 15 years or more. The effect of these changes on economic growth was suppressed by the fall in the hours worked by each person in Queensland.

However, there are influences which may constrain the future growth of labour and capital. Notably, demographic trends such as the ageing population which, could possibly slow labour force growth. This combined with a higher proportion of people not contributing to the labour force may reduce national saving which could restrain growth in consumption and investment expenditure.

QUEENSLAND COMPARED WITH AUSTRALIA

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, JUNE 1991-92 TO JUNE 2001-02

Labour Productivity	+	Average Hours Worked	+	Employment Rate	+	Participation Rate	+	Proportion of the population aged 15 years or more	=	Real GSP Per Person
										
						QUEENSLAND				
2.5%		-0.3%		0.2%		0.3%		0.2%		2.9%
						AUSTRALIA				
2.2%		-0.2%		0.4%		0.1%		0.2%		2.7%

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, JUNE 1991-92 TO JUNE 2001-02

	Queensland	Australia
Component	**%**	**%**
Labour Productivity	2.5	2.2
Average Hours Worked	-0.3	-0.2
Employment Rate	0.2	0.4
Participation Rate	0.3	0.1
Ratio of Population aged 15 years and over and Total population	0.2	0.2
Real GSP(a)/GDP(b) Per Person	**2.9**	**2.7**

(a) Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. See endnote 1.
(b) Based on GDP, chain volume estimates.

ENDNOTES

1. Based on GSP, chain volume estimates, experimental series. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the state series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the state estimates does not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator. Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

2. The estimates contained in this the 2002-03 National Accounts: State Accounts (cat no. 5220.0) issue are based on annual supply and use benchmarks for Australia as published in the 2002–03 issue of Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0). They incorporate new and revised estimates from the annual supply and use tables for 1999–00, 2000–01 and 2001–02, and from other sources which normally become available by this time each year. The revised annual supply and use tables contain revisions to the contributions of each industry. The most significant revision is to Agricultural value added following a review of compilation methods. All states are affected by this revision. Although the supply and use table revisions have not had a significant impact on the aggregate GDP movements for Australia, because the structure of economic activity varies across states there are revisions to GSP for each state in response to the industry changes at the Australia levels.

LINKS

RELATED QUEENSLAND INFORMATION

Key Statistics

Labour Force Status at June 2002

Unemployment to June 2002

Labour Force Participation Rate to June 2002

RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0) Annual Publication.

Labour Force Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

NON- ABS SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of Economic and Statistical Research

Queensland Government, Treasury

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